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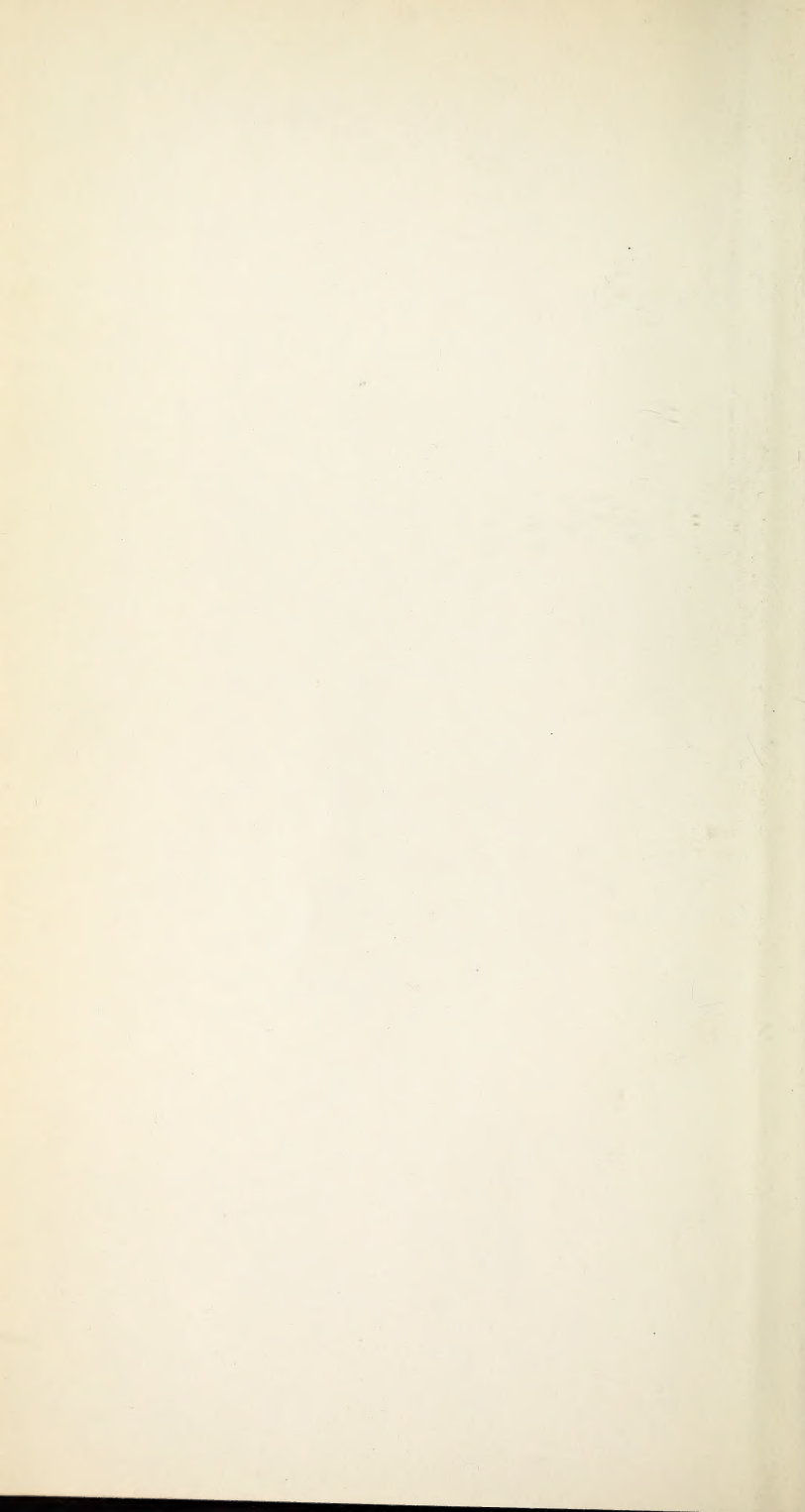
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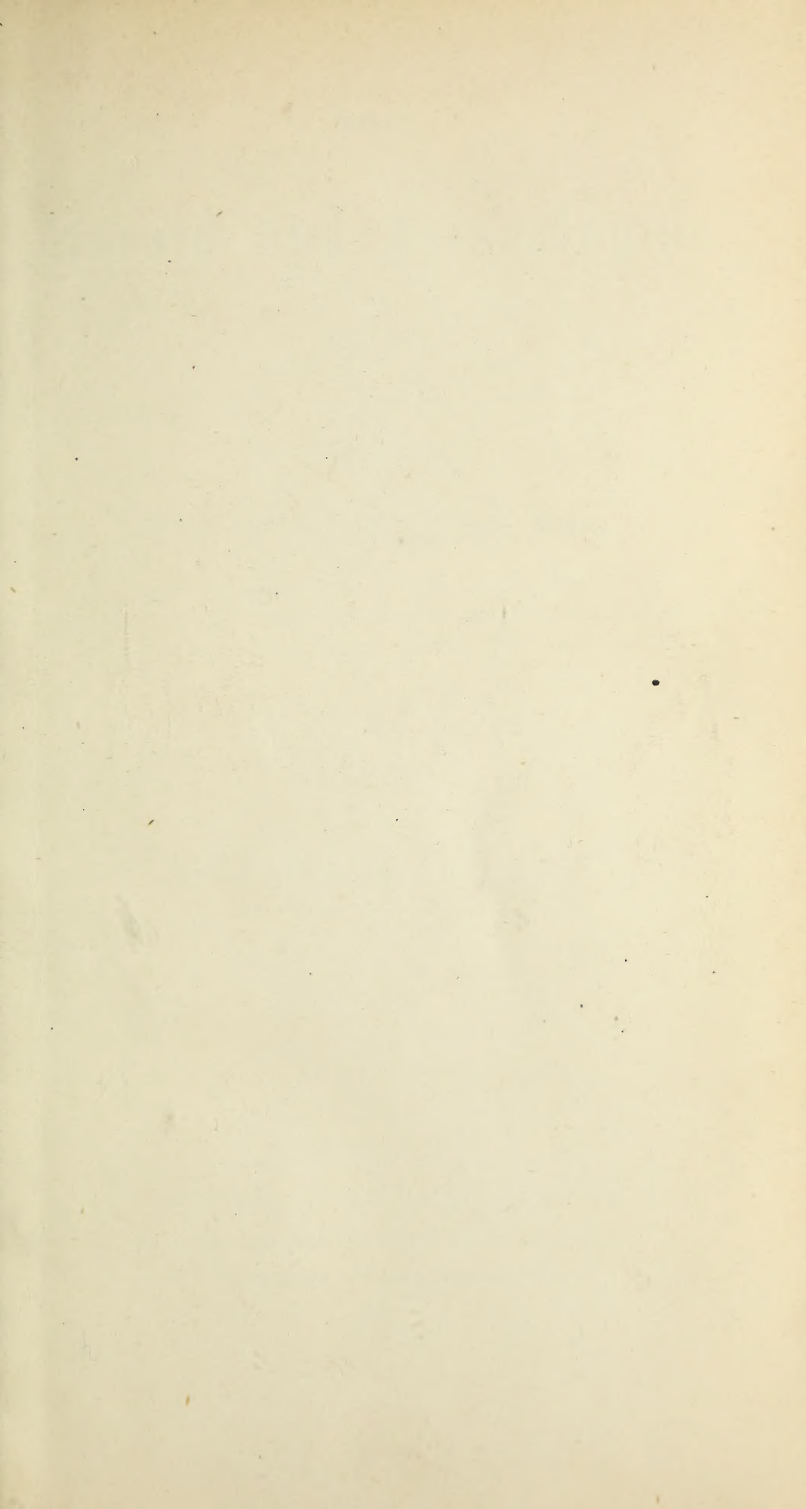
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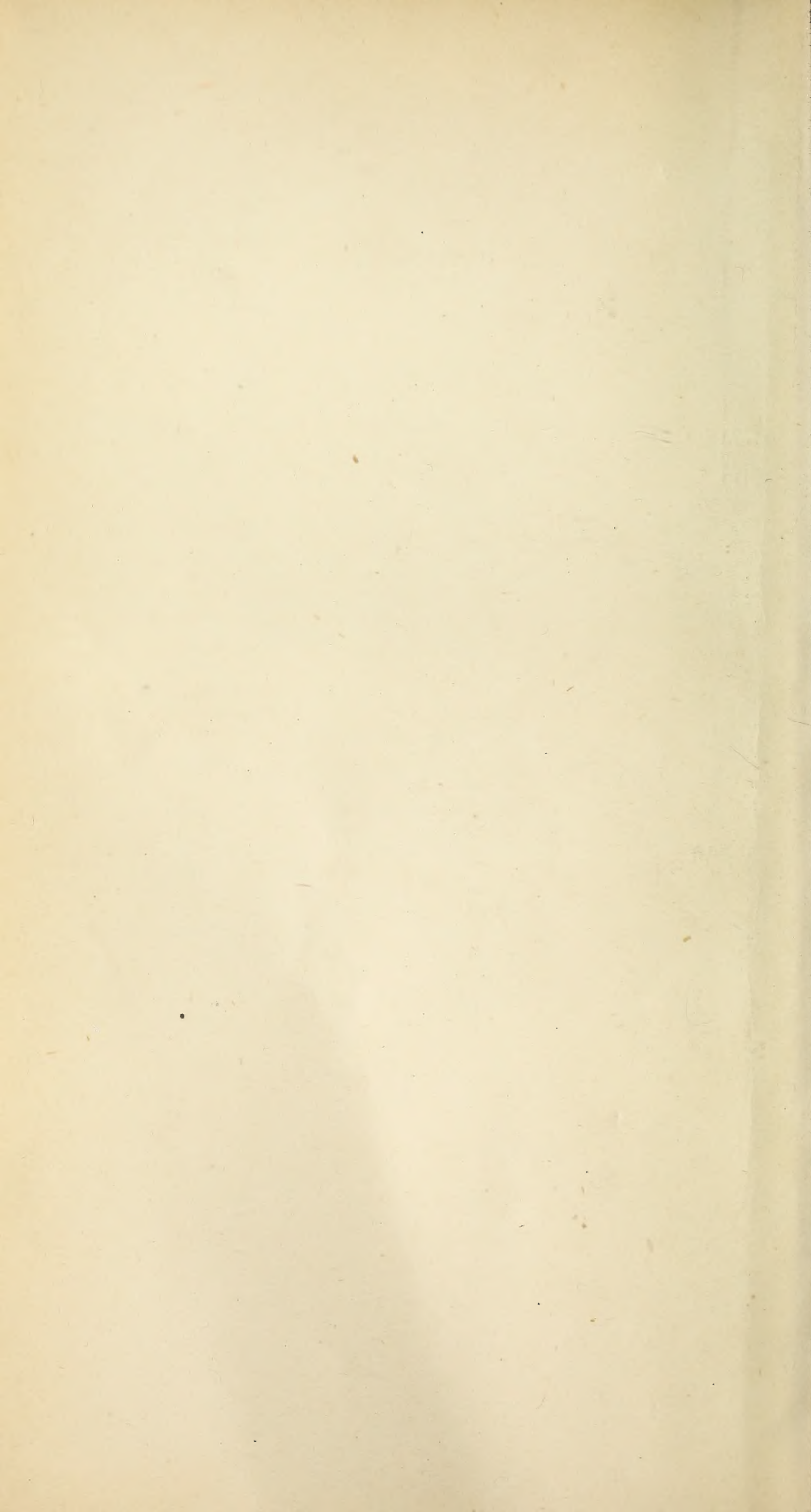
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THE

Herald and Genealogist.

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The Herald and Genealogist.

SKETCH OF THE SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF MAR.

BY ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, ESQ.

There is great difficulty regarding the early history of this Earldom. The ancient Earls, who had no surname except Mar, terminated in the male line in 1377, and they can be clearly traced back from that date for eight generations. They made a considerable figure, both in England and Scotland, as Regents, Ambassadors, Hostages, Guarantees of Truces and Treaties, &c. One, Donald, counted the 10th Earl, was Governor of Bristol Castle, and afterwards Regent of Scotland, holding which office he was soon slain in 1332. Rymer's *Fœdera*, and the *Rotuli Scotiæ*, supply many memorials of their importance; and the collection of old documents to illustrate the long succession of Earls of Mar, given by the Spalding Club in the 4th volume of the *Antiquities of Aberdeenshire*, &c., has thrown much new light upon the older period of their eventful history.

But to begin the enumeration, there was a Mormaor of Mar, long before they were Earls, as chronicled in the Irish annals. At the great battle of Clontarf (1014) there fell, on the Irish side, Domhnall MacEunkin MicCainigh, Mormaor of Mar, in Alba. Thus all we know about his life, is his death in battle. The next Mormaor is Shakespeare's, who turns him into an Earl, in the time of Duncan and Macbeth, Kings of Scotland (1065). When Shakespeare visited Scotland he might more likely hear of the Earl of Mar, as it was about the time of Queen Mary ending

the long proscription of the Erskines by so many of her royal but unjust predecessors, and restoring the Earldom of Mar to them, "by the mode of justice."

Earl Rotheri of Mar witnessed a Royal Charter (1120); and next Gartnach Earl of Mar appears and disappears (1124-27).

Gilchrist Earl of Mar is stated to be ancestor of Donald Earl of Mar. Where the materials at this period are so vague and scattered, it may be conjectured that Gilchrist and Gillocher had no separate existence.

Margaret Countess of Mar calls her father Donald the third of that name, Earl of Mar. Although we have searched in vain for more than two Donalds, there must therefore have been another, but his career is at present undiscovered.

There was a Countess of Mar before 1180, named Orabilis. She was a great heiress in Fife, being daughter of Ness, son of William Lord of Lochres. She was widow of Robert de Quinci, and mother of Seyer Earl of Winchester, who confirmed her grant before 1210; but her husband and she do not appear to be known in the history of that great but short-lived house. She ratified her father's donation to St. Andrew's of the Church of Lochres, with a gift of *her body*. That church exists to this day, and is a fine specimen of ancient architecture. Which of the shadowy Earls of this period had the honour to be her husband, remains to be ascertained.

Gillocher Earl of Mar (1141) is said in two places to be father of Morgrund. But from Morgrund Earl of Mar, whom I shall count the 4th Earl (1165-71), the line is continuous. He and Agnes his Countess made many grants to St. Andrew's; and the Countess Agnes made some independent grants, which have led to a supposition, by the Editor of the Antiquities quoted, that she was Countess of Mar in her own right. Though she had large possessions, this seems refuted by the fact, that in the memorable dispute between Morgrund and his son Duncan, on the one hand, and Thomas le Usseter and his son Alan Durward (*Hostiarius*) or De Lundin, on the other, regarding the right of Morgrund and his son Duncan and his son William to be Earls of Mar, the question of illegitimacy raised by Alan against them

goes back to the status of Morgrund himself, while there is no reference to Agnes. It is a mystery what Alan's claims were. His father Thomas de Lundin was appointed Ostiarius, or Doorward, by King William the Lion. He was one of the Magnates Scotiæ in 1220, and made an agreement with the Earl of Mar, from which it would appear that his pretensions came by his wife. This treaty must have been before 1233, when he died, but his son Alan renewed the suit. He had great property in Mar. He was Justiciary of Scotland; *Ostiarius Regis* or Doorward; one of the Magnates Scotiæ in 1220; Earl of Athole in 1234; and married a natural sister of King Alexander III., which led to his being styled "Sororius" by the King. He was a formidable competitor, but he lost his cause in 1253; and the Earls were acknowledged as rightful heirs as long as they lasted. It is a very remarkable case of controversy on the point of legitimacy so far back, and continuing through three generations.

Earl Morgrund witnessed a Charter of King David I. to the Monks of Dunfermline (1147-52), and a Charter of Confirmation by King Malcolm IV. (1154). Morgrund was also Earl of Moray (1171). He was dead in 1183, leaving several sons—1. Gilbert; 2. Gilchrist; 3. Duncan—all successively Earls of Mar; 4. Malcolm, 1207-1228; 5. Sir James, 1222; 6. Sir Donald, 1222-1227.

Gilbert, the eldest son, was 6th Earl of Mar (1178-1180), but he had no issue.

Gilchrist, his brother, succeeded as 7th Earl (1214), and, having no son, his heir was his brother Duncan.

Duncan, 8th Earl of Mar (1226-1234), gave a grant to Monymusk, and died in 1234. The record of agreement between the Earl of Mar and Thomas le Usser was delivered in 1292; but, with many other precious deeds, has been lost. The next Earl his son

William, 9th Earl of Mar (1234-1273), guarantee of a treaty with England. Removed from the Council of King Alexander III., one of the Regents of Scotland, and Great Chamberlain. He died in 1273, leaving a son and heir, Donald, and another named Duncan.

Donald, 10th Earl of Mar (1281-1291), was one of the Magnates and nominee for Robert Bruce, in the competition for the

Crown. His daughter Isabel married the competitor's grandson Robert Bruce, who was afterwards King, and his son married that King's sister, so that they were doubly brothers-in-law. He married a daughter of Llewellyn Prince of Wales, widow of Malcolm Earl of Fife, who died in 1266. Donald died in 1294. He had another wife, Muriel Muschamp, a great Northumberland heiress, but she died childless in 1291-2. His successor was his son

Gratney, 11th Earl of Mar (1294-1300), who married Christian, sister of King Robert Bruce, and with her obtained the castle of Kildrummie and lordship of Garioch, which had been the share the Bruce family got with Isabel, daughter of David Earl of Huntingdon and Garioch, brother of King William the Lion. She was co-heir of her brother, John Earl of Chester, and ultimately was declared to have brought the Crown to the Bruces.

Gratney fought at the battle of Dunbar in 1296, but died young, leaving his son Donald, the next Earl (1294-1305), a minor, and a daughter, Elyne, by whom the long-resisted claim of the Erskines to the Earldom of Mar accrued in 1435. She married Sir John Menteith, and had a daughter, Christian, wife of Sir Edward Keith; and they had an only daughter, Janet Keith, who married Sir Thomas Erskine, and was mother of Robert Lord Erskine, the rightful Earl of Mar, in 1435, as was admitted in 1565, 112 years after he was dead.

The Lordship of the Garioch, with the Castle of Kildrummie, which ought to have descended to them at the same time, they did not get restored till 1626, 191 years after their right of succession devolved upon them.

Gratney's widow, Christian Bruce, married, 2d, Sir Christopher Seton of Seton; and, 3d, Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell; and had children by both.

Donald, 12th Earl, succeeded very young, in 1300, and was brought up chiefly in England. When his uncle Robert Bruce made his first attempt to gain the Crown of Scotland, he was imprisoned, but not chained, on account of his tender years; but after the battle of Bannockburn in 1314 he was exchanged and set free. He preferred, however, to remain in England, though he visited Scotland occasionally, and sat in Parliament there in 1318. He fought against Scotland in 1322. He was appointed

by King Edward II. Keeper of Bristol Castle, but he delivered it up to the Queen in 1326, when he went to Scotland. His uncle King Robert Bruce gave him many grants of land, but his early education gave him English predilections, and he was a partizan of their side against his own nearest relations and his loyalty to his own country. He is even said to have urged Edward Baliol's invasion to dethrone his youthful Sovereign and cousin. He was chosen Regent of Scotland for King David Bruce in 1332, to repel the danger he had helped to bring on, but was totally defeated, and killed at the battle of Dufflin against Edward Baliol, supported by the English. He had married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Bonkil, and had a son, Thomas, his heir, and a daughter, Margaret, who succeeded her brother.

Isabel had a rapid succession of husbands.

Edward Baliol now made Richard Lord Talbot Earl or Lord of Mar; but he was taken prisoner by Sir William Keith of Galston in 1333, and had to pay £2000 ransom. This was the first usurpation of Mar, and it did not prosper.

Thomas, 13th Earl of Mar, succeeded his father Donald in minority. He was still under age in 1348. He was Ambassador to England in 1351, one of seven to be Hostages for the King in 1357, Chamberlain in 1358, Ambassador again 1362, Guarantee of Truce in 1639, Pensioner of King Edward III., and died in 1377, *s. p.* Kildrummie Castle was besieged and captured by King David Bruce in 1361, because Thomas Earl of Mar had gone out of the country on account of his extortions (to pay 1000 livres in five years).

Earl Thomas had various matrimonial negotiations; but by Margaret Stewart Countess of Angus he had no family, and she intrigued with his brother-in-law William, 1st Earl of Douglas, the husband of his only sister, Margaret. She became Countess of Mar by his death in 1377 without children, and she survived to be widow of that ruthless Earl. She took as her second spouse Sir John Swinton, styled Lord of Mar in her right; and in 1385 she is styled Countess of Douglas and Mar by her son, who is then only Earl of Douglas.¹ Next year he had succeeded her, and become

¹ Addit. Sutherland Case, by Lord Hailes, ch. v. p. 37.

Earl of Douglas and Mar. He was the hero of Chevy Chase or Otterburn, where he was slain in 1388, leaving only two natural sons.

His heir in the Earldom of Mar was his sister Isabel Douglas, married to Sir Malcolm Drummond, whose sister Annabella was Queen to Robert III. Sir Malcolm is then generally styled Lord of Mar, but not Earl.¹

Now begins the romance of the story. Isabel must have been sometime married without having children, as provision began now to be made for the contingency of her dying without issue. In 1393 Sir Thomas de Erskyne, knight, gave in a protest before King Robert III., in full parliament at Scone, that he understood "there was a contract made between Schir Malcolm of Drummond and Schir Johne of Swyntone, upone the lands of the Erldome of Mar and Lordshipe of Garvyauche, of the quhilkes Isabel, Sir Malcolm's wyf, is lauchful ayre, and failliand of the ayrez of hir body, the half perteignys to my wyfe of richt of heretage; tharefore, I require yow, for Goddis sake, that yhe grant na confirmatione thare apone." The King assented to this as reasonable, and ordered an instrument to be drawn up to that effect.

The King saw no disadvantage in acceding to what seemed a just precaution, and he accordingly granted a letter, promising not to receive any resignations or alienations by the Countess of Mar to the prejudice of him or his heirs.

But soon a change came over the spirit of his dream. An adverse interest arose in this way:—The Countess of Angus, widow of Thomas Earl of Mar, had a natural son, George Douglas, whom the King allowed to be appointed her heir in her Earldom, 9th April 1389, and she, in gratitude, settled that he should espouse a daughter of the King. Then, to make him a fitter match for the Princess, the weak and greedy King waived his scruples as to the succession to Isabel, and connived at his future son-in-law's aggrandisement through her possessions. The intricate connection between these two apparently distinct cases requires now to be

¹ Thus Alexander Stewart, son of King Robert II. is often styled Lord of Badenoch, when he was also Earl of Ross. John Stewart, son of the Regent, after having become Earl of Buchan in 1406, is in 1408 styled Dominus de Buchan.

stated more fully. When James Earl of Douglas and Mar¹ died in 1388, an entail carried the Earldom of Douglas to a cousin, Archibald Lord of Galloway, natural son of the good Sir James; and the Earldom of Mar, as before mentioned, went to his sister Isabel, with all the unentailed Douglas lands.

But the before-mentioned George Douglas, who was natural son of the Countess of Angus and Mar, was also son of William Earl of Douglas, though he does not appear to have been ever called his son, and the Countess of Angus is never named as Earl William's wife, but George was acknowledged as her son, and he is styled brother of Isabel Countess of Mar, Isabel having no family, and apparently no likelihood of any. Her heir by the father's side was Sir James Sandilands of Calder, the son of her aunt Eleanor dowager Countess of Carrick, while her heir to Mar, by her mother, was Sir Thomas Erskine's wife Janet Keith. The King, to magnify the estates of his son-in-law, allowed her to alienate her Douglas succession to her half-brother, this George, and take it from Sir James Sandilands, though he was the rightful heir, and the King's brother-in-law. This paved the way for tampering also with the Mar succession, and the King now revoked his promise to Sir Thomas Erskine. This all appears by deed (May 24, 1397), here quoted in all its quaint phraseology.

And also the foresaid our Lord the King shall confirm, approve, and ratify, under his Great Seal, all gifts, tailzies (entails), settings or conditions made or to be made by Dame Isabel Countess of Mar, to the said George, her brother, of all the lands, rents, and possessions which she has or may have within the country of Scotland; and also that our Lord the King shall receive all resignations that the said Dame Isabel likes to make; and with all haste he shall give charter and possession heritable to the said George and his daughter, in form and manner as the conditions requires. Also, our Lord the King obliges him, lely (faithfully,) that he shall receive no resignations made by that ilk (same) Dame Isabel, of no lands, rents, or possessions, to no man's profit, nor no confirmation given thereupon, but only to the use and the profit of the forsaid George, his brother, notwithstanding if he has given any letter to Sir Thomas Erskine.

Sir Thomas now proceeded to strengthen himself against the injustice he apprehended. He made an alliance, Dec. 20, 1400, with the Earl of Crawford, by which his eldest son Sir Robert was to marry a daughter of the Earl, who engaged to support him and his wife Janet in their claims to Mar. Sir Malcolm Drummond having been captured by freebooters, died in their

¹ The Earl of Douglas was too proud when his wife succeeded to Mar.

custody in 1402, when Isabel appears as his widow, and about two years afterwards occurred the suspicious adventure by which she fell a prey to an outlaw. ALEXANDER STEWART, natural son of the Earl of Buchan, third son of King Robert II., head of a band of caterans or freebooters, probably the same which had made her a widow, besieged her in her castle of Kildrummy. It is doubtful whether it was by force or connivance that she surrendered to him, took him as her husband, and made over to him her Earldom and Castle, with the estates of Mar and Garioch, and the Forest of Jedworth, by Charter (Aug. 12, 1404), to hold to him and the children to be born between them; whom failing, to HIS heirs and assignees, without contradiction or revocation by her, or by any one in her name. As the Conqueror was a natural son, and could have no lawful collateral heirs, this was, in fact, an artful way of making the King the ultimate heir. But this was found to be too great a stretch of power. A scene was got up, by which Alexander Stewart went outside the gate of Kildrummie Castle, and there surrendered to her "freely, and with a good heart, the castle, with the hail papers, evidents, silver plate, and all other plenishing; when she, holding the keys in her hand, declared, that of mature advice she chose him for her husband, and gave him her Earldom and all she had; but now, after the destination to them, and the survivor and their children, *her* heirs were called to the succession instead of *his*.

But this outrageous transaction was not complete till they got the King's sanction. She therefore granted another Charter (Dec. 9, 1404), to "a nobleman! Alexander Stewart," &c., again conveying everything to him; and she caused him to be seized, that is, put in possession, the same day, when he assumed the title of Earl of Mar, and the Charter was confirmed by King Robert III. six weeks afterwards (Jan 21, 1404-5). In this deed, in case of their having no family, it was expressly reserved that, after his life-rent, the succession should revert to her heirs by both sides, that is, the Douglas heritage, to her heirs by her father, and the Mar heritage, to her heirs by her mother, thus apparently securing the claims of the Erskines to Mar, which otherwise was liable to lapse and be swallowed up in the paternal Douglas succession, without recognising the claims of the maternal heirs.

But this ambitious Earl does not seem to have been contented with the quiet of home and his wife's society. He twice had safe-conducts (April 6 and Sept. 5, 1406) to go to England for a tournament with the Earl of Kent, a Prince of the blood, and on one of these occasions his retinue was seventy persons. He was one of the ambassadors to England the same year (Dec. 11, 1406). He went to the wars in the Low Countries, and, apparently, was absent when his neglected wife died (Feb. 10, 1407-8), as he treats of her as his former consort (Dec. 29, 1408). He returned from France, and commanded the Regent's army at the battle of Harlaw (1411), against the unjustly used Lord of the Isles and rightful Earl of Ross.¹ He was made Admiral of Scotland (1419), Ambassador Extraordinary to England, and Warden of the Marches (1423). He made an indenture with Murdoch Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, by which the Regent allowed his cousin Sir Thomas Stewart, son of the Earl (illegitimate, but not so called), to be made heir to Mar (Nov. 16, 1420). Walter, the son and heir-apparent of the Governor, became obliged that he shall not take in marriage the daughter of Sir Robert Erskine without his father's consent, which he is not to grant without permission of the Earl. This stipulation seems a preparation for the Act of King James I., whose object was to humble the nobility and deprive them of their rights. He gave a confirmation (May 28, 1426) to his dearest cousins, Alexander Stewart, and his natural son, Thomas Stewart, knights, of the whole Earldom of Mar and the Lordship of the Garioch, which they had resigned into his hands, to hold to Alexander for life, afterwards to Thomas and the heirs-male legitimately born, or to be born of him; whom failing, to return to the King. Here the King graciously accepts an absolute surrender of an Earldom and Lordship from one who had no right beyond his own life, and then converts his temporary possession into a perpetuity.

The Earl of Mar, King's Lieutenant of the North, fought another battle in 1431 with the Macdonalds at Inverlochy, when Donald Balloch defeated him.

Alexander Earl of Mar died July 26 1435, and the contest for

¹ Both parties claimed the victory, but the Lord of the Isles took possession of his Earldom, and, though ousted next year, the family recovered it and kept it till 1476.

the Earldom began between Sir Robert Erskine and the King. It was claimed for the King because the late Earl was a bastard.

Sir Robert Erskine gives lands, Nov. 17, 1435, to Sir Alexander Forbes, the chief neighbour of Kildrummie, to help him in his struggle for justice.

On the 22nd April 1438, Robert Lord Erskine was served heir to Isabel Douglas Countess of Mar, in one half of the Earldom. In Oct. 1438, he was served heir in the other half, and in November, being seised of the Earldom, he took the title.¹

But the King's Council procured an Act of Parliament declaring that whatsoever lands his Majesty's father died possessed of or had claimed, should remain with the King during his minority. Thus an unjust claim was made valid against a right.

By an indenture (Aug. 10, 1440) between the King and the Council, and "ane noble Lord, Schir Robert Lord of Erskine," Kildrummy Castle was delivered to his keeping, with half the rents of Mar, till the King came of age. This seems a partial acknowledgment, but he was not allowed to use the title.

On the 9th Aug. 1442, Robert Lord Erskine complained to the King and Council that the Chancellor (Crichton) refused to retour him (as having succeeded) to the Lordship of Garioch, or to put him in possession of the Castle of Kildrummy. He, therefore, besieged it and took it, whereupon his Castle of Alloa was captured on the part of the King.

On the 29th March 1444, Robert the Lyle of Duchale, who claimed the other half of Mar, made an agreement with Schir Alexander Forbes of that Ylk, knight, to give his part of Strath-dee when he gets his half of Mar.

May 12, 1447, the King orders Robert Lord of Erskyne, and his son, to deliver up Kildrummy.

Oct. 6, 1447, there were taken depositions of witnesses as to the links of consanguinity of Lord Robert Earl of Mar to his ancestor, Gratney Earl of Mar; but they state it incorrectly, in

¹ In the competition between Baliol and Bruce for the Kingdom of Scotland in 1290, one point started by the losers was that it should be partitioned. This was pleaded; and in opposition was quoted a decision in a trial regarding the Earldom of Athol, when it was found that Earldoms were not divisible, and still more was the Kingdom to be inherited entire.

making King Robert Bruce's wife daughter of Gratney instead of sister, and then declaring that she died without descendants.

By indenture, (June 20, 1448,) Robert Lord Erskyne binds himself to deliver up Kildrummy before 31st July, and on his doing so the King and Council bind themselves to restore the Castle of Alloa and its contents to Lord Erskine.

Sir Thomas Erskine, son and heir of Robert Lord of Erskine, protests in Parliament, at Stirling, (April 4, 1449,) in presence of the King, for justice to his father regarding Mar.

Again at Edinburgh, (Jan. 26, 1450,) in all these documents Robert is only Lord Erskine, but when he granted Charters he styles himself Earl of Mar and Garioch (Sept. 7, 1451).

Thomas Lord Erskine supplicates for justice, (March 21, 1453,) and is informed by the Chancellor (Crichton), that the King is going to the north, and will do him justice on fifteen days' notice.

March 7, 1456, the Earl of Huntly got a remission for plundering Thomas Lord Erskine's goods in Mar, and for all depredations, rapines, burnings, homicides, &c. It seems to have been quite a venial offence against *him*.

In proceedings (1455-56), regarding the lands of Soynahan, the resignation of them to the King by Alexander Earl of Mar is stated, but, as he had not the fee of the Earldom, it was invalid, because nobody gives what he has not.

By verdict of an assize of error, (May 15, 1457,) the King being present, the service of Thomas Lord Erskine's father, in 1438, as heir to Isabel Countess of Mar, was reduced and set aside upon four reasons, not one of which should ever have passed, or had any weight, but it was a foregone conclusion, and most iniquitous. They found the King here relying on the Charters 1404, 1426, and ignoring the others that rendered them invalid. It shows how unfair the proceedings were, that the Chancellor, Bishop of Brechin, had the audacity to assert that Lord Erskine was in no degree related to Isabel Countess of Mar.

This inquisition was confirmed in Parliament (Nov. 5, 1457,) Lord Erskine protesting in vain. It was not till nearly a century afterwards that these reasons were reviewed and refuted.

Thus James II. contrived to keep possession of Mar by a trial

before himself, when loose and false allegations were accepted on his part as valid evidence. He was killed in 1460.

King James III. adhered to the oppressive system of his three predecessors.

He bestowed the Earldom of Mar (before 1475) on his brother JOHN, and he caused to be registered (April 26, 1476,) the Charter by Isabel Countess of Mar (Aug. 12, 1404,) on her first contract of marriage with Alexander Stewart, with reversion (after any children of their marriage) to *his* heirs, which, as he was a bastard, became, in fact, a settlement on the King himself. That Charter had never been acted upon, but was superseded by another Charter, 9th Dec. 1404, ratified by the Crown in January afterwards, restoring the ultimate succession to *her* heirs.

John Earl of Mar fell a victim to his opposition to his brother's low parasites. He was seized and bled to death in 1479.

In 1481 the King raised THOMAS COCHRANE, his mason and architect, to the Earldom of Mar; but the nobles, headed by Archibald, Earl of Angus, surnamed Bell the Cat from this exploit, forced their way into the King's presence, bound the new-made Earl, and carried him off to be hanged, in his own scarf, over Lauder Bridge.

The King then gave it to his brother ALEXANDER Duke of Albany, by Charter (1482), and, what marks the transaction peculiarly hard, he made Thomas Lord Erskine witness to the act of spoliation which secured his Earldom to another. The King happened to be then on good terms with this surviving brother, though he had entered into a most disgraceful treaty with his enemy, Edward the Fourth of England, and with this foreign aid had made war upon him to take his crown, styling himself Alexander King of Scotland. They had only one table and one bed; but they soon quarrelled, and the Earl went to Paris, where he was killed by a splinter, while looking on at a tournament, in 1485.

Upon this the King gave the Earldom (March 2, 1486,) to his own third son, JOHN, who was still a minor ten years afterwards, but he died young; and so ended the attempts to provide substitutes for the Erskines, the rightful heirs, who, however, did not get restored for nearly eighty years longer, when Queen Mary's

strong sense of justice led her to admit the claims which six generations of predecessors had so iniquitously but successfully defeated.

King James IV. did not take any steps regarding the title of Mar; but, after his brother's death, which was apparently about 1496, he assumed it as proprietor, and proceeded to give away the Castle of Kildrummie (Aug. 8, 1507,) and a large portion of the estates (Dec. 12, 1507,) to Alexander Elphinstone, on his marriage with Elizabeth Barlow, a maid of honour who accompanied Princess Margaret of England, on her marriage with the King. He created him Lord Elphinstone (July 19, 1508,) and he was killed at Flodden in 1513.

On the 15th May, 1509, the King records the evidence taken at the inquest on the claim of the late Thomas Lord Erskine to the half of the Earldom of Mar. The object was to secure Alexander Elphinstone against the Erskine claims, by restating the grounds on which they were deprived.

There seem to have been no proceedings during the reign of King James V., whose reign was chiefly a minority. He only created one Peerage, when his mother married a young husband, who was *her third*.

The first movement again was made in the minority of Queen Mary, when Lord Erskine got himself served heir afresh (May 5, 1555,) with a skilful refutation of the four reasons under pretence of which his family had been set aside in 1457.

1. It was never before heard of or pretended, that there must be living witnesses to prove propinquity when there are undoubted records, equally valid evidence. Such a rule would convey to the King half the lands in Scotland, as well as Mar.

2. The law regarding the King's minority could not prevent Lord Erskine's proving his right, though it might delay his obtaining possession till the King's full age.

3. As to Isabel Countess of Mar not being the last possessor of the Earldom, but her husband Alexander Stewart and his natural son Thomas, this could be of no avail, because Alexander only held it in life-rent, in right of his defunct wife, by the legal Charter confirmed by the King. This superseded the previous inept Charter, which was altered by them and by the King, and not

attempted to be ratified till many years after its abolition, and her death.

4. That Isabel of Mar, wife to King Robert Bruce, was not daughter to Gratney Earl of Mar, but his sister, is proved by his being repeatedly styled in Charters his brother-in-law ; and, therefore, her descendants could not compete with Eleyne of Mar, her brother Gratney's daughter, and her niece, from whom the Erskines derive their right.

Upon this followed, in 1562, a restoration *per modum justitiæ*, ratified by Parliament in 1563, but it was not effective till the charter 23d Jan. 1565, of the lands of the Earldom, when JOHN LORD ERSKINE was acknowledged to be EARL OF MAR. This was ratified by Parliament 19th April 1567, and there was no further difficulty as to the Earldom, or the lands belonging to it, viz., Strathdone, Bramar, Crowmar and Strathde, with the lands, lordship, and regality of Gariach.

But there still remained the question as to the Castle and estates of Kildrummie, which had been alienated to Lord Elphinstone by King James IV. in 1507-8-9, but which had become, in fact, the capital seat of the Earldom. This was not determined till sixty years afterwards.

But meantime an Act of Parliament passed (July 29, 1587,) in favour of the Earl of Mar, ratifying the restoration, and stating in the strongest language, how the "iniquitie of the tyme" had caused all this gross injustice for such a "diuturnitie of tyme." It then decerned that Lord Erskine "*and his airis* were to be as gif the said Earl were immediat air to the said Dame." I here give the extract in full, and in modern phrase:—"As if the said Earl were immediate heir to the said Dame Issobell Dowglas, or to the deceased Robert, Earl of Mar, Lord Erskine, her heir," who had succeeded in 1435, and died in 1453.

Queen Mary's feeling as to the injustice which her six predecessors had continued to perpetuate against the Erskine family might have been quickened by the intimate ties which so long bound the Royal family to them, as keepers of the King's person in minority, and also of the Royal Castle of Stirling. Alexander Lord Erskine had charge of King James IV., John Lord Erskine

as keeper of King James V., and of Queen Mary herself, thirty years afterwards. John, whom she restored as Earl of Mar, after the hundred and thirty years' privation, was keeper of King James VI., and died Regent of Scotland 1572. John, next Earl, was bred up with King James, and, though he was forfeited for the Raid of Ruthven in 1584, he was forcibly restored with the Douglasses in 1585, and entrusted with the care of Prince Henry—the fifth generation in succession under their charge. The next chapter begins in the year 1606, when King James, having found the advantage of a settled order of precedence among the Peers of England, resolved to confer the same benefit upon the Peers of Scotland, who had hitherto had no stated rank even in their sittings in Parliament, where they always sat, down to the union with England in 1707, in the same House with the Commons. The most extraordinary confusion reigned. On many occasions it was almost literally—the first shall be last, and the last first. Peers of a few days or months old were enrolled above those who had been ennobled for centuries—especially in the table in 1581. The King issued a Commission in 1606, including the whole Peerage, to settle their due order; and, in this document, the first Earl is Orkney, created in 1581; the third, Sutherland, before 1275; the eighteenth, Angus, in 1337, or, at least, 1389; the twentieth, Mar, in 1270, or, in any case, in 1404. In a few days a decret passed, arranging them all for the first time. By it Orkney was seventeenth, Sutherland sixth, Angus first, and Mar seventh. Neither Mar, Sutherland, nor Caithness, got their proper places; but still Mar was ranked as heir to Isabel Douglas, Countess of Mar, who died in 1407, and consequently to all her rights, from her predecessors of the remotest antiquity, before charters or patents.

He had, on his own resignation, a new charter of the Earldom of Mar (Feb. 3, 1620), was King's Chamberlain and Treasurer, and died in 1634, aged 77.

His son JOHN, the next Earl, was sequestered for loyalty to King Charles. He took an unfortunate way of trying to disembarass himself, by selling estates in Scotland to buy lands in Ireland, where they were soon lost by the rebellion. He died in 1654.

JOHN, his son, the succeeding Earl, had a Charter of Mar in his father's lifetime. He was reduced to living in a cottage at his own gate while the sequestration continued, and he could not retrieve his affairs. He died in 1668.

CHARLES, his son, succeeded as Earl. He had to sell Erskine, the original possession of his family, from which they took their name, and many other lands, and died in 1689.

JOHN, his son, next Earl, protested in 1696 against any Earl being placed before him. He was discountenanced by George I., and, thinking his ruin determined, joined the rebellion in 1715, was forfeited, and died in exile in 1732. In his time Alloa and Kildrummy were sold; but the former was bought in by his brother James Lord Grange, a skilful negotiator, whose intrigues appear to have been on the point of discovery by his revengeful wife, the notorious Lady Grange, when he got her carried off and imprisoned for many years on the rocky Islet of St. Kilda, by his accomplice Lord Lovat, who also felt himself in jeopardy. Lord Grange made an arrangement which saved the family, as his brother's only son, to whom his uncle conveyed the estate of Alloa in 1739, had no family, and his daughter by Lady Frances Pierrepont, sister of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montague, the heir to the Earldom, was married to Lord Grange's son, and kept together the male and female succession. Thus, on the first restoration of forfeited titles in 1824, JOHN FRANCIS ERSKINE of Mar obtained the Earldom, being grandson, through his mother, of the attainted Earl.¹

¹ When the four Scotch Peers (the Earl of Mar, Viscounts Kenmure and Strathallan, and Lord Nairn) were selected to be restored in 1824, no collateral heirs, male or female, were accepted; none but the actual descendants of attainted Peers were chosen to receive the boon of restoration. The venerable Earl told me, that he should not have had the claim to restoration had he only been the collateral heir-male of the attainted Earl, but the favour was granted because, through his mother, he was the lineal descendant and representative of his grandfather, who was forfeited. Thus, the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, in introducing the Bill of Reversal of the Attainder, expressed his admiration of the extreme antiquity of the Earldom, even to the dark ages, and that could only be through the female descent, and very recently through the restored Earl's mother. According to the wording of the Act, Lord Kellie, as a collateral heir-male of the forfeited Earl, is not included in the reversal of the attainder, and has not any claim to appear at all as an heir-male—the restoration is only to the heir-general of the forfeited Earl, which he is not, but which the Earl of Mar has the sole privilege to be.

It was only through his mother that he could be the direct heir to his grandfather, and thus be qualified for the boon, according to the limited act of grace in favour of the lineal heirs of the forfeited Peers. None others were admitted. Though he was also grand-nephew to the attainted Earl through his brother's son, that was merely a collateral incident. The declaration was distinct that he was restored as the lineal heir and representative of his grandfather, the forfeited Earl.

Inheritance through females had long before been the rule. The dignity had passed through five females almost in continual succession, the fifth being the mother of Robert, Lord Erskine, who claimed to be heir-general in 1435 and 1438, and whose right was afterwards declared and ratified by Queen Mary in 1565, and by Parliament in 1567 and 1587. It is remarkable that, after this succession of two Countesses, followed by a direct line of three heiresses, the male descent continued so long unbroken—for twelve generations, from before 1393 till 1766,—when, again, a claim arose through the mother to the heir.

The restored Earl died in 1825, the year after he recovered the title, and his son only survived till 1828, leaving one son and two daughters. The son, JOHN FRANCIS Earl of Mar and Kellie,¹

¹ The Earl of Mar and Kellie took up the latter title, in 1829, as an inheritance of the heir-male of his family (see particulars in *Herald and Genealogist*, iv. 189); but Mar he always considered as belonging to the heir-of-line or heir-general. He gave some papers to his nephew (his sister's son), the present Earl of Mar, whom he recognised as heir to that Earldom, saying they might be of use to him some day; but they could only be of use to him as Earl of Mar, because they treated of the question of the old precedency of the title, so long unjustly (but under protest) kept far below its due place.

At another time he also inquired, through his cousin, now Lord Kellie, what I thought as to the descent of the title of *Lord Erskine*, whether it would go with Mar or Kellie, the female or the male. I replied, that I considered it must follow the rule adopted by the House of Lords as to the similar peerage of Lord Kennedy, in the Cassilis case in 1762, and, as there was no known settlement of the dignity of Lord Erskine, it would be held to be limited to the heirs-male of the body of the person first ennobled, and therefore would go with Kellie. It had no original connection with Mar.

It is singular that I was also consulted by the present Earl of Mar, in his uncle's time, as to the destination of the title of Lord Erskine. I answered, I did not see why Scotch Baronies, without patents, should be supposed necessarily to go to heirs-male, particularly as that is the reverse of the English rule,—but so it is!

died without children in 1866, exactly a century after the death of Lord Erskine, the last of the direct male line. Then his nephew, by his eldest sister, JOHN FRANCIS ERSKINE GOODEVE, succeeded to the Earldom of Mar, which thus descended to him through a seventh female link, while his cousin, the collateral heir-male, became Earl of Kellie.

The Earl of Kellie's rival claim rests on a presumed Charter with a new creation to heirs-male, in 1565, at the same time as the Charter quoted before, which recognised the right of Lord Erskine as heir-general, and consequently Earl of Mar, in succession to Isabel, Countess of Mar in her own right, who died in 1407-8. This imaginary document has never been produced, and it is mere presumption to assert that it must have ever existed, and have been limited to heirs-male, in contradiction to the real Charter on record.

ALEX. SINCLAIR.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF CAREW AND CARY;

BEING AN ATTEMPT TO DISTINGUISH THE SEVERAL SIR GEORGE CAREWS
AND SIR GEORGE CARYS WHO LIVED IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

By SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., Honorary Member of the Royal Institution of
Cornwall, &c.

Although families of Carew and Cary were entirely distinct and bore different arms, and their names are differently written, yet, because both were pronounced "Cary," and several distinguished persons bore the same Christian name of George, and most of them were knighted and contemporaries, or nearly so, almost all historical writers have, more or less, mistaken their respective identity. Even Mr. Brewer in his introduction to the first volume of his *Calendar of Carew Papers* has fallen into an error in this respect.

From the reign of Henry VIII. down to the time of Charles I. there flourished three Sir George Carews and two Sir George Carys, and one George Cary who was not a knight.

The family of Carew is shewn in a pedigree preserved among the Carew MSS. in the Library at Lambeth,¹ and also in one recorded in the Heralds' College,² to have descended from Adam de Montgomery; but I have proved in my *Life of Sir Peter Carew*,³ from charter evidence, that this is erroneous, and that the Carews, like the FitzGerald and several other distinguished families, are descended from Otho de Windsor who lived at the time of the Conquest. The arms of the family of Carew are,—
Or, three lions passant in pale sable.

The fourteenth in lineal descent from Otho de Windsor was Sir Nicholas Carew, Baron of Carew, who was living 28 Hen. VI. By Joane his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Haccombe, he had several sons, of whom, for the purposes of this notice, it will be necessary only to allude to Sir Thomas, Baron Carew, who continued the direct descent, and Alexander the fourth son, who founded the family of Carew of Antony, co. Cornwall, to whom I shall presently return.

¹ Lamb. MS. 635, fo. 42.

² C. I. 26.

³ Life and Times of Sir Peter Carew. Lond. 1857. 8vo.

Sir Nicholas, son of Sir Thomas, had a son Sir Edmond. The latter was the last who held the Barony of Carew. He accompanied Henry the Eighth in his Expedition to France in 1513, to equip himself for which he mortgaged Carew Castle, held by baronial tenure, and seven other manors in Wales, to Sir Rhys ap Thomas; who, taking advantage of the non-payment of the loan at the prescribed time, kept the inheritance to himself.¹ Sir Edmond was Master of the Ordnance in this Expedition,² and was slain at the seige of Therouenne by a shot from a gun.³ He had a sister, Jane Carew, who became the first wife of Robert Cary or Carey (never Carew) of Cockington, co. Devon, to whom I shall return hereafter.

Sir Edmond Carew by Katherine his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir William Huddersfield, had three sons. Sir Gawen, his second son, was an eminent Commander both by sea and land; George, his third son, was a Doctor in Divinity and held the Deanery of Windsor and other church dignities; and Sir William, of Mohun's Ottery, his son and heir, was one of the Knights for the King's Body, and who, by Joan his wife daughter of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, was also the father of three sons: 1. Sir George, son and heir; 2. Sir Philip, who was a Knight of Malta, died s.p.; and 3. Sir Peter, a very distinguished man, the memoirs of whose eventful life have been referred to above.

SIR GEORGE CAREW was born about 1504, and was not a knight at the time of his father's death, which event occurred in 1545.⁴ He was a man remarkable for gallantry and courage, and a great favourite in the Court of Henry the Eighth.⁵ He was as distinguished in war as in tournaments and other knightly exercises. It was, however, as a naval captain that he was more particularly

¹ Life and Times of Sir Peter Carew, p. 3.

² State Papers.

³ Life and Times of Sir Peter Carew, p. 3.

⁴ Inq. p. m. 29 Hen. VIII.

⁵ Another George Carew was a Sewer Extraordinary in the royal household in the time of Hen. VII. He was probably the same who in 1516 was one of the challengers with the King and the Lords of Suffolk and Essex at the great jousts at Greenwich in May of that year. (State Papers Hen. VIII. Domestic, Nos. 1893, 1935.) I have been unable to discover his parentage; but he was probably of the family of Carew of Beddington, co. Surrey.

famous. In the expedition against the French in 1545 he was made Vice-Admiral, and appointed to the command of the *Mary Rose*, one of the finest ships in the English navy. Upon the sailing of the fleet from Portsmouth on the 19th July, 1545, the *Mary Rose*, through some accident, heeled over and sank, and Sir George Carew (with most of the ship's crew)¹ was drowned in the presence of the King, and of his own wife.

Upon the death of Sir George Carew and his two brothers without issue, the representation of the elder line of this distinguished family devolved upon Sir Peter Carew, eldest son of Dr. George Carew, called Sir Peter Carew the younger to distinguish him from his cousin and more illustrious namesake above mentioned.

Sir Peter Carew the younger was slain in Ireland in 1580, leaving an only daughter and heir, Anne, who married, first, William Wilsford of Wilsford, co. Kent, who died s.p.; and, secondly, Sir Alan Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, by whom she had a daughter, called Joyce, after her aunt Lady Carew of Clopton and Countess of Totnes; and several other children, all of whom died issueless. Joyce Carew married Lister Blount of Maple Durham, co. Oxon. and had issue one child, called after his father, who died in infancy.

Upon the death of Sir Peter Carew the younger the representation of the family, in the male line, devolved upon his only brother SIR GEORGE CAREW, the second of this Christian name. He was the second son of Dr. George Carew, Dean of Windsor.

Sir George Carew was born in 1557, and was admitted a gentleman commoner at Broadgate Hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1572. He left, however, without graduating, but a few years afterwards (1589) was, by a special grace, made a Master of Arts of that university. In 1575 he was, with his brother Sir Peter, in Ireland, then the favourite field for the aspiring youth of England. In 1581, when only twenty-two years of age, we find him Governor of the county of Catherlagh (Carlow), but two years afterwards he was obliged to leave Ireland under very discreditable circumstances. He seems not, however,

¹ Life and Times of Sir Peter Carew, pp. 32—34.

to have remained long under the Queen's displeasure, even if he ever really incurred it. We soon find him at the English court and a Gentleman Pensioner, and two years afterwards, having occasion to visit Ireland on his private affairs, he took letters of commendation from the Queen to Sir John Perrott, then Lord Deputy, and received from him the honour of knighthood. On his return to court he acquired such favour with the Queen that even Sir John Perrott himself sought his good offices. In 1587 he had conferred upon him for life, in succession to his uncle Sir James Wingfield, the office of Master of the Ordnance in Ireland, upon which he again returned to Dublin, and in 1590 was sworn a member of the Privy Council in that kingdom. Two years afterwards (1592), upon the surrender of his Irish patent, he was appointed Lieutenant of the Ordnance in England for life. In 1596 he accompanied the expedition under the Lord Admiral Howard and the Earl of Essex to Cadiz, upon which occasion he was Master of the Ordnance, and had the command of the *Mary Rose* (so named in memory of that in which his cousin and namesake perished fifty years before), in which he distinguished himself by his gallantry.

The ill-success of the Earl of Essex in Ireland, and the abrupt departure of that unfortunate nobleman in 1599, left O'Neill and the other great Irish chieftains all but masters of the country. At this crisis the Lord Mountjoy was appointed Lord Deputy, and Sir George Carew, "one whom we know (the Queen says in her warrant dated 20th January, 1599,) besides his faithfull and diligent endeavours in former services, to be well acquainted with the estate of our Realme and with the condition and nature of that province," was made Lord President of Munster. His administration of his province was more energetic and sagacious than scrupulous, as is disclosed by Cecil's correspondence.¹ His policy was to sow divisions and suspicions among the Irish chieftains, in which he greatly succeeded, taking, occasionally, opportunities of vigorous action in the field, and eventually reduced the province to order. He long sought the Queen's permission to be relieved of his charge, but it was only upon the eve of her

¹ Letters of Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew. Camden Society.

death that, through the influence of Cecil, she gave a reluctant consent, and at Chester, on his way to the court, he heard that the sovereign whom he had zealously served was no more.

At Lichfield, on his journey, Sir George Carew assisted in proclaiming James the First. Though at first received with some coldness, we find him quickly in the King's favour. In 1604 he was constituted by Act of Parliament one of the Commissioners to treat of the Union with Scotland, and the same year was appointed Receiver-General of the revenues of the Queen. But higher honours awaited him. In 1605 he was created a peer by the title of Baron Carew of Clopton, co. Warwick, a manor which he had acquired by marriage with Joyce, daughter and heir of William Clopton of that place. In 1606 he was appointed Master of the Ordnance for life, and in 1611 was again sent to Ireland on a special mission. In 1625 he received a further step in rank, being, in consideration of his long and meritorious services, created Earl of Totnes, in the county of Devon. He died at his house in the Savoy in 1629, s. p. and, the issue of his brother Sir Peter having become wholly extinct in the failure of the line of Apsley, the Earl of Totnes is represented by the descendants of Mary Carew, his sister, who married Walter Dowrish of Dowrish, which representation is now vested in Dr. Drake of St. Austell, co. Cornwall.¹

THE THIRD SIR GEORGE CAREW of whom a notice is required was the second son of Thomas Carew of Antony, co. Cornwall, the third in descent from Alexander the founder of that family, and younger brother of Richard Carew, the well-known author of the *Survey of Cornwall*. After being called to the bar, he became Secretary to Lord Chancellor Hatton, and was subsequently knighted by Queen Elizabeth and made Master of the Wards. In 1598 he was sent on an embassy to Brunswick, Sweden, Poland, and Dantzic. In 1604 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to treat of the affairs of the Union, and the following year was sent Ambassador resident to the Court of

¹ See pedigree in my History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, pp. 218, 219. See also Sir George Carew's Letters to Sir Thomas Roe, and Sir Robert Cecil's Letters to Sir George Carew, Camden Society, and MacCarthy's Life of Florence MacCarthy, London, 1867.

France, where he remained until 1609. He died in 1612. Sir George Carew (Lord Totnes) writing to Sir Thomas Roe in November 1617, says "There is a report from Venice (which I feare is to trew), thatt a yonge kinsman of myne, called Francis Carew, the eldest son to Sir George Carew the late Master of the Wardes, is taken by the Turkishe pirates in passing betwene Ligorno and Spayne: you know the boy, for he went with the Electresse into Germanye." He adds in a note, "I thanke God this report is proved false, for he is safelye arryved in Spayne."¹

We shall now advert to SIR GEORGE CARY. He was of a family entirely distinct from that of Carew, of members of which we have been treating, although he was allied to them in blood, his grandfather Robert Cary of Cockington having married Jane Carew, daughter of Sir Nicholas Baron Carew, as before stated. This Robert was the son of Sir William Cary, whose brother Thomas Cary was the grandfather of Henry first Lord Hunsdon.² Sir William was the grandson of Sir John Cary one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who was the great-grandson of Sir John Carey of Carey, co. Devon. The arms of this family were, *Argent, upon a bend sable three roses of the field.*

Sir George Cary of Cockington was the son of Thomas Cary (second son of the above-mentioned Robert Cary) by Mary his wife, daughter of John Southcote of Bovy Tracy.³ In 1588 he was appointed Treasurer of War in Ireland in succession to Sir John Wallop.⁴ On the sudden departure of the Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant, in the same year, he was, in conjunction with Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, appointed Lord Justice, and sworn of the Privy Council for Ireland; and when, in 1603, the Lord Deputy Mountjoy returned to England, that nobleman recom-

¹ Carew's Letters to Roe, p. 131.

² See the Pedigree of this branch of Cary in *The Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iv. p. 40.

³ He was a man of considerable weight and influence in his county. On 6 Sept. 1592 the Privy Council wrote to him in reference to a regiment assigned to him belonging to Devon and to a controversy between him and Sir John Gilbert as to the parishes from which the men were to be taken. He is required to appoint his officers and to make his men ready for service. On the 28th Cary replies, saying he has done her Majesty honest service and can serve as well as Sir John (Gilbert) and with far less charge to the country. (Dom. Corr. Eliz. Vol. 243, No. 4.)

⁴ Patent dated 1 March, 1598.

mended Sir George Cary as his successor, saying "that however he be no soldier, yet is well acquainted with the business of the war, wherein he hath been ever very industrious to advance the service." The patent for his appointment to this office was dated 30th May 1603, and that of his successor Sir Arthur Chichester 3rd February 1604.¹ Sir George Carew (Lord Totnes) announces his death, under the date of 13th February 1617, in these words: "My olld shakinge kinsman, Sir George Cary, sometymes Lord Deputie of Irland, is dead, and his wife is now a riche widdow."² This lady was Lettice, or Lucy, daughter of Robert Lord Rich and Earl of Warwick. By his first wife, Wilmot, daughter and heir of John Gifford, of Yeo, co. Devon, he had several children, all of whom pre-deceased him. His son Capt. GEORGE CARY was serving as a captain in Ireland in 1599, and was wounded in the face in the expedition of the Earl of Essex against O'Neill, of which he died. Sir George Cary made his nephew Edward Cary of Exeter and Bradford, second son of John Cary of Dudley co. Stafford, his heir, who seated himself at Cockington, and had issue George Cary his son and heir, living in 1620.

We have yet to notice another SIR GEORGE CARY, the son of Henry first Lord Hunsdon, who was the son of William Cary, Esquire for the Body, by Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and sister of Queen Anna Boleyn. This Sir William was the son of Thomas Cary, son of Sir William Cary, by Alice his second wife, daughter of Sir Baldwin Fulford by Elizabeth daughter and heir of Bosome, who was also the wife of Sir William Huddersfield and mother of Katherine, the wife of Sir Edmund Carew Baron of Carew, thus connecting the Hunsdon Carys also with the Carews of Mohun's Ottery. This Sir George Cary was trained up in the public service from his youth, and in 13 Eliz. was in the expedition to Scotland, when for his valour he was knighted by the Earl of Sussex, the general. He succeeded as second Lord Hunsdon on the death of his father in 1596.

¹ Cecil's Letters to Sir George Carew, p. 132.

² Carew's Letters to Sir Thomas Roe, p. 86.

WARWICKSHIRE ARMS AND LINEAGES.

WARWICKSHIRE ARMS AND LINEAGES: compiled from the Heralds' Visitations and Ancient MSS. By the Rev. FRED. W. KITTERMSTER, M.A. London: William Mackintosh, Paternoster Row. Birmingham: Cornish Brothers, 37, New Street. 12mo. Pp. xii. 103, xii.

We have been favoured with a copy of this manual, which escaped our attention at the time of its appearance. We find that it was published by subscription in 1866, which date appears at the foot of the Preface, though not in the title-page. It is in all respects a corresponding book to the same author's *Shropshire Arms and Lineages*, which we reviewed in Part XXXIV. It has naturally the same faults, even down to the typographical defects to which we alluded,¹ for the printer is also the same. Like its companion, it is arranged in two alphabets, the second forming an Appendix "of some families who now live in the County, and bear Arms, but whose names do not occur in the older Visitations of Warwickshire. These arms (the Author adds) have not been compared with any Heraldic records, but accepted simply on the authority of the families which use them." Our remarks on the similar arrangement in the *Shropshire Arms and Lineages* will be remembered: and we still think the reason is not sufficient for forming two alphabets. If it had been so, the distinction should have been more openly shown in the head-lines of the pages, and not merely obscurely intimated in the preface.

The existing Visitations of Warwickshire are four in number:

By the deputy of Hervey Clarenceux, in 1563.

By Philpot, Somerset, temp. James I.

By Lennard and Vincent, the deputies of Camden Clarenceux, in 1619.²

By the deputies of St. George, Clarenceux, 1682-3.

¹ *Harl MS.* instead of *Harl. MS.* throughout; and full points after or. and vert. as if they were abbreviations.

² The *Harl. MS.* 1167 is Lennard's own copy of this Visitation, and has on its first leaf this title, written by him:—

*The Visitacōn of the County of
Warwick taken N^o 1619 by Samson
Lennard Blewmanlle & Augustyn
Vincent Rouge Rose being
Marshalls and Deputies for
William Camden Clarentieux
King of Armes.*

On a fly-leaf is fastened his shield of arms (on a fess three fleurs de lis), stamped in gold upon vellum, cut out from the original cover.

As in his Shropshire book, Mr. Kittermaster employs the term "confirmed," erroneously, instead of "allowed," with reference to the arms entered in these Visitations; but in some cases his meaning is more clear, when, instead of merely "Confirmed *Her. Vis.*" he says "Confirmed by Lennard and Vincent," &c. &c. But it would have been much better to have said, "Allowed at the Visitation of 1619." And when he speaks of "Confirmed" on the authority of *Harl. MS.* we suspect that not even the word "allowed" would be always legitimately permissible; for such term would certainly not properly apply to any coats which he has only found "hastily tricked in printed escocheons" by Mundy the Herald Painter in *Harl. MS.* 1563.

In Warwickshire, Mr. K. has had the advantage to follow his great predecessor Dugdale; but it would have been more satisfactory to have quoted, instead of the mere name *Dugdale*, the documentary evidence which the Warwickshire historian provides in the shape of monuments, painted glass, and seals, of which his work presents so many interesting etchings by Hollar and others.

It should be remembered, that Dr. Thomas's edition of Dugdale's *Warwickshire* contains a very useful Index of Arms (more than 750), another of Coats without names (more than 125), and a third of families named in the additional part of the work (more than 175); total more than 1000. Mr. Kittermaster does not (in both his alphabets) describe more than 400. We may also remind the reader that the whole of the arms in the *Harl. MS.* 1563 are fully described by Mr. Fetherston in the *Warwickshire Antiquarian Magazine*; followed by Knights of Warwickshire, "Warwickshire coats as they are in Theobalds Gallery," and Justices of the Peace 1601, out of a book at Theobalds, all from the *Harl. MS.* 6060. The latter collection resembles that (dated 1577-8) printed in the *Collectanea Topog. et Genealogica*, vol. viii. p. 298. Moreover, we must not forget the 1200 closely written sheets of Warwickshire pedigrees and family histories, compiled by the late Rev. Thomas Warde, Vicar of Weston under Wetherley, and of Barford, described by Mr. Bellew in his *Shakespeare's Home*, 1863, p. 145, (see our vol. i. p. 495,) but of the present deposit of which we are uninformed.

It is evident, therefore, that this manual must contain but a very partial view, historically speaking, of the armorial heraldry of Warwickshire. The author, however, has in several instances introduced coats that really do not belong to the county; and he has fallen into some other errors and misconceptions that it may not be wholly useless to notice.

ACOMBE.—Erm. three lions pass. *in fess* gules. Granted 1574, to John Acombe of Stratford-upon-Avon.

COMBE.—Erm. three lions pass. *in pale* gules. Granted by Robert Cooke, Clar. 1584.

These two coats are precisely the same, but the second blason is the correct one, and with the correct date, 1584. The name of John a'Combe is familiar enough to Shakespearian inquirers: and Mr. Hunter informs us that John Combe, father of the usurer, received the grant from Cooke in 1584. The family came to Stratford from Astley, co. Worcester, not Ashley, co. Warwick,¹ as stated by Mr. K.: see its history in Bellew's *Shakespere's Home*, p. 148 (pedigree), pp. 365-372.

ANDREW.—Gu. a saltire or, surmounted of another vert. Crest: A blackamoor[^{Rou}'s head] in profile, couped at the shoulders and wreathed about the temples. Granted 1334, by Guyan, King of Arms, to Thomas Andrew and his brothers Randolfe, Richard, William, James, and Andrew. *Harl. MS.*

ANDREW.—Same arms as above. Confirmed, 1476, by Thomas Holm, Clarenceux, to Thomas son and heir of Richard Andrew of the county of Warwick gentleman. *Harl. MS.*

The name of this family was properly ANDREWS, not Andrew. Sir William Andrews of Denton in Northamptonshire was created a Baronet in 1641, and that dignity was handed down to his posterity until the death of the 5th Baronet in 1804. The account of the family given in the Baronetages (by Collins and his followers) commences with the assertion, that "Sir Robert Andrews of Normandy knt. came into England with William the Conqueror, and married the daughter and heir of Sir Robert Winwick, of Winwick in the county of Northampton, upon the borders of Warwickshire." Now, this is a statement evidently partaking of anachronism, and probably of fiction; and, as we find no such coat in the early rolls, we are disposed to regard the armorial statements also with incredulity, though we have traced Mr. K.'s "Harl. MS." from which the following is an extract:

A gifte of a creast to Thomas Andrewes and his brethren, viz. Rauf, Ric. Will. James, and Andrew, by Guyan King of Armes a° 1334.

A Confirmation to Tho. Andreues s. and h. to Ric. Andrewe of Warwike by Thomas Clarr. king of Armes a° 1476, 16 of E. 4. the same wth a mullet for difference. (*Harl. MS.* 1069, f. 5 b.)

The only question with us is, whether the fictitious statement belongs to 1476, or to a later date. A pedigree of the family is given by Baker, *Hist. of Northamptonshire*, i. 295.

¹ Bellew's pedigree, it is true, commences with John Combe, called "of Astley, co. of Warwick," but see Hunter's *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, p. 89-90. The Combes were of Alvechurch in Worcestershire; see Bellew's ped. of Nash. One of them called of Hallow was Sheriff of Worcestershire in 4 Charles II.

ANDREWS.—Arg. on a bend cotised sa. three mullets of the field. Confirmed (with four quarterings) by Lennard and Vincent to William Andrews, of Meriden, co. Warwick, third in descent from William Andrews, of Harborne, co. Worcester. *Her. Vis.*

For Harborne read Hanbury. (*Harl. MSS.* 615, 1563, 1566, 5814.) There is a place called Harborne, which is a suburb of Birmingham, but it is in the county of Stafford.

ARCHER.—Az. three arrows or. Crest: Out of a mural coronet gu. a dragon's head ar. Granted by Richard Lee, Clarenceux, to Andrew Archer of Tamworth, 1597.

Tanworth, *not* Tamworth; Azure, three broad arrows *in pale*, 2 and 1, or. (*Harl. MS.* 1069, f. 326.)

BOUGHTON or BROUGHTON.—Sa. three crescents or.

Boughton and Broughton are the names of totally distinct families. These arms are those of Boughton, and now borne (as a quartering) by Sir Charles Henry Rouse-Boughton, Bart.; but the *Harl. MSS.* 1563 and 6060 both give Argent, three crescents sable.

BOWES.—Three long bows bent in pale gu. Confirmed as the arms of Boyes of Atherstone. *Her. Vis.*

In *Harl. MS.* 6060, Bowes (*not* Boyes) of Atherstone bears these charged on a field *Ermine*,—omitted by Mr. K.

CHAMBERLYN.—Gu. an inescutcheon arg. within an orle of mullets or. Confirmed (with one quartering) by Lennard and Vincent to John Chamberlyn of Astley (Justice of the Peace), great-grandson of Edward Chamberlyn, of Sherborne, co. Oxford. *Her. Vis.*

In this case the “quartering” should have been described, being really the distinctive coat of Chamberlain of Astley, viz. Gules, a chevron between three escallops or (*Harl. MS.* 1563), the other being the well-known ancient coat of Tankerville, or Tancarville, hereditary *Chamberlains* of Normandy.

CLOPTON or COCKSFIELD.—Per pale or and gu. a cross pattée counterchanged. Confirmed in the lineage of Carew as the arms of Clopton.

COCKSFIELD.—Paly of four or and az. a lion rampant counterchanged.

The second of these is right, for the name was not Cocksfield, but Cockfield, derived originally from Cockfield in Essex. John de Cockfield was lord of Clopton, co. Warwick, 5 Ric. II. His son appears to have taken the latter name; and he was father of Sir Hugh Clopton, Lord Mayor of London in 1491, who became the great benefactor of Statford-upon-Avon, of whom Leland relates much. His monument remains in the church there, and the four shields thereon, of the City of London, the Merchants of the Staple, the Mercers, and his



own, are engraved in Bellew's *Shakespeare's Home*, p. 57. He bore quarterly Cockfield (as above) and Clopton, but Mr. Bellew's engraver has not represented the tinctures rightly. The cross patée of Clopton is *fitchée*.

DRAYTON.—Az. guttée arg., a pegasus of the latter. Crest: On a sun in splendour or a hat vert between two wings arg. Confirmed as the arms of Michael Drayton, co. Warwick. *Harl. MS.*

But Mr. K. should have told his readers, that these insignia were assigned to Michael Drayton the Poet, and that is why they display the pegasus of Apollo, and the hat of Mercury. They were published in some of the earliest authors on armory, but are unaccountably omitted from the *General Armory* of Burke. They are placed on Drayton's monument in the Poets' Corner at Westminster.

"EGCOKE."—This of course should be Egioke, from Egioke, co. Worcester.

EGLIONBY, or AGLIONBY.—Az. two bars and in chief three martlets sa.

The field should be Argent, and the bars azure; see *Harl. MS.* 6060, p. 52.

GREYSTEY.—Vaire erm. and gules within a border. Confirmed as the arms of Greystey of Milington. [No authority, not even *Harl. MS.*]

This is evidently Gresley: but where is "Milington"? was Willington the place?

HOLDEN.—Vert, a bar ermine betw. two pheons erect in chief and a bugle-horn strung in base or. Simon Holden (temp. Eliz.) of Erdington, was ninth in descent from William the son of Holdwin (temp. John). *Dugdale.*

But Dugdale certainly gives no such arms for Holden of Erdington. The arms of Holden, of Erdington and Aston, were a chevron between three cross-crosslets, which appear (without tinctures) on the monument of Humphrey Holden, who died 1641. (Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, edit. Thomas, p. 878.) Those blasoned by Mr. K. were granted (for Holden) in 1785 to the Rev. William Lucas Holden, not a descendant of the Erdington family, on his assuming the name and arms of Rose by act of parliament (see his pedigree in Baker's *Northamptonshire*, i. 317). But it so happens that the present incumbent of Erdington is a Holden-Rose, though in no way connected with the former Holdens of that place: he of course bears the arms granted in 1785, and hence we presume the confusion made by Mr. K.

JENINS.—Az. a chev. betw. three griffin's heads erased arg., on a chief or a lion pass. gu. betw. two torteaux. Crest: A cat's head erased and guard. gu. bezanted, holding in the mouth a cross formée fitchée arg. Granted, 1516, by Thomas Wriothesley, Garter, to William Jenins of London, Lancaster Herald.

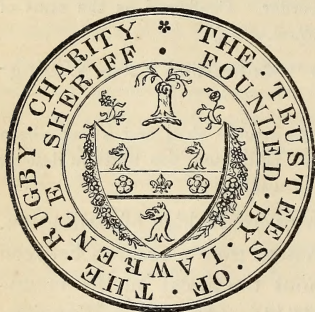
This is stated by Mr. K. to have been "confirmed by Lennard and Vincent to Galfredus Jenyns, of Spesley, co. Warwick, grandson of William Jenins of London;" but "Spesley" is a misprint for "Ipesley." The royal lion of Lancaster was evidently granted to William Jenins because he was Lancaster herald.

JUSTICE.—Sa. a fess erm. betw. three crescents or. Crest: On a garb or a cock gu. Granted by William Camden, Clarenceux, to Justice, of Coventry. *Harl. MS.*

This is an egregious blunder. The arms and crest here described are those of Coventry, and were granted on the 10th Oct. 1602 to Thomas *Coventry* of Croome, co. Worcester, Chief JUSTICE of the Common Pleas! Nor less extraordinary is the following ascription of a coat to a Sheriff (of the city?) of Rugby!

LAWRENCE.—Az. on a chevron engr. betw. three griffin's heads erased or, a fleur de lis of the field between two roses gu. Crest: A lion's paw erased or, holding a branch of dates vert, fructed or, husks arg. Granted, 1559, by William Harvey, Clarenceux, to Lawrence, Sheriff of Rugby, co. Warwick. *Add. MS. Harl. MS.*

The removal of a comma in the last line will correct the error, except as to the heading and alphabetical arrangement; but we are amazed that it could be perpetrated in Warwickshire, where the name of Lawrence Sheriff is so generally known and so deservedly honoured. He was, it will be remembered, a Grocer of London, and the *dates* of his crest would be allusive to his merchandise. But further, Mr. K. gives him a chevron in lieu of a fess, as shown by this engraving of the Seal of Rugby School.



This coat is now borne by A. C. Sherriff, esq. M.P. for Worcester. See Debrett's *House of Commons*. His crest however is a demi-lion rampant or, holding in the dexter paw a branch of laurel argent berried gold. Burke, *General Armory*, gives this as "another crest."

We fear the worthy M.P. would have considerable difficulty in *proving* his right to bear these arms! They have evidently been "*found*" for him by one of the so called *Heraldic Offices*.

LEONARD.—Or, on a fess gu. [az. in Burke] three fleurs de lis of the field. Allowed at the funeral of Mrs. Leonard, of Knole. *Add. MS.*

This merely suggests the questions, Who was Mrs. Leonard, and when was her funeral?

NEVIL.—Gu. a fess betw. three cross-crosslets or. The arms of Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick. *Dugdale.*

Never the coat of Neville, but of Beauchamp; though Richard Neville, when he became Earl of Warwick, placed it before his own.

PARKHURST.—Arg. a cross ermines betw. four bucks trippant ppr. on a chief gu. three crescents or. Confirmed by Sir William Dethick, Garter, as the arms of Thomas Parkhurst, Bishop of Warwickshire. *Add. MS.*

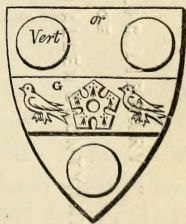
There never were more Bishops Parkhurst than one, and he was John Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich, to whom Dethick granted this coat in 1559, but with the cross *engrailed*. Thomas Parkhurst was a justice of peace within the borough of Guildford in 1623, and bore the arms described by Mr. K. They also were not improbably granted by Dethick, and they are attached to the pedigree of Parkhurst in the *Visitation of Surrey* 1623, as will be found more fully stated in our vol. ii. p. 286. Whether Warwickshire ever owned a Parkhurst we have not ascertained, but it was certainly never the see of a Bishop!

SHAKESPEAR.—Or, on a bend sa. a spear of the field. Crest: An eagle rising arg. holding a spear or. Granted by Sir William Dethick, Garter, to William Shakespear. *Harl. MS.*

We cannot believe that any Harleian MS. asserts that the coat was granted to William Shakespeare. At any event, the patent by which it was granted to his father John is so well known and has been so frequently printed,¹ that there is no excuse for a mis-statement respecting it.

SLOW.—Or, on a fess gu. betw. three pomeis a cinquefoil pierced arg. betw. two martlets of the first. Confirmed by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter, to Lady Elizabeth Anenon, daughter of John Slow, of King's Norton, co. Warwick, and wife of Alexander Anenon, Lord Mayor of London 1570. *Add. MS.*

There are here two errors in the blason; for the cinquefoil was *ermine* and the martlets *argent*, as shown by the annexed tricking, taken from the *Visitation of London*, 1568, published by the London and Middlesex Society, p. 14. The name is there spelt



¹ Very carefully, in our vol. i. p. 510; reprinted in French's *Shakspeareana Genealogica*, 1869, p. 514.

Slowz, but really to be read as Slough, or Slow, as will be seen in Burke's *General Armory*, under Slough. The Lord Mayor's name was Avenon, not Anenon; and King's Norton is in Worcestershire, not Warwickshire. (See the arms of Sir Alexander Avenon engraved in our vol. v. p. 484.)

STANLEY.—Erm. on a chief gu. five lozenges of the field. Confirmed by Lennard and Vincent to John Stanley of Pipe, son of Sir Humphrey Stanley of the same place, and fourth in descent from Thomas Stanley of Lathom. *Her. Vis.*

This is the same coat which Mr. K. has previously (p. 20) attributed to Charles, of Stratford-upon-Avon: and it is twice tricked for "Charles" in the Harl. MS. 1563, ff. 1 and 2, the second time with this memorandum, "but on ermine spot on ech," *i.e.* only one ermine spot on each lozenge: and this crest, on a wreath, a demi-griffin collared and chained, holding a battle-axe; "Charles of Stratford-upon-Avon." It was a very ancient coat for the name Charles, as shewn by the Roll t. Edw. II. among the Bannerets:

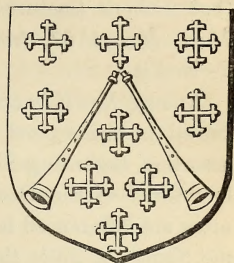
Sire Edward Charles de ermyne, od le chief de goules a iij mascles de ermyne. *Edit. Nicolas*, p. 49.

Thus otherwise blasoned in Stacey Grimaldi's roll:

Edward Charles de Cliffe port d'ermyne ove le chief de goules et en [l. un] fess losengee d'ermyn en le chief. *Collectanea Topog. et Geneal.* ii. 328.

The place here mentioned we take to be Cliffe in Yorkshire. At a much later date Richard Carles, or Charles, of Stratford, married Mary, sister and coheir of John Stanley of Pipe, and daughter of Sir Humphrey Stanley of that place, Knt. and Baronet, which Sir Humphrey is shown by the Visitation of Warwickshire, 1619, to have been grandson of Thomas Stanley, "second son of John Stanley of Latham." The arms allowed by Lennard and Vincent are, quarterly: 1 and 4. *Charles* as above blasoned; 2 and 3. Gules, two lions passant argent, debruised by a bend, apparently intended for *Stanley*, but really *Strange* of *Knokyn*? But there is a monument at Elford in Staffordshire for one of these Stanleys, and thereon are the ordinary arms of Stanley, the bend and buck's heads, and the ordinary quartering of Lathom. See the *Monumental Effigies at Elford*, engraved by the late Edward Richardson, sculptor, 1852, folio. And at Kingston-upon-Soar, co. Notts, Walter Ferrers impales the true Stanley coat for his wife Maud, daughter and coheir of Sir John Stanley of Elford. (*Collect. Top. et Geneal.* viii. 267.)

Then, for PIPE, Mr. K. gives Gules, two lions passant or; but on the monument at Elford we find Azure, two pipes placed chevron-wise between eight cross-crosslets or. These arms were also borne by Sir Richard Pipe, Lord Mayor of London 1579. He was buried at Walding Wells in Nottinghamshire, and probably came from that county.



But possibly the Pipes of Erdington in Warwickshire, of which Dugdale gives the pedigree, but not the arms, bore the coat blasoned by Mr. Kittermaster.

TALLOWES.—Per pale and per chev. erm. and sa. four cinquefoils all counter-changed. Confirmed as the arms of Fallowes [*this is a misprint.*] *Harl. MS.*

Mr. K. is here correct in his blason: not so Mr. Fetherston in Visitation 1619, p. 4, who describes the cinquefoils as “two sable and two argent.”

TURNERY.—Vert, a cutlass betw. three round towers arg. Crest: A dexter arm vert, cuffed arg., hand sa. Granted by Sir Edward Bysshe Clarenceux to Thomas Turney of Walm, co. Warwick. *Harl. MS.*

Here the names of person,¹ place, and county are all wrong; they should be Turvey of Walcot, co. Worcester.

UPTON.—Arg., a chevron betw. three roses gu. Confirmed, in the Lineage of Rugeley, as the arms of Upton. James Rugeley or Rudgley of Warwick (temp. Hen. VII.) mar. Isabella, daug. and h. of John Upton of Gaydon. *Her. Vis.*

Under RUDGLEY or RIDGLEY (p. 78) Mr. K. has stated that the same arms were “confirmed to Rowland Rudgley of Denton, or Dinton, in Arden, temp. Hen. VI.” It is not the fact, however, that they were ever “confirmed,” or allowed, as the arms of Upton. They were the arms of Rugeley, and the branch of Rugeley descended from the coheiress of Upton of Gaydon bore them differenced by a crescent, as is shown in the Visitation of 1619. (*Harl. MS.* 1167, f. 82 b.)

WILMORE.—Gu. a chev. vair betw. three ducal coronets or. Confirmed by Lennard and Vincent to Peter Wilmore of Coventry, son of William of Ruyton.

Mr. K. has just before stated that the arms of Wilmore of Ruyton, granted by Cooke Clarenceux 16th Feb. 1582, were, Gules, a chevron vaire between three eagles displayed or. The coat above blasoned, with ducal coronets, is attributed by Burke, and by Papworth, to

¹ Burke, *General Armory*, has also this coat under TURNERY, but as of Worcestershire.

Mayo of Dorsetshire, and not to Wilmore. It is sketched in pencil (but without tinctures) at the head of the pedigree of Wilmore in *Harl. MS.* 1167, from whence, probably, Mr. K. has incautiously derived it.

Among Mr. K.'s notices of modern residents in Warwickshire, contained in the second division of his book, we find a very strange assertion regarding Sir Robert North Collie Hamilton, Bart., that he is "Chief of the Ducal house of Hamilton:" the way in which his arms are differenced having previously told quite another story. They are, Gules, a gillie flower between three cinquefoils ermine within a bordure of the last.

We had proposed to have introduced into this article the Warwickshire Knights of the Roll t. Edw. II., as we did those of Shropshire from that document: but Warwickshire supplies a list so much longer and more instructive, and our examination of Mr. Kittermaster's statements has already extended so far, that the Roll of Edward II. may be reserved to afford the materials of another article.

A FEW NOTES IN CORRECTION OF A "SKETCH OF THE SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF MARCH (ANCIENTLY DUNBAR) IN SCOTLAND, UNTIL IT WAS CONFISCATED IN 1434," which appeared in pp. 1 *et seq.* of vol. VI.

In Mr. Sinclair's elaborate and interesting paper on the above subject, which probably embraces all that is now known regarding the lineal representation of this great historic family, there are two errors which, for the sake of completeness, it may be well to notice. These occur in p. 6. The first is as follows: "It may here be remarked," says Mr. Sinclair, "as it has been the cause of some confusion, that there are two charters on the same day [25 July, 1368] to George de Dunbar, without specifying the relationship to Patrick [the previous Earl]; one the *son*, and the other the *brother*, who got Cumnock and Mochrum," &c. With all respect to Mr. Sinclair, the confusion is only apparent, not real, as can be easily proved.

In the first of these charters (*Great Seal Reg.* 62, No. 195) King David II. grants "to George of Dumbarr, *our beloved Cousin*, all and sundry the lands of *Cumnok* in the Shire of Are, of *Blanntyre* within the Shire of Lanark, and of *Glenken and Monchrumb*, &c. within the Shire of Drumfres, which had belonged to Sir Patrick of Dunbarre,

Knight, the last Earl of March." And in the second charter (*Great Seal Reg.* 62, No. 196) the King confirms to George of Dunbarre¹ "totum Comitatum Marchie," as it had been held by the same Earl, Patrick. Now it would require clear evidence to the contrary to overcome the strong presumption, in fact almost certainty, that these charters were granted to *one and the same* George Dunbar, and Mr. Sinclair has produced none. Whereas the following charter from the same Register, which he has overlooked, proves the fact beyond doubt. By charter dated at Perth 3rd February, in the fourth year of his reign (1374), King Robert II. "Granted and Confirmed to David de Dunbarr, (merely styled therein, '*fidelis noster*,' not *Consanguineus*,) the Baronies of *Blantyre* in Lanarkshire, and of *Cumnok* in Are, which were (fuerunt) the property of our beloved Cousin (dilecti Consanguinei nostri) *George* of Dunbar, *Earl of March*, and were by the said *Earl* resigned in our hands, &c. to be held by the said David and his heirs of us and our heirs in fee, &c. as the said *George* had held them," &c. (*Rot.* vi. 23, p. 158.)

Thus it is clear, that for *six* years after the date when (according to Mr. Sinclair,) PLAIN George Dunbar acquired these baronies on the resignation of his supposed brother Earl Patrick, they had been in the hands of the latter's *son and heir*, Earl George. In fact George, the *uncle* of the Charter, must be mythical unless Mr. Sinclair can prove his existence by some other evidence than what he gives on p. 21 of his article, where he merely says, without giving any authorities, "George de Dunbar, who got Mochrum from his brother Patrick, IX. Earl, in 1368 (as in page 6), was then aged, and did not long survive. By Alicia More or Müre, aunt of Elizabeth, wife of King Robert II., he left two sons: 1. David. 2. Patrick. (David got a Charter of Blantyre and Cumnock in 1375, but, having no issue, his brother Patrick succeeded.) Patrick got Mochrum from his father while a prisoner² in England in 1423." Now, if George was "aged" in 1368, and did not long survive, how came he to give his son Patrick the barony of Mochrum in 1423? The latter himself must have been an "aged" man, if his mother was an aunt of Elizabeth More; and his father must have been a centenarian! Moreover, we are not told how or

¹ Both these charters style George "our beloved cousin." As George the Earl was the King's cousin only as the *son* of Agnes Randolph, which his uncle George (if existing) could not be, this affords a good argument against the other charter being granted to the latter personage.

² Which was the captive, the father or son?

when the father acquired *Mochrum*. The terms of the Charter of Blantyre and Cumnock to David de Dunbar in 1374 (or 1375 as Mr. Sinclair dates it,) show clearly that it was an *original* grant by Earl George to him, *not as successor to his supposed father George*; and also that David was probably not a near relation in blood, being only styled *fidelis* by the King.

The next error, also on p. 6, is a curious one. Mr. Sinclair, speaking of the same Earl George, says: "In 1409, however, he treated with Robert Duke of Albany, the Regent, to be restored; but again, Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, intervened; and as he had possession of the Castle of Dunbar, he insisted on obtaining in compensation the Castle of Lochmaben and Lordship of Annandale, which was given by Charter 2nd October, 1409 * * * * *". After this the Earl of March, in witnessing Charters, is postponed to his grim rival, who was a bastard! Now, unluckily for the point of the contrast here introduced, Archibald the *Grim* was in his grave, in his own Collegiate Church of Bothwell, where he had reposed since the year 1400! The Archibald who dealt so hardly with George of March was no doubt the son and heir of Archibald the Grim, the "Douglas" of Shakespeare, who, as he lost an eye at Homildon, where George of March fought on the English side, could not be expected to forego his advantage when his adversary was treating for restoration to his Scottish estates. It was also quite natural that *this* Archibald, who was the son-in-law of King Robert III. should, in virtue of his royal connection, take precedence even of the chief of the Dunbars in witnessing charters. (See *Extracta e Variis Cronicis Scocie*, pp. 210, 211, and 214).

Mr. Sinclair will pardon my having called attention to these two misapprehensions, which in an important historical paper such as his are worthy of correction. One of them he would have found noticed in an Article on the subject of the Dunbar Representation which I had the honour of communicating in a previous volume.¹ It was drawn up in the country, without access to the valuable authorities which Mr. Sinclair has at his command, and it is therefore gratifying to find *some* of the conclusions which I ventured to hint at are borne out by the actual facts as now disclosed; as for instance that Christina Adair, hitherto reputed an adulterous bastard, was not so, but was the legitimate representative of Janet Dunbar, the *eldest* sister (Mr. Sinclair calls her) of Andrew Dunbar, the last heir male in the direct

¹ Vol. v. p. 243.

line of the Earls of March. Consequently, if Christina had left descendants, they, and not the Marquis of Bute, who descends from the *third* sister, Margaret, would have been the lineal representatives. The extinction of Christina's descendants is no doubt highly *probable*, from the lapse of time and the silence of the records; but yet it does not seem actually *proved*, as would be necessary were this ancient Earldom now a subject of competition, and not a mere theme for antiquarian inquiry. It appears to have been conferred on Alexander Duke of Albany, the younger brother of King James III., and he carried the armorial insignia of the Earldom, as is shown by his seal in 1473, exhibiting the lion and roses of Dunbar, the three legs of Man, and the saltire and chief of Annandale, in its second, third, and fourth quarters respectively. (*Laing's Catalogue*, No. 790.) And as there have since been two revivals of the title towards the close of the seventeenth century—the first in the person of the celebrated John Duke of Lauderdale, “Marquis of *March*,” which died with him; the second in 1697, when a member of the Queensberry family, Lord William Douglas, was created “*Earl of March*,” now held by the Earl of Wemyss,—it is not at all probable that any reversal of the “iniquitous attainder” will now take place. The Marquess of Bute may be well contented with the round dozen of titles which he already worthily enjoys, without adding to their number.

Another point which I was unable to explain is so far cleared up by Mr. Sinclair, viz., How came the Dunbars of *Cumnock* and *Westfield* to be united? It appears that Patrick, the last in the “direct male line of *Cumnock*,” was also laird of “Mochrum” and “Blantyre,” and on his death, about the close of the fifteenth century, his three co-heiresses got the two former estates, his brother Cuthbert receiving Blantyre. But Mr. Sinclair does not give the precise date when this line of Dunbars first acquired *Mochrum*, though we have seen that they acquired *Cumnock* and *Blantyre* in 1374. This is of considerable importance, as it would settle what arms should, in strict heraldic propriety, be borne by the Baronets of Mochrum, Durn, Northfield, Hempriggs, and Boath. They all descend from Dunbar of Westfield, the illegitimate son of James the fourth Earl of Moray, and are therefore not entitled to the *principal* Dunbar arms without some abatement, which only three of them, Durn, Northfield, and Hempriggs give in the shape of an additional bordure, while Mochrum carries the chief arms, supporters and crest of the old Earls of March, and likewise claims (according to Debrett) to be “chief of the name.”

I made these observations in my paper hoping for further remarks by experts (such as Mr. Sinclair). But all he says is (on p. 20), that "the descendants [of the alliances between Westfield and Mochrum] are entitled to the *pure arms* which Dunbar of Mochrum bore." The question to be settled then is, what were those "pure arms?" It is stated by a correspondent of *Notes and Queries* of 12 March 1870, that the principal coat of arms over the gateway of the ruined castle of Mochrum has perished, but on other parts of the building two shields with the three cushions of Randolph are yet distinctly visible, and one showing what may possibly have been the Dunbar lion, though almost effaced. I am not aware whether this castle was built by the Earls, or by their successors, the Lairds of Mochrum. Nor do I know that any of the seals of the latter are to be found in Laing's *Catalogue*, or if their arms are described in Nisbet's *Heraldry*, neither of these works being at this moment available to me.¹ But the arms borne by two eminent Churchmen, probably the most distinguished scions which the line of Mochrum has produced, but with whose proper places in that lineage Mr. Sinclair does not favour us, may settle the point. These were Gavin Dunbar, Bishop of Aberdeen from 1518 to 1532, and his nephew, another Gavin Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow from 1524 to 1547. The shield of the former prelate, as yet existing on the ceiling of his own cathedral church is, "Argent, three cushions lozenge-ways within a double tressure flory counter-flory gules."² The Principal adds, that the Bishop "always bore the arms of Randolph—the cushion-like lozenges without tassels." The arms of his nephew the Archbishop of Glasgow were precisely similar, as shown by his seal, figured in the *Reg. Episcopatus Glasguensis*, Bannatyne Club edition, vol. ii. pl. iv., where, though broken, the *plain* cushions and tressure are quite distinct. They are also depicted, surmounting the Archbishop's crozier, along with the arms of King James V., his patron, on a stone which, after forming part of the gate-house of the castle of Glasgow, now occupies a humbler site in the back wall of a draper's shop in the High Street of that city. (*Glasghu Facies; or, a View of the City of Glasgow*, by J. F. S. Gordon, D.D., vol. i. p. 75.) From this it is pretty clear that the arms of the Dunbars of Westfield, who by marriage eventually acquired

¹ Nisbet (i. 275) states that "Dunbar of Mochrum carries the arms of Randolph with a mullet for difference; as in Port's Manuscript."—(*Edit.*)

² *Heraldic Ceiling of the Cathedral Church of St. Machar, Aberdeen*, by Principal Campbell, *ante*, Vol. v. p. 12.

Mochrum, were the *plain* cushions of Randolph, without the lion. As formerly noticed, these, with the addition of a fesse or bar, and plain bordure, appear on the seal of their patriarch, the first sheriff of Moray, very probably given to him by his father Earl James, as a part of the family arms, with differences suitable to his position as an illegitimate son. His descendants, the Baronets above referred to, may, no doubt, have received permission from the Lyon Office to bear the more magnificent insignia and supporters which they use, but this is not the same thing as enjoying them by right of blood. And if Mr. Sinclair is correct, as there seems no reason to doubt, the Marquis of Bute is alone entitled to quarter the principal shield of Dunbar. One would have been glad to have had from Mr. Sinclair some notice of the ancient families of Dundas of that ilk, and Edgar of Wedderlie, both, as well as the Earls of Home, understood to be early cadets of the Earls of March, a descent corroborated by their arms.

But the account with which he has taken so much pains will, I am sure, be esteemed by many readers as a worthy monument to the past greatness of the main stem of the illustrious and unfortunate house of Dunbar.

ANGLO-SCOTUS.

WHO WERE THE PROGENITORS OF MARSHAL PRIM.

The character and position of the late Marshal Prim, and the melancholy interest attaching to his sad fate, may excuse my intruding an inquiry as to whether the inferences deducible from a tradition in my own family as regards the probability of that most remarkable and distinguished personage being of Anglo-Irish descent can be confirmed or disproved. Some of the numerous readers and learned correspondents of *The Herald and Genealogist* may be in a position to communicate the information desired.

The Marshal's name does not sound purely Spanish. I always understood, from family repute, that the very commonplace and unromantic patronymic which I bear was not owned by any but those who were blood-relations of my own—in fact, that there was but one family of the name, which has been seated in the county and city of Kilkenny for upwards of two centuries. Under these circumstances, it was not without some surprise that I found, more than five-and-twenty years since, a General Prim figuring in the Spanish correspondence of the London newspapers amongst those implicated in the

conspiracy against Narvaez, and the name subsequently becoming still more prominent in connection with Spanish affairs.

There are three very old ladies residing at Inisnag in this county of Kilkenny, Mrs. Jane McCreery a widow and her two sisters the Misses Frances and Susan Prim, the eldest of whom I believe to be near her ninetieth year, whilst the youngest must be above seventy. In the course of a visit which I paid to them some twenty years ago, the Spanish General Prim, whose name was so frequently in the newspapers, was casually adverted to by me, when I was informed by these ladies that they had good grounds for believing that personage to be related to them, and in a still nearer degree to myself. They gave me their reasons for the supposition, which interested me a good deal at the moment; but a day or two subsequently a portrait of Prim appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, accompanied by a memoir, in which it was stated most unreservedly that the General was "of the old nobility of Spain." Now, I was fully conscious that I had no grounds for claiming consanguinity with ancient Spanish nobility, and, although I did consider it strange that, if the name of Prim was to be found amongst the old aristocracy of that country, I should never have become aware of it before, still, as the allegations of the *Illustrated London News* memoir passed without any contradiction or comment from any quarter, I presumed they must have been well founded, and I therefore discarded for many years the impressions which the statement of my Inisnag relatives had at first left upon my mind.

However, on the comparatively recent flight of Queen Isabella, and the attainment by Prim of the great position of Dictator of Spain, a correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Madrid, made a statement which served to revive my interest in the story which my old relations had told me so long ago. I must quote that statement from memory, but I am sure that I give it in nearly if not the exact words in which it was conveyed. "Of the family of General Prim nothing seems to be known, except that his mother is living. His enemies say his father was a butcher, but it is his enemies who say so. It seems certain, however, that he was of comparatively humble position, as Prim rose from the ranks, in which he had enlisted originally as a private, and passed rapidly through the various military gradations till he reached the rank of General."

When next I visited the Inisnag ladies, I inquired with renewed interest after the family tradition which they had referred to so long ago, and I noted down everything that they had to say. They are the

daughters of Mr. John Prim of Inisnag—known in his day by the sobriquet of “Red Jack,” to distinguish him from his cousin, my grand-uncle, the late Mr. John Prim of Kilree, County Treasurer of Kilkenny, known as “Black Jack”—who died in the year 1811. They state that Mr. Mark Prim, appointed first Stamp Distributor for the county of Carlow under the Irish Stamp Act of 1774—eldest son of my great-grandfather, John Prim of Johnswell—when dying, a few years after his official appointment, sent for their father, with whom he had always kept up a close and affectionate intimacy, and gave into his charge two sons of his, grown-up lads, requesting that he would endeavour to promote their interests in life, and, if possible—for family reasons which it is not necessary here to detail—to have them emigrate to some country which might appear to offer a favourable chance of their being enabled to maintain themselves. “Red Jack” undertook the trust, and fulfilled it by soon after sending the two young men to Spain, confiding them to the care of a friend who was partner to a Spanish merchant engaged in the wine trade, and they were placed as clerks in the counting-house. “Red Jack” for a short time maintained a correspondence with them, but the last communication that ever came from them was about the year 1780, when the father of my informant was married to their mother. A pipe of wine was sent on that occasion as a present from the young Prims in Spain to “Red Jack,” arriving in a Spanish vessel at the port of New Ross,¹ and being thence forwarded by boat up the river Nore as far as Brownsbarn, the residence of Mr. Nixon, to whose daughter “Red Jack” was about being married; the latter sent a cart to bring it to Inisnag, and it was there drank by the company assembled at the “hawling-home”—the introduction of the bride to her husband’s residence—a few days subsequently.

As these circumstances relate to a period at which, of course, my informants were not born, it becomes proper that I should state their “cause of knowledge.” After their father’s death, when they themselves were grown up young women, a Mrs. Canning, daughter of a Mr. Abraham Prim, of Columbkil, used to pay occasional visits to their mother, and family matters usually formed the staple of their

¹ New Ross, the natural, and until the construction of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway the *actual*, seaport of Kilkenny, was noted from very early times for commercial intercourse with Spain. Many houses engaged in the Spanish wine-trade flourished there down to the end of the last century; thus affording an easy mode of shipping off the young Prims to Spain.

discourse. Mrs. Canning never failed, on these occasions, to ask their mother whether anything had been heard since her previous visit respecting Mark Prim's sons who had settled in Spain; and their mother's invariable reply was, that she had never heard anything of them since they sent over the present of the wine which had been drank at her "hawling-home."

Of course it is scarcely necessary to say that the suggestion of the Inisnag ladies is, that Marshal Prim was the descendant of one of these two brothers, probably the grandson. If he was "of the old nobility of Spain" this could not be; if he was the son of a comparatively humble man, the suggestion is extremely probable.

I observe that, in an obituary notice in the *Times* a few days since, it is stated of Marshal Prim that "His birthplace was Reuss in Catalonia, not far from Tarragona, and his father was a Colonel who had grown old in the Spanish service." The fact of Prim's having risen from the ranks of the army to his first commission does not seem to coincide with the assertion of his father having preceded him in high military position; and a friend having, at my request, applied for information to a relative of his who served for many years as an officer in the Spanish army, and even, I believe, on Prim's staff, received the reply that the Marshal's father was said in Spain to have been a vineyard holder, on the proceeds of which he had lived. I am informed also by a person who had an opportunity of interrogating one of Prim's aides-de-camps, when in London with him a few years since, that the Marshal was believed to be of Irish descent, and that the settlement of his primogenitor in Spain took place about a century since.

I have now put the case on record as it has been stated to me, and simply ask for such information as any one sufficiently informed on the subject may be able to supply. If it be authenticated—as it surely most easily can be should the truth be so—that Marshal Prim belonged to "the old nobility of Spain," of course the inferences pointed to by the family repute testified by the ancient ladies of Inisnag are at once disproved; but if his family were in comparatively humble circumstances, and particularly if there be really a tradition in Spain of their having settled there from Ireland, then this long story will not have been told in vain, as we may fairly consider there are good grounds for believing that this extraordinary man, whose name takes a foremost place in the history of our day, was of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Kilkenny, 14th February 1871.

JOHN G. A. PRIM.

THE HERALDS' VISITATIONS OF LANCASHIRE.

Calendar of the Names of Families which entered their several Pedigrees in the successive Heraldic Visitations of the County Palatine of Lancaster. Communicated by GEORGE ORMEROD, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S. Printed for the Chetham Society. 1851. 4to. p. 26. (*Chetham Miscellanies*. Vol. I.)

The Lancashire Visitation of 1532. Edited by WILLIAM LANGTON. (*Now in the press for the Chetham Society*).

The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1567, by William Flower, Esq., Norroy King of Arms. Edited by the Rev. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Milnrow, and Hon. Canon of Manchester. Printed for the Chetham Society. 1870. 4to. pp. xvi. 141.

The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1613, by Richard St. George, Esq., Norroy King of Arms. Edited by the Rev. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Milnrow, and Hon. Canon of Manchester, and Rural Dean. Printed for the Chetham Society. 1871. 4to. pp. xx. 142.

A Fragment, illustrative of Sir William Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire [1664—5], from a manuscript in the possession of the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A., F.S.A. 1851. 4to. pp. 8. (*Chetham Miscellanies*. Vol. I.)

The example set by the Camden Society in the year 1849 in printing Camden's *Visitation of Huntingdonshire*,¹ has been well followed by the Surtees Society in setting forth the Visitations of Yorkshire of 1530² and 1666,³ and by the Chetham Society in the production of the several publications of which we have given the titles above. The local societies of Kent, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk have, at the same time, been at work on Visitations of their respective counties, which are in periodical progress. More recently a society has been established one of whose primary objects is the publication of the Heralds' Visitations, and under the superintendence of the Harleian Society there have already appeared —

The Visitation of London, in 1568. By Cooke.

The Visitation of Leicestershire, in 1619. By Lennard and Vincent.

The Visitation of Rutland, in 1618-19. By Camden.

We gave some account of the undertakings of the Harleian Society in our last volume, and shall take an early opportunity to notice its more recent productions.

It must be beyond dispute that the publication of the Heralds' Visitations is desirable. Though of most of them several manuscript copies are to be found, they are not, except at the British Museum,

¹ See vol. ii. pp. 199—201.

² Ibid. pp. 188—195.

³ Ibid. pp. 435—437.

very accessible ; and the very fact of there being several copies, of different degrees of accuracy and authenticity, makes it important that inquiries should be directed to the best and most authentic texts. Besides, nominal indexes are invaluable, and indeed essential to the proper use of these records ; such have been excellently supplied by the Chetham and Harleian Societies, and are promised by the Surtees Society, to their several editions.

The sources of information upon which the Heralds relied in forming the pedigrees in their Visitation-books are known to have been threefold : 1. such as they might gather from evidence already in their office, or among the records at the Tower of London ; 2. what they derived from documents exhibited to them by the families they visited, or what they gathered by inspecting the parish church, its windows and monuments ; and 3. what they learned by personal inquiry, and from oral testimony.

The last may be said to constitute the peculiar value of these Visitations. It has been concluded that the head of the family would certainly supply accurate information of the names of his immediate relatives and connections, and of events in his own recollection or cognisance. Still it has been found, in various instances, that the Visitation pedigrees have deviated from the truth, even in particulars to which the heads of families attached their autograph signatures, and upon which they might be supposed to be well-informed.¹ This may have arisen from various incidents,—from inattention on their own parts, or misapprehension on that of the visiting Heralds, or from delay and neglect in the transcription of the notes which the Heralds made.

The highest respect has been paid by Courts of Law, and by the House of Lords, to the authority of the Visitation books of the Heralds in matters of Genealogy. Blackstone, after depreciating very severely, and certainly extravagantly, the credit of the Heralds of his own day, adds, “ But their original Visitation books, compiled when progresses were solemnly and regularly made into every part of the kingdom, to inquire into the state of families, and to register such marriages and descents as were verified to them upon oath, are allowed (he cites *Comb.* 63) to be good evidence of pedigrees.” (*Commentaries on the Laws of England*, 1766, iii. 105.) We are not, however, aware that Blackstone was right in his notion that the information imparted

¹ We developed a very extraordinary example of this in the case of the family of Ayle in our vol. vi. p. 223.

to the Heralds was ever "verified upon oath." But it was usually attested by the autograph signature of the head of the family.

It is laid down by Cruise that "The books of the Heralds' Office contain evidence [*i. e.* legal evidence] of pedigree of different kinds. First—Original Visitation books, or, where the originals are lost, authentic copies of them. Secondly—Funeral certificates, when signed by respectable persons connected with the family of the deceased. Thirdly—Pedigrees entered at the Office, signed by the persons entering them, and witnessed by a Herald. But the private collections of Heralds, made for their own use, though deposited at the Heralds' Office, are not evidence." *Treatise on Dignities*, 1823, ch. vi. § 64.

Genealogical antiquaries, with the accession of records of more undeniable authority, such as charters, wills, and parish registers, have seen increasing cause to distrust the perfect accuracy of Visitations. It is now a prevailing opinion that they are of important value, but *valent quantum valeant*.

In perusing the works of the late Joseph Hunter we have found him frequently showing just cause to differ from the statements of the Visitations.

The opinions upon their authority entertained by another persevering genealogist, the late Rev. George H. Dashwood, were cited in our vol. ii. p. 185.

The Editor before us, Mr. Canon Raines, has had sufficient experience in Lancashire genealogy to estimate the Visitations only at their proper value; and in his Preface to that of 1613 we find him candidly making the following admissions:—

Unless pedigrees have been well sifted, according to the present usage of the College of Arms, and subjected almost to legal proof by documentary evidence, extraneous to *vivâ voce* testimony (which was the general mode of taking information at the Visitations), little or no dependence can be placed upon them. Traditionary evidence and oral communications are insufficient proof. Daily experience shows that different members of the same family, in giving testimony of their arms and descent, make statements conflicting and equally absurd with those made at this Visitation; and when the stern test of contemporaneous documentary proof is applied, it is not unfrequently found that the whole fabric of an old pedigree is in a state of very doubtful security. (*Introduction to the Lancashire Visitation of 1613*, p. vi.)

It is a decided testimony to the antiquity of a family that it should appear in a Visitation; but its absence is not a positive proof to the contrary. There is an amount of accident as to the admission or omission of families in the Visitation books. Mr. Ormerod has re-

marked that the very antient family of Hulton of Hulton is entered only in the first and last Visitations of Lancashire, and that of Gerard of Bryn in none. Some men, no doubt, were too proud to have their ancient standing brought at all into question, or to allow that it required recognition. Others were altogether careless and indifferent, and their tastes were for very different objects. Others would be absent from home at the time of the Heralds' circuit ; or, if summoned to attend them at a neighbouring town, were possibly prevented by illness, or indisposed by domestic sorrow and trouble. There are, however, many instances in the Lancashire Visitation of 1613, in which the heads of the family are represented by a younger son, or by one of their servants, in the autograph signatures attached to their pedigrees.

Sometimes there is reason to conclude that the Heralds, being affronted, resent their personal treatment by the entries they placed upon record. Mr. Canon Raines describes, as an instance, the case of

The wealthy family of Holt, of Stubley and Castleton, who could fairly boast of high local rank and influence. At the Visitation of 1533 Tonge recorded that "Robert Holt of Stubley hath marryed an ould woman, and would not enter" his pedigree ; which, notwithstanding, was entered by somebody in 1567, and the "ould woman" had certainly female issue. Robert, the nephew and heir male of Robert the elder, had also only surviving daughters, the eldest of whom, Mary, married her kinsman, Charles Holt, and continued the line. This Charles Holt is called a "yeaman," and, in the estimation of a herald of that day, such he might be ; but he was assuredly "descended out of the house of Stubley," and had a very considerable estate in the parish of Bury, although he might lack the advantage of the education and social position of his cousin, the head of the house, in Rochdale parish, who was an active justice of the peace in the reign of Henry VIII., and connected by descent and marriage with some good knightly families. Charles Holt, of Stubley *jure uxoris*, and related to her in the third degree of consanguinity, was not an illiterate man, as he wrote a fair hand, intelligently defended the just rights of the poor chapels of Saddleworth and Milnrow in 1561, boldly opposed the wrongful dealing of Sir John Byron with church property, promoted the principles of the Reformation, and was one of Archbishop Parker's correspondents on the founding of Rochdale Grammar School. It is to be noticed that the Herald styles the family in 1613 "but yeamen," and having "noe coat at all," and yet Charles Holt had arms allowed by Flower in 1567.

The impartial and intelligent Editor before us admits that

There is sometimes a sad absence of information even where the Squire himself appeared. A gentleman (Robert Singleton of Brockhall) attested his genealogy of eight lineal descents, but entered on the record neither the name of his wife

nor his mother, nor the name of one female ancestor, except that of a great heiress who had conveyed her estate to his family about two centuries before; and he had to return from the Court with the mortifying information that he had no allowance of arms.

In two pedigrees, the one (Halsall) of fifteen, and the other (Nowell of Reade) of eight generations in direct lineal descent, only one marriage in each case is recorded. There are nine generations of the Radcliffes on record without the name of one wife; and in the third generation of the Hoghtons the eldest son is named Thomas, and he, having no heir male, is said to have been succeeded by his brother, bearing the same Christian name, being sons of the same parents, whereas we know from another source that they were brothers in half-blood only.

Another instance of two sons of the same father bearing the same Christian name is recorded by the intelligent head of the house (William Farrington of Worden), who, like his grandfather, an old and sagacious lawyer, who had died three years before, was fully alive to the importance of legal evidence.

An error which seems to be inexplicable is found in another pedigree (Breres of Brockhall), where there are three sons living, two of them being named Thomas; one of these is recorded as the "first" son, and aged a year and a-half, the other as the "second" son, and the eldest is described as being of the age of 12 years; their parents being alive, and all their offspring being the grandchildren of the Attorney-General of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the father who verified these incongruous statements being a learned councillor at law.

The last of these difficulties, however, is at once removed by an obvious rectification of the clerical error which has converted the figure 5 (attached to the second Thomas) into 1. The eldest son Alexander was twelve years old at the Visitation; then followed Thomas (who had evidently died in infancy), Edward, Tyldesley, and lastly a second "Thomas, 5 sonne, ætat. 1 yeare et dimid. 1613."

The Chetham Society has now published two out of the four existing Visitations of Lancashire. The earliest, that of 1533, is in the press. The latest, of 1664-5, is perhaps beyond their reach, as it is only on record in the Herald's College, and no transcript is known to exist in the British Museum or any other library, public or private. Mr. Ormerod states (in 1851) that a large portion of it is comprised among his own Lancashire Collections, "but no entire copy is known except the official one in custody of the College of Arms." He has, however, in the first volume of *Chetham Miscellanies*, given a perfect calendar of the pedigrees it contains.

The LANCASHIRE VISITATION OF 1567 is edited from a transcript by Robert Glover, now the Harleian MS. 2086. From the reputation of that eminent Herald, it is not surprising that this MS. should have sometimes received the adopted name of Glover's Visitation.

The armorial bearings, accompanying each pedigree, are tricked with great artistic skill ; and the book is accompanied with indices of the pedigrees and matches. Another copy, by William Smith, Rouge Dragon, which is in the Chetham library at Manchester, and is erroneously described in the catalogue of that library as "William Smith's Visitation of Lancashire, anno 1599," has also been collated with Glover's, and the two form conjointly the text of the present edition, assisted by Smith's original copy, which is now the Harl. MS. 6159.

The editor has been scrupulous in following the document as offered by these authorities, "however tempting the opportunity which was sometimes presented to correct a mis-statement, to add a date, to supply an omission, or to simplify some of the pedigrees."

This is a rule wisely established by the Chetham Society, but which might, perhaps, in this case have admitted of some relaxation, because of the extraordinary variations from the orthography both of personal and local names to which the Heralds surrendered themselves in their disability to deal with the unaccustomed nomenclature of the North country. "At this Visitation (it is remarked) the Heralds seem to have had no scruples on the subject of orthography so long as the requirements of sound were satisfied."

The LANCASHIRE VISITATION OF 1613 is printed from the original, now in the British Museum, Harl. MS. 1437; but eight pedigrees are added from the copy in the Heralds' office, C. 5. Some additions throughout the MS. are later than the date of the Visitation. It should be remarked that, though the Harleian MS. is the original Visitation book, there are many pedigrees that appear not to have received the final approbation of the Heralds ; and that those only are to be regarded in that light which have the word ENTRED attached to them.

In regard to the armorial bearings we have a very few observations to make.

The coat of Birtwesill of Huncothall is entered in the Visitation of 1567 as Sable, a chevron ermine between three weasils argent, and the crest, a dolphin proper (granted by Clarenceux Harvey, 1557—1567). The editor has suggested that the crest is a turbot instead of a dolphin; and no doubt it should be called a *burt*, which, with the *weasil* of the armorial charge, completes the phonetic echo to the name—a name which, we may remark, is known to have been originally derived from the popular pronunciation of Burdoswald in Cumberland, the *Amboglanna* of the Roman Wall. In the Gentleman's Magazine from

1791 to 1815 we find it occurring five times as Birtwhistle, and Lower in his *Patronymica Britannica* completes its transformation into Bird-whistle.

In pp. 2, 69, and 110 of the Visitation of 1613, the heraldic term orle is misprinted *orb*.

We have largely availed ourselves of the contents of Mr. Canon Raines's interesting introductions to these Visitations ; but we have further to notice that he has made them the vehicle for some valuable biographical notices of the Heralds, Flower, Glover, Milles, and Sir Richard St. George.

He also points out that the Visitation of 1613 contains the names of some memorable personages, which he is glad to connect with the Palatinate. These are :

William Camden, whose mother Elizabeth Curwen was a native, not of Cumberland, but of Lancashire.

Roger Dodsworth, educated at Warton School, near Lancaster, and who married Holcroft, daughter of Robert Hesketh of Rufford, esq.

Edward Hyde of Norbury, supposed to be the ancestor of Edward Lord Clarendon, the historian of the rebellion.

Christopher Towneley, the third surviving son of Richard Towneley of Towneley, esq. This industrious antiquary was the friend and literary associate of Dodsworth and Hopkinson, Kuerden and Dugdale, and of all the Northern antiquaries of his time, who were more or less indebted to him.

The Nelsons of Fairhurst, said to be the ancestors of the hero of the Nile.

THE LIFE OF GENERAL RICHARD DEANE.

[The Life of Richard Deane, Major-General and General-at Sea, in the service of the Commonwealth, and one of the Commissioners of the High Court of Justice appointed for the trial of King Charles the First. By JOHN BATHURST DEANE, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1870.]

Deane was a man in no respect inferior to his contemporary Blake, either for his talents or the services he performed, but his name has been hitherto less known, because he did not live to achieve such great popularity in his own day, nor has he subsequently received due attention from biographers. This deficiency is at last admirably supplied in the volume before us—a carefully considered, very impartial, and exceedingly readable book. It is one also in which the author has distinguished himself as much by the ingenuity of his genealogical

deductions as by the comprehensive scope of his historical illustrations and reflections.

We shall show this more obviously by a few brief sentences than by entering into very minute details, if we first state, on the one hand, what has been hitherto the current biography of Deane, and then place in contrast the results of the researches of the present author.

A memoir of the General will be found in Mark Noble's *Lives of the Regicides*, and the same, slightly abridged, in *Granger's Biographical History of England*, edit. 1824, v. 140, which commences with these statements :—

Richard Deane is said to have been a servant to one Button, a hoyman [*in each work absurdly misprinted* toyman !] in Ipswich, and to have been the son of a person in the same employment. When the civil war broke out, he entered the Parliament army as a matross in the train of artillery, and rendered them so much service, particularly at Exeter, that he rose to be a captain in the train, and afterward progressively, though rapidly, to be a colonel.

The memoir then proceeds to touch upon the political circumstances that led to Deane's becoming one of the Judges in the High Court of Justice which condemned the King to death, his appointment to be a Commissioner of the Navy, an Admiral and General at Sea ; and, after briefly noticing his services on the coast of Ireland, finally describes his death in the first great naval action with the Dutch, for which the incorrect date is given of September 28, 1652, instead of June 2, 1653.

In this biography, as it appears in Granger, one great and highly creditable feature of Deane's career is entirely omitted, namely, the leading part he performed in the pacification of Scotland, where he was Major-General, and in fact the chief authority, during the whole of the year 1652. It was Deane who really effected that repression of the elements of discord in Scotland, for which Sir Walter Scott and other historians of that country unite in praising the government of Cromwell.

Further, respecting Deane's military services, his present biographer describes them as having been conspicuous in the battles of Edgehill, of Newbury (both), of Naseby, of Preston, and of Worcester, besides the minor engagements of Langport and Torrington, the storming of Sherborne Castle, of Taunton, of Dartmouth, and the sieges of Exeter, Bristol, and Oxford.

Now, in regard to Deane's origin and extraction, it is shown, after thorough search and inquiry, that no trace of him can be found at Ipswich ; that his father was certainly not a hoyman, or the servant of a hoyman ; and that Deane himself, from his handwriting and epis-

talary style, is not likely to have begun life in so humble a position, nor to have performed his first military duties in the low capacity of a matross. In short these are the detracting and malicious aspersions of his political enemies—of the same persons who stigmatised Cromwell as a brewer, Skippon as a waggoner, and Harrison as a butcher.

A contemporary Latin epitaph upon General Deane commemorated his birth on the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire, at the source of the river Isis, and a persevering inquiry through forty parish registers in that district at length discovered this entry in that of Guyting Poher, near Winchcombe :—

Anno D'ni 1610. y^e viii daie of Julie was baptized Richard Deene
y^e son of Edward Deene.

This was identified as the true record of the General's baptism by the circumstance of the contemporary engraving of his funeral hearse bearing the year of his age, *ætatis suæ* 42. His will shows that—

His mother's Christian name was Anne, and that he left a surviving sister Jane. Both these names are recognised as belonging to the mother and sister of "Richard, the son of Edward Deane," in a document, accompanied by a pedigree, which was presented to the electors of Winchester College in 1634, in behalf of Joseph, another son of Edward and Anne Deane, who was a candidate for admission into the school, as a Founder's kin. From this pedigree we learn that the wife of Edward, and mother of Richard, Joseph, and Jane Deane, was Anne Wass or Wase. The names of their other children, as well as those of Edward Deane by his first wife Joan Colet, are the same, both in the pedigree and the registers of Guyting Poher. Both Colet and Wase were Buckinghamshire families, and connected (especially the latter) with that of HAMPDEN by marriage.¹ This circumstance may have had no little influence on the fortunes of Richard Deane.

Anne, the widow of Edward Deane, as well as her daughter Jane, then the wife of a London merchant of the name of Montage, was buried in Buckingham church in 1670,² and the tablet which recorded their burial speaks of them as widow and daughter of "Edward Deane, Esq. of Pinnoek, Gloucestershire," a village near the Guytings, to which he seems to have removed after he left Farmcot.

The grandfather of Joseph, through whom the founder's kinship was claimed, was Margaret, sister of Humphrey Wykeham or Wickham of Swalccliffe, Oxon., wife of William Deane, whose place of residence is not mentioned in the pedigree, but who is known, from a document in the Chancery Rolls of Elizabeth, to have possessed some freehold land in Temple Guyting, which, in conjunction with his wife, he sold to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. From her joining in the conveyance it is probable that the property in question came to her husband through her. She was buried at Guyting Poher in 1602.

The story of the claim to the founder's kinship by Joseph Deane, and its rejection,

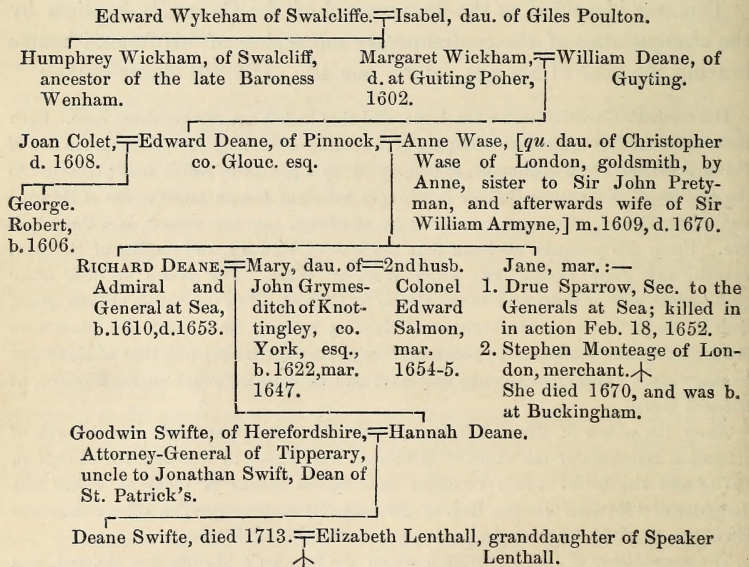
¹ Visitation of Bucks, 1575 and 1634. See the seal of Gilbert Wasse, or Wace, sheriff of Bucks and Oxon. temp. Edward III. and Richard II. in *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iv. p. 216.

² Lipscomb's History of Bucks.

through the intrigues of the Fiennes family, is told, at length, in *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*,¹ in which the pedigree of the Deanes of Guyting is set forth, and their descent from a great-nephew of Bishop William of Wickham proved.

At the candidature of Joseph Deane for the Founder's kinship, a copy of his baptismal register was produced, attested by two witnesses—"Richard Deane *senior*," and "Richard Deane *junior*." The latter of these was doubtless his brother, the subject of this memoir, who was then twenty-four years of age; the former may have been his uncle Richard, his father's brother, or possibly his great-uncle (?), Sir Richard Deane, Knight, Alderman and formerly Lord Mayor of London, who was alive at that time, not dying until the middle of the next year, 1635.

The gentle birth of the General at Sea is thus completely established, and the following extract from his Pedigree shows that all his connections were of correspondent rank:—

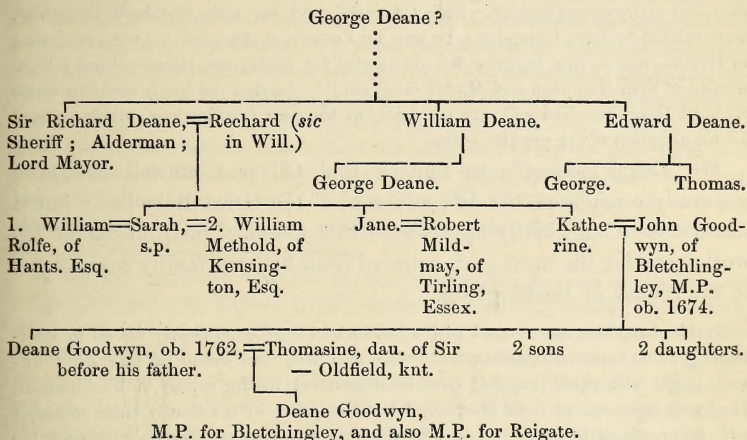


The name of Deane has been perpetuated to the present day in the family of Swifte, down to Deane Lenthall Swifte born in 1853, the youngest of the twenty-four children of Edmund Lenthall Swifte, Keeper of the Crown Jewels, a gentleman who is now living at Boulogne at the age of eighty-four, and whose portrait is introduced into Mr. Deane's pages.

It is further all but certain that the General at Sea was nearly related to Sir Richard Deane, Lord Mayor of London in 1629, for the arms of both were identical, although the connection has not been thoroughly

¹ Vol. ii. p. 225; pedigree in vol. iii. p. 190.

made out. In the books of the Skinners' Company Sir Richard appears as the son of George Deane of Dunmow in Essex, and from his will (in which he leaves "to the poor of Dunmow where I was born, 10*l*.") and other authentic documents, the following pedigree has been formed :—



It will be seen (remarks our author), by comparing the above with the pedigree of Richard Deane the Admiral, that Richard, William, and Edward appear as brothers in both, and that Edward the father of the Admiral had a son George—the name of one of the Lord Mayor's nephews in his will.

It might, therefore, be inferred that the Lord Mayor was uncle to the Admiral—a conclusion which would approach to certainty if the Lord Mayor's father had been named William and not George. Supposing that there was no mistake in the register of the Skinners' Company, we may conclude that Sir Richard Deane was not uncle, but great-uncle to Richard the Admiral, belonging to the generation preceding, which would be in accordance with his age, which at the time of his death, in 1635, is said to have been far advanced.

The three daughters of Sir Richard Deane married into three of the most decidedly Republican families of the time—Rolfe, Mildmay, and Goodwin—a connection which may have had some influence upon Richard Deane the younger in selecting his political party. The Lord Mayor was unquestionably a Puritan. * * * * *

Although there is as yet no *proof* that Richard Deane the younger had been patronised by Sir Richard, yet such a circumstance is highly probable, for a younger son of a large family, coming up from a remote country village to London, would naturally look for and seek the countenance of a City magnate—his uncle or great-uncle—who was already an alderman, and looking forward, at no very distant time, to the chair of chief magistrate. I cannot but believe that such an introduction was sought for by the boy Richard Deane, and the desired assistance cheerfully supplied by the "Alderman and Skinner" of London. Such a supposition would easily account for his first step in life—an apprenticeship (?) to the master of a vessel in the coasting trade between London and Ipswich, preparatory to his entering the Royal Navy.

Richard Deane was baptized in the Church of England, but his Buckinghamshire connexions soon taught him to look with suspicion upon that Church as the handmaid to Popery. Not only his paternal but also his maternal relations drew him towards the Puritanical, which was then considered the patriotic, party. The Wases and Wickhams connected him with the name and cause of the Hampdens, who were the centre to which nearly all the other families of the county gravitated; and not only they, but many others besides. Both Cromwell and his wife, Elizabeth Bourchier, were related to John Hampden: he was, we know, a cousin, and his wife, according to Heath—who in this instance has no motive for misrepresentation—"was a kinswoman of both Hampden and Master Goodwin."¹ So that the family circle in which Richard Deane revolved will, independently of his own predilections, amply account for his adoption of the popular cause.

Mr. Deane proceeds to remark that Oliver Cromwell has been generally considered the life and soul of the Great Rebellion; but it has not been sufficiently appreciated that the chief instruments of his work were, for the most part, selected from his own family connections in the county of Buckingham.

Buckinghamshire was covered with a network of families so closely united by intermarriages and common interests, that "*One and All*," the motto of clannish Cornwall, might with equal propriety have been assumed by the county of Buckingham. The harsh treatment of their Member, John Hampden, by the Court, sunk so deeply into the breasts of his constituents, that the first threatening movement against the King commenced with them (Jan. 11, 164½, when) "There came a numerous multitude of Buckinghamshire men, both gentlemen and others, on horseback, in very fair and orderly manner, with the PROTESTATION in their hats and hands, partly in behalf of the most worthy Knight of this Shire in Parliament, but especially to petition the Parliament for the reformation of evils in Church and State; the just punishment of delinquents; the timely relief of Ireland; the sweet and harmonious concurrence of both Houses against all sinister obstructions; and the expulsion of Prelates and Popish Lords out of Parliament."

The small size of the county prevented it from sending such large forces as other counties to the aid of THE CAUSE; but in proportion to its extent, or rather beyond proportion to it, Buckinghamshire sent more "Gentlemen" into the field for "King and Parliament." They rallied round John Hampden as their chief, and such was their earnestness of zeal and perseverance, that nearly one-third of the High Court of Justice, who set their hands and seals to the Death Warrant of the King, were either of this small county, or closely connected with it. They were, for the most part, relations of Hampden, or allied to him by marriage; and those of his friends who were not Buckinghamshire men, were of the adjoining counties of Oxford and Berks. The following names will bear out this remark, viz., George Fleetwood, Richard Ingoldesby, Simon Mayne, Edmund Waller of Beaconsfield, Robert Waller (Hampden's son-in-law), Thomas Challoner, Peter Temple, James Temple, Edward Whalley, J. Bourchier, John Desborough, John Jones, Valentine Wauton, all of Buckinghamshire. To which may be added the family connections, near or remote, of John Hampden, viz., Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton, John Hutchinson, Richard Deane. Berkshire supplied Daniel Blagrove and Henry Marten. These were all Regicides.

¹ Chron. p. 60; also "Life of Cromwell."

To these adhered, as "consenting to the King's death," Lenthall, the Speaker of the Long Parliament, an Oxfordshire man, and John Milton, who, although a Londoner born, selected Buckinghamshire as his place of residence; and the "two Goodwins," who were related to the Fleetwoods and Hampdens.

Oliver Cromwell knew the value of a family alliance so well, that he selected his chief supporters from his own kindred and connections. Walker, in his *History of Independency*, charges him with filling most of the chief offices in the army with his own kindred, allies, and friends; and adds, "of whose numerous family, Lieut.-Col. John Lilburne gives a list in one of his books."¹ Mrs. Hutchinson² dwells upon the same fact in some of her strongest language: "And while as yet Fairfax stood an empty name, Cromwell was moulding the army to his own mind, weeding out the godly and upright-hearted, both officers and men, and filling up their room with rascally turn-coat Cavaliers" (*e.g.* Monk), "and pitiful sottish beasts" (*e.g.* Desborough) "of his own alliance." We may, therefore, reasonably conclude that personal friends and relations made up a considerable portion of the staff of Oliver Cromwell; and they fully served his purpose.

If, as I have supposed, there was any family connection, however remote, between Oliver Cromwell and Richard Deane, through the Buckinghamshire connection of each—and John Hampden, it may be remarked, had for his second wife a daughter of Tanfield Vachell, M.P. for Reading, whose other daughter married a William Deane—there was a very sufficient reason why the obscure volunteer of artillery of 1642 should be the Comptroller of the Ordnance in 1645; and the Comptroller of 1645-7 should become the Major-General of 1648, and "The General at Sea" of 1649. For merit alone could hardly have achieved such rapid promotion, when the claims of so many other meritorious men were to be considered. There is no microscope so powerful in disclosing the merits of a man as that which is placed in the hands of a strong-sighted friend or relation. The family connections of Richard Deane were a recommendation to Cromwell, his merits a sanction, and his personal devotion to the Lord General a reason for his promotion—the combined force of which is intelligible to any one who knows anything of human nature.

When General Deane was slain in 1653 in "the first battle of the North Foreland," a public funeral in Westminster Abbey was decreed to him, with honours similar to those which, two years before, had been awarded to Ireton, the son-in-law of Cromwell and Lord-Deputy of Ireland.

The body of the deceased General (says Whitelocke) was brought, on the 24th of June, in a funeral barge, by water, from Gravesend to Westminster, attended by many barges and boats in mourning equipage, and many hundreds of great shots were discharged as it passed from ships, and from the Tower, and from guns placed in the way; and he was honourably buried in Westminster Abbey. Secretary Thurloe sent to me and to others to be present at the funeral, where they were accordingly, and a very great company of soldiers, and Cromwell himself was there.

The hearse was received at the west door of the Abbey by the great officers of State, and the coffin was borne by a select party of soldiers—most probably of the General's own regiment—to Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and deposited in one of the royal

¹ Page 6; I have not met with this book.

² Mrs. Hutchinson's *Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, 302.

vaults, which already contained the remains of the Earl of Essex, of Popham, and of Ireton.

No programme or official record of Deane's funeral has been found, but there would be a general similarity in all these great funerals. Those of Essex and Ireton were especially magnificent, the Parliament undertaking the former and Cromwell the latter. Both Houses of Parliament followed their late Lord-General, and the insignia of Ireland distinguished the hearse of the Lord-Deputy. Both Essex and Ireton had lain in state previous to their interment; but the General-at-Sea does not appear to have received that honour, at least in London. He may have lain in some kind of state at Gravesend. His obsequies, however, were sufficiently sumptuous, if we may judge of them by those of his comrade Robert Blake, who, four years later, was carried with similar pomp to the same resting-place, when all things requisite were directed to be prepared "*in such sort as was done for the funerall of Generall Deane.*"

PROGRAMME OF GENERAL BLAKE'S FUNERAL.

(Addit. MS. Brit. Mus., 12,514.)

Four Trumpets.

Pennon of his Arms, borne by a Major.

Three Trumpets.

Guidon, borne by a Major.

Three Trumpets.

Barge with the Great Banner of the Admiralty.

Three Trumpets.

Barge with the Banner of the State.

Three Trumpets.

Barge with the Banner of his own Arms.

Jaumes and Gauntlets, borne by ———.

Sword and Target, borne by ———.

Four Trumpets.

Mantle, Helmet, and Crest, borne by York Herald.

Coat of Armour, borne by Norroy.

The BARGE with the CORPSE,

Covered with black velvet, adorned with escho.
shields and pensilles.

The Kindred, attended by Six Gentlemen,
three on each side, carrying Six Bannerolles of y^e
several Matches in order, covered with black.

The Lords of the Council in y^e Chief Barge of Glass.

The Admiralty and Navy Barges.

The Lord Mayor his Barge.

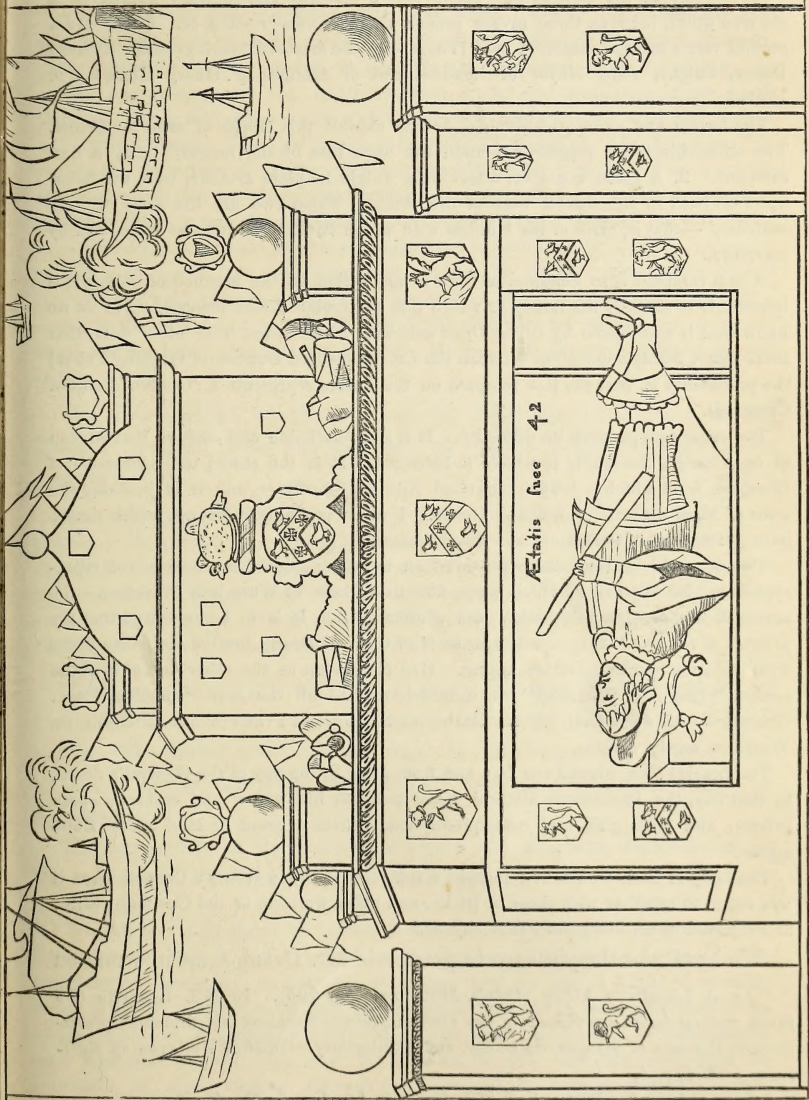
The Officers of the Army and Navy.

Gentlemen of Quality.

His Regiment.

The Supporters of the Pall
from Westminster Bridge
to the Abbey.

The Supporters of the Pall
from Westminster Bridge
to the Abbey.



Such was the funeral procession of Robert Blake, which was ordered to be conducted "*in such wise as was done for the Funerall of Generall Deane.*" From which I infer that the funeral order of procession above, was a copy of that of Richard Deane. "The banner of his own arms" borne before General Deane was—Argent, on a chevron gules, between three ravens proper, three crosses-crosslets or. Crest—On a mound vert a tortoise displayed or. These were the armorial bearings of Sir Richard Deane, knight, Lord Mayor of London, and of Archbishop Henry Dene,¹ A.D. 1501–3.

The hearse and canopy of General Deane exhibit this shield of arms for Deane. Two other shields are represented upon the same face of the hearse, viz. 1. A lion rampant. 2. A griffin segreant, attacking a knight in plate armour, who has fallen upon his back in the dexter base of the shield. These two are the arms of "*the matches,*"—that is, arms of the families with which Richard Deane was connected by marriage.

A lion rampant is so common in coats of arms, that in the absence of colour it is impossible to identify the family to which this particular shield belongs. But as we know that it was borne by Oliver Cromwell, and as we infer, from other data, that there was a family connection between the Cromwells and Deanes (of Guyting Pohery) the probability is, that the lion rampant on the hearse represents a "match" with a Cromwell.

The other coat presents no difficulty. It is so remarkable and *unique*, that we can at once assign the family to which it belonged. It is the shield of Grimsdicke of Cheshire, from which a branch migrated into Hertfordshire, and it is *probably* the arms of Mary the wife of Richard Deane. I say "probably," for up to this time I have not been able to find out her maiden name.

Two other shields must have appeared on the other side of the hearse, not represented in the engraving, which were, doubtless, those of Wase and Wickham—the names of Richard Deane's mother and grandmother. It is to be regretted that the printers of the two "*Elegiack Memorials*" of General Deane headed their broadsides with the same engraving of the hearse. Had they given us the other side of it in the second "*Elegiack Memorial*" we should have had all the *four* "*matches,*" viz. Grimsdicke = Cromwell (?) = Deane on the obverse; and Wase = Deane = Wickham on the reverse.

The funeral took place June 24; and from June 2, the day of the General's death, to that day, the Parliament allowed £100 a-day to his widow and children—both infants, and both girls, and subsequently made them a grant of land worth £600 a-year.²

The body of Richard Deane remained seven years in King Henry's Chapel, when it was removed together with those of Blake, and other worthies of the Commonwealth, and interred in St. Margaret's Churchyard.³

We have now the pleasure to present to Mr. Deane some information

¹ As at Llanthony Abbey (Cole's MSS. xxvi. p. 195). In MS. Lambeth 555 three pastoral staves are placed on the chevron, commemorating his threefold preference to the sees of Bangor, Salisbury, and Canterbury.—Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy*, 1858, p. 4.

² Letter of Vander Perre, the Dutch Envoy in London, in Thurloe Papers.

³ See the particulars of their removal in Collectanea Topogr. et Genealogica, vol. viii. p. 152. Also an account of the investigation made by the present Dean of Westminster in 1869, in his Memorials of Westminster Abbey.

beyond that hitherto discovered by his own persevering inquiries. . He has made a very approximate calculation of the period of the General's marriage, in the following passage :—

A council of the army was held on the 1st of March, [1646-7] at which were present representatives of every grade of commissioned officers—viz. eleven colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, eleven majors, nineteen captains, nine lieutenants, six cornets, one ensign, and five quarter-masters, under the presidency of the Lord-General. Three field officers were absent from this meeting—viz. Cromwell, Ireton, and Richard Deane. The two former were, probably, watching, “in their place” in parliament, the course of events ; the last may have been “on leave” upon private business, which may have been his marriage ; for, from all that I can infer by a comparison of dates, it was about this time that Richard Deane married his wife Mary, whose maiden name I have elsewhere conjectured to have been Grimsditch. A family of that name was at that time living not far from St. Alban's, where the army had lately had its head-quarters—namely, at Much Hadham. But I regret to say that a search in the registers of both Much and Little Hadham, for evidence of such marriage, has not been attended with success. He was with the army again at the end of May.

We are enabled to show¹ that the marriage took place in the Temple church, from the register of which the following is an extract :—

Richard Deane of Thistleworth [“afterwards Admirall Deane” *here inserted in the writing of the period*] in the county of Midd. gent., and Mary Grimesditch of Knottingley in the county of Yorke, daughter of John Grymesditch of the same place Esquire, married in the Temple Church by [*blank*] Hardwicke, one of the Assembly of the Divines, in the p'sence of Collonell Thomas Raynesbrough, Collonell Robert Lilborne, and others, *Sine Licentia*, the 21th of May, 1647.

The witnesses of this wedding, Colonel Thomas Rainsborough and Colonel Robert Lilbourne, are names well known in the history of those times. The latter was himself one of the Regicides, and brother to John Lilburne, “free-born John,” who is often mentioned by Mr. Deane.

The remarriage of the General's widow has also been discovered² in the register of St. Bartholomew's the Great :—

¹ We owe to the kindness of Colonel Joseph L. Chester the communication of this interesting extract. It has occurred to him during the researches he has so long continued in illustration of the very important work he has in hand, a complete record of all the baptisms, marriages, and interments that have been celebrated in the Abbey church of Westminster, compiled as well from the register as from several other authentic records. We have the pleasure to state that this work, upon the annotation of which Colonel Chester has expended an infinite and incalculable amount of labour, is now nearly ready for the press.

² Also kindly communicated by Colonel Chester.

1654-5. Jan. 2. Collonell Edward Salmon, widower, aged 38, and Mrs. Mary Deane, widow, aged 32, both of this parish.

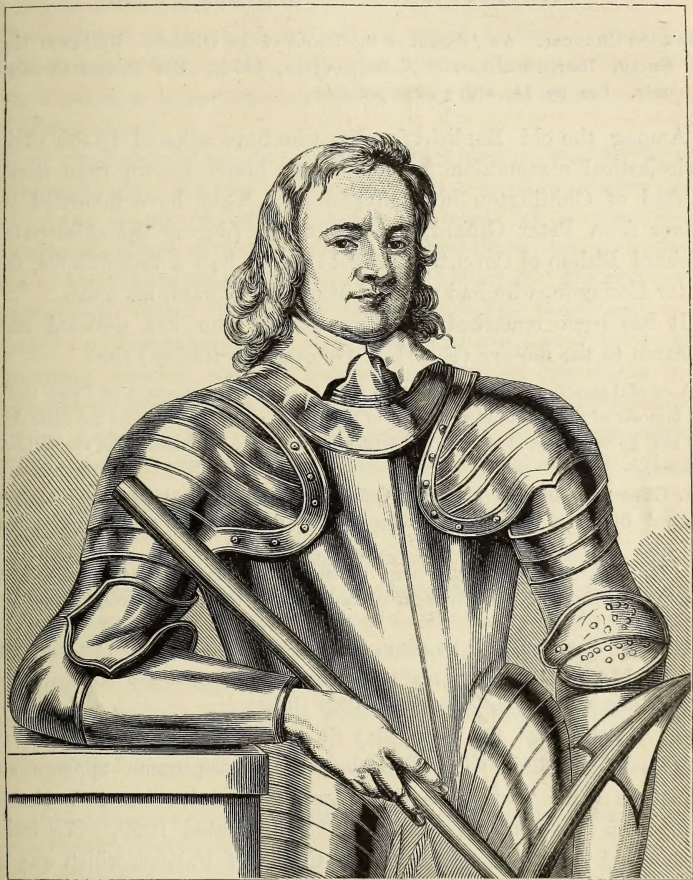
St. Bartholomew's was the parish in which Stephen Monteage, who married the General's sister, (see the pedigree) was then resident. A few years later "Mary, daughter of Colonel Edward Sammon," is buried at Romford in Essex, Aug. 20, 1657, and was perhaps an infant born of his second marriage.

We had hoped to have added to these notices some further identification of the branch of Grimsditch to which Mrs. Deane belonged. An inquiry directed to Knottingley has resulted only in the information that John Grimsditch or Grahamsditch was living at Knottingley temp. Jac. I. and that John Wildbore of that place married Baptista, daughter of John Grahamsditch. Mr. Deane will probably be induced to pursue his inquiries into the history of this family, which was originally of Cheshire, deriving its name from a small stream which runs by Preston, and falls into the Mersey. In the township of Nether Whitby a manor took the same appellation, and thus imparted it to the family, which occurs as early as the reign of Henry III. and became extinct in its eldest line in 1726. The arms are blasoned thus: Vert, a griffin or, armed gules, seizing on a man in complete armour, lying on his back, proper.

In p. 425 Mr. Deane mentions that a Lieutenant Grimsditch—whose Christian name does not appear, was appointed First Lieutenant to the ship *Fairfax*, commanded by Vice-Admiral William Penn, in the early part of 1650, and made by Penn captain of a Portuguese prize of 26 guns, taken off the Azores in Jan. 1650-1—a promotion confirmed on his arrival in England. This was not improbably a brother of Mrs. Deane.

There are three portraits of Richard Deane; one by Walker, formerly in the Cornbury collection, but now apparently lost; the second in the possession of the Earl of Dartmouth, where he is seated with a ship in the distance; the third, a miniature by Cooper, now possessed by E. L. Swifte, esq. of which an engraving is given in Mr. Deane's work.¹ The first is copied in his frontispiece (and is here introduced); having been formerly engraved by R. Grave for Mr. Sutherland's Granger (now in the Bodleian Library).

¹ It is remarkable that two original miniatures of the Regicides should have been recently published almost simultaneously. In Major Fishwick's *History of the Parochial Chapelry of Goosnargh*, 4to. 1871, has appeared an engraving of a miniature of Colonel Alexander Rigby. He is represented in the robes of a Baron of the Exchequer, which office he accepted in 1649. This will also be found (accompanying a review) in Mr. Ll. Jewitt's *Reliquary* for April 1871, p. 247.



Gwen under 3 hands and Seals

Ri Deane



THE GIFFARDS OF CHILLINGTON.

BREWOD CHANCEL. An Account of the Tombs of the Giffards. By JAMES HICKS SMITH, Barrister-at-Law. Wolverhampton, 1870. For Private Circulation only. 8vo. pp. 14, with a sheet pedigree.

Among the old English families who have adhered to the ancient ecclesiastical communion, few names are better known than that of Giffard of Chillington in Staffordshire. They have inherited that manor from Peter Giffard, who received it (during the episcopate of Richard Bishop of Coventry, 1162-1181,) as half a knight's fee, from Peter Corbeson, who had married Margaret Giffard, his aunt.

It has been remarked by a gentleman who has devoted much research to the inquiry (the Hon. George Wrottesley) that

A careful scrutiny of existing records fails to show the parentage of Peter Giffard the founder of the Chillington branch of that house; but there can be but little doubt but that he was descended from the Giffards Barons of Brimsfield, for the following reasons:—

1. Gilbert Giffard, son of Helias Giffard of Brimsfield, is one of the witnesses of Richard Bishop of Coventry's confirmation of the grant of Chillington to Peter Giffard.

2. The Giffards of Chillington bore the arms of Scudamore, and a branch of the Giffards of Brimsfield held lands in Wiltshire under the Scudamores, in the Liber Niger of 1166.

3. Gerard Giffard holds one knight's fee under Giffard of Brimsfield in the Liber Niger of 12 Hen. II., and two sons of Gerald Giffard, Robert and William, witness Peter Corbeson's grant of Chillington to Peter Giffard.

At the time of the Domesday Survey Cillintone was one of the manors of William son of Corbucion; whose name appears still earlier, as *Will. Corbucionis filius*, among the witnesses to a charter of Landric Abbot of St. Peter of Chartres, dated 1060. His father Corbucion¹ was Chamberlain at the Castle of Falaise, which was the favourite residence of the Conqueror before he left Normandy, and is styled *Camerarius Comitis (Normannorum)* in a grant of his son Maurice (dated 1068) to the Church of St. Trinity of Rouen. Two other sons, William and Robert, appear as tenants in capite in Domesday

¹ Upon the origin of this singular name the Hon. George Wrottesley makes the following remarks: "Corbus was a baptismal name amongst the Franks during the period of the Merovingian dynasty. In the Franconian dialect Corbuson would be Son of Corbus. The name is indifferently written Corbuson, Corbeson, Corbuzzo, and Corbutio." Mr. Wrottesley presents a pedigree of the race for seven generations after they had settled in England, ending with Peter Corbeson de Stodley, living 29 Edw. III.

Book. In 1180 Richard Giffard was bailiff of the comté of the Oximin and keeper of the Castle of Falaise.¹

The pedigree of the Giffards will be found in Burke's *History of the Commoners*, 1842, p. 463, and in his *Landed Gentry*, 1871, p. 501, and a fuller table is contained in the *Brewood Notes* mentioned at the foot of this page.²

Their usual place of sepulture, after the Reformation, was the Church of Brewood, where are four monuments to their memory, exhibiting a total of ten recumbent effigies, and an aggregate of no fewer than forty-nine statuettes of children, so prolific were three (out of the four) males of the family represented in the larger figures. The statuettes are historically useful, from being attired according to the custom of the day in correspondence with the professional costume of the person represented, whether civil or military, so that, in connection with documentary evidence, each of them may be identified. This the author before us appears to have successfully accomplished, and his circumstantial and detailed account of the old monuments is followed by epitaphs from the same church of two members of the family in the last, and one in the present century.

As Chillington and Brewood are both unnoticed in Shaw's *History of Staffordshire*, this contribution to the family chronicles of that county,³ though brief, is valuable; and we are glad to welcome it also as an instalment of the monumental records of the Sixteenth Century; of which many of high interest are still undescribed, for it will be remembered that Gough's great work on the *Sepulchral Monuments of*

¹ Magni Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ. Opera THOMÆ STAPLETON. 1840. Vol. i. Index, p. cci.

² A fine emblazoned pedigree of Giffard on vellum is in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

³ It is desirable that we should mention that the present is a sequel to four other valuable tracts relating to the same subjects:—

1. Notes and Collections relating to Brewood, Staffordshire. With a Supplement, etc. Printed at Wolverhampton, (for private use only,) by WILLIAM PARKE. MDCCCLX. 8vo. pp. 116. We have been favoured by Mr. Parke with the inspection of his own copy of this volume, which is enriched by a Supplement of 9 pages, and by many other additional leaves and starred pages; forming materials for a very complete history of the parish when rearranged hereafter. A prefatory note, which is dated October 1858, states that "This little book is the result of the pleasant labours of two friends; one of them a native of Brewood [Mr. Parke himself], the other [the late Mr. John Hay,] long a resident there. For upwards of twenty years have the Collectors of *Brewood Notes* been on the alert." The book includes a large sheet pedigree of Gifford, and among its Addenda valuable remarks on portions of the

Great Britain stops with the year 1500, and only notices subjects of later date incidentally.

But whilst we award Mr. J. H. Smith his well-earned praise for his careful descriptions, and particularly of the costume,¹ the imperfection of his heraldic skill forces itself upon our attention, and we must express our regret that he did not obtain the assistance of some better-informed friend in that respect. He has to describe numerous quarterings of arms, but he does so too generally in incorrect or imperfect blason, and has not ascertained the names of the families to which they belong. And throughout he indulges in the fancy of using the word "Device" as a synonyme for Arms, unaware that the former²

genealogy of that family, by the Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman and the Hon. George Wrottesley; also pedigrees of Perrott, of Bell Hall, co. Worc.; of Fowke, of Brewood Hall and Gunston (the latter branch ancestors of Sir Frederick T. Fowke of Lowesby, co. Leic. Bart.); of Somerford; and of Moreton, of Moreton, Wilbrighton, and Engleton—brought down to Lord Ducie.

2. Brewood; Additions and Emendations to "Notes and Collections." By JAMES H. SMITH, Barrister-at-Law. 1864. 8vo. p. 33. (For private circulation only.)

3. Brewood.—Chillington. 8vo. Six leaves unpag. Consisting of extracts from the Ashmolean Manuscripts, made by the Hon. CHARLES WROTTESELEY, M.A. (4 pp.), and Notes on the families of Corbuson and Giffard, with abstracts of Chillington deeds, contributed by the Hon. GEORGE WROTTESELEY (8 pp.)

4. Brewood: a Résumé Historical and Topographical. By JAMES HICKS SMITH, Barrister-at-Law. Wolverhampton: William Parke. 1867. 8vo. pp. viii. 57. (Price one shilling.)

This was exactly the point at which the progress of Shaw's History was arrested. This second volume now ends with p. 290. So far as p. 320 was in type: and a proof copy is in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. The first sheet contains the manors of Brewood and Chillington. This Sir Thomas refused to have reprinted, unless in folio, but Mr. Parke has reprinted in his Collections the next sheet, relating to Bromhall, Engleton, Somerford, Aspeley, Coven, and Brinsford from Shaw's own copy, lent for the purpose by the late William Salt, esq. F.S.A.

³ We notice one slight misapprehension. The second wife of Sir Thomas Giffard, who died in 1560, has at her feet "a pug of the smallest size; from her girdle hangs, by a long string, a *bezant* or other trinket, to be used to entice the doglet along." This is really the *pomander*, which is generally seen in the case of ladies of rank at that period, dependant from a remarkably long chain, and intended for their own use, not for their canine pets, but rather perhaps as an antidote to their society.

⁴ The term *device* would be more properly applied to the second crest of the Giffards, which is a demi-archer fully equipped, drawing a bow to the head of its arrow, to which the family motto alludes, *Prenez haleine, tirez fort*. This was granted in 1523 specially for the standard of Sir John Giffard of Chillington; another crest, that of a panther's head, full-faced, vomiting flames, having been granted to him in 1513. Both these crests appear (on wreaths) on the standard of the grantee; with the motto thus painted, *Preigns alaine tires forte*; see *Excerpta Historica*, pp. 51, 331.

term has technically a different meaning to the latter ; and, again, he employs the phrase “party per pale,” which belongs to blason, instead of “impaling,” with reference to marshalling.

Another more surprising mistake is, that of imagining that the head of the family who died in 1632, and who is described in his epitaph as “Walterus Giffard, armiger, dominus de Chillington,” was not an esquire ; but that *armiger* meant “gentleman” only, a rank which at that time was always Latinized by *generosus*. This misapprehension, it appears, is founded upon Guillim’s chap. xxv. *On Precedency*.

Anglice, Gentleman of coat armour. As his father was never knighted, Walter Giffard would not by heralds be entitled “Esquire.” See Guillim as above quoted.

Anything said to this effect by Guillim, or any other herald, must have been applicable only to younger sons, not to the head of the family when he had succeeded into his father’s place. Generally speaking, the son and successor of a gentleman would be a gentleman ; the son and successor of an esquire an esquire ; the son of a knight usually a knight, but the last only by formal admission to that rank, and on the performance of a certain ceremony.

A sheet genealogy of the Giffards prefixed to Mr. J. H. Smith’s booklet presents copies of two pedigrees, entered in the Visitations of Staffordshire 1583 and 1663, the former written in the time of John Giffard, of Chillington, esq. (ob. 1612), when his grandson Peter was two years old ; and the latter giving the descendants of Humphrey Giffard, “living at the Blackladies, a house not farr from the Royall Oake,” who was the third son of Sir Thomas Giffard (ob. 1560), and whose son Francis was of Water Eaton, co. Stafford, gentleman, at the time of the Visitation of 1663. On comparison with the MS. copied (Harl. 2043, pl. 99), we find that in the second descent the wife of Robert Giffard, esq. (ob. 1486), is represented as “Cassandra, da. to Jo. Knight, Esq.,” instead of Knightley ; but the Visitation is also in error, according to his epitaph (of which a copy is given, p. 14, as preserved in the Ashmolean MSS.), which states that she was the daughter of Thomas Humfreston, esq., was married for her second husband to John Brodoke, esq., and survived until 1537, which would be more than half a century after the decease of her first lord. In the second pedigree three children of Francis Giffard, of Water Eaton, are inadvertently omitted by Mr. J. H. Smith,—2, Thomas, m. Amy, dau.

In Elvin’s *Handbook of Mottoes* the two are connected together by a legend, to which we give no credit, notwithstanding that it is related at greater length in the *St. James’s Magazine* for Sept. 1849.

of Edward Knight, of Water Eyton; 3, Francis, died unmarried; 4, William. The pedigrees both describe Humphrey's wife as Elenor, daughter of Warde of Capeston, co. Chester. That was her real name, and not Wood, which has got into the copy of her epitaph in p. 9; see the pedigree of Ward, of Copesthorne (of which *Capeston* is a popular abbreviation) in Ormerod's *Cheshire*, iii. 358. The year of her decease, stated in the epitaph, "the 10th of July, 1500," must be too early; and so probably also the date, 1506, attributed to the death of Humphrey's elder brother, on the authority of the same Ashmolean MS.

Mr. J. H. Smith, in his introduction, alludes to another point of more importance in the family genealogy—the exact parentage of William Giffard, who, after having been Prior of the English Benedictines in Paris, was made coadjutor to the Cardinal of Lorraine in the Archbishopric of Rheims, and succeeding to that see in 1622, held it until his death in 1629, being thus an ecclesiastical peer and duke of France. Mr. J. H. Smith states that Echard has confused this eminent churchman with Gilbert, and Froude with George, both sons of John Giffard, esq., of Chillington (ob. 1560); the former of whom was a traitor to his ancestral faith, being one of Walsingham's agents during Babington's conspiracy, and is consequently noticed with reprobation in Milner's *Letters to a Prebendary*, and in Froude, vol. xii. The latter (George) is not traced beyond the days of his pupilage in 1580. Burke again (*Landed Gentry*, 1871) places William as the younger son of Sir John Giffard (ob. 1556) by his second wife Elizabeth Gresley, and so does the sheet pedigree printed in Mr. Parke's *Collections for Brewood*. This might have been possible, but it does not agree with the children represented around Sir John's monument, of which only one is a man, viz. Sir Thomas, his successor.¹ There are "thirteen infants, all swaddled," by which is generally understood children who *died* in infancy. Dodd, in his *Church History*, states that the Archbishop, William Giffard, was "born in Hampshire, in the year 1554, being the son of John Giffard and Elizabeth daughter of Sir George Throckmorton of Coughton;" if this be correct, his father was not one of the lords of

¹ Burke states that Thomas (whom he inaccurately styles *Sir Thomas*) was twice Sheriff of Staffordshire in the lifetime of his father, in 1530 and 1553—his father being five times Sheriff of the same county. If the first date be correct, we should conclude that the Visitation pedigree of 1583 is also correct in making Thomas son of the *first* wife of Sir John, who was Jane (not *Jocosa*, as Burke), daughter of Sir Thomas Hoorde, of Bridgnorth, and not the son of Elizabeth (Gresley) as stated by Burke.

Chillington, but probably of a junior branch of the family. We find the Archbishop's mother described among the very numerous family of Sir George Throckmorton,¹ as "Elizabeth, first married to John Giffard, of Chillington, in co. Stafford; secondly, to William Ligon, and thirdly, to George Peyto, of Chesterton, in co. Warwick, esqrs." This confirms the parentage described by Dodd; but still John Giffard the Archbishop's father cannot have been one of the main line of Chillington. Indeed, since writing the foregoing, we have found proof that the Archbishop was not of the Chillington family at all, but one of the Giffords of Itchel in Hampshire, as is shown by the following epitaph of his parents (already published in the *Collectanea Topogr. et Genealogica*, vii. 223) remaining in the church of Crondal, in which parish Itchel is situated :--

Here under lyeth John Gyfford esquier, heyre apparent of Syr William Gyfford knyght, who had to wyfe Elizabethhe one of the dawghters of Syr George Throckmorton knyght, and had by her issue fyve sonnys and viii daughters, and so changyd this mortall lyfe the fyrst day of May in the yere of our Lorde God 1563, on whose soule Jesu have mercy.

These Giffords of Itchel were of old standing in Hampshire, and bore a different coat to those of Chillington, viz. Argent, ten torteaux, as appears by the monument at Crondal, and by the seal of John Gifford esq. sheriff of Hampshire in 1432-3, which is engraved in our vol. iv. p. 222.² However, through his *mother*, Elizabeth Throckmorton, the Archbishop of Rheims was a not very distinct cousin of the Giffards of Chillington.

It is obvious that the family history of the Giffards would well repay a more ample investigation; for, like the Throckmortons and Treshams, and others of great rank and connections in the sixteenth century, they were very much concerned in the struggles by which the adherents of the ancient faith endeavoured to keep their ground, and the incidents of their biography consequently come frequently in contact with the transactions of general history.

¹ Sir George Throckmorton had nine sons and ten daughters, and, living to a very great age, owned "a more numerous posterity than perhaps any in England at that time, having 112 grandchildren existing." Wotton's Baronetage, 1741, ii. 360.

² We there noticed the remarkable fact that the arms of Gifford of Hampshire continue to be used for the see of Worcester, derived from Godfrey Giffard, who was bishop of that see from 1268 to 1302, (in the same way as those of Cantelupe are for the see of Hereford,) a circumstance of which the author of *The Blazon of Episcopacy* was so far unconscious that he gives the arms of Giffard of Brimsfield, Gules, three lions passant argent, to bishop Godfrey Giffard, on the authority of an Harleian MS.

An Account of the Churches of St. Peter of Shipden, and of St. Peter and Paul of Cromer, in the County of Norfolk. By WALTER RYE. Norwich: Samuel Miller, Rampant Horse Street. Lowestoft: Samuel Tymms, High Street. 1870. 8vo. pp. 60. Appendix, pp. xv.

We are very happy to notice this small but valuable contribution to the History of Norfolk. It is intended as a portion of a History of the parish of Cromer, to be produced at large hereafter: and it is published at the easy price of one shilling, the proceeds of sale being destined to a fund now in the course of collection by the Vicar, the Rev. Frederic Fitch, for the restoration of the south porch of Cromer Church. We mention this as a notice to purchasers, who will not find their shilling ill laid out.

The Cromer of modern fashion has succeeded to the Shipden of ancient commerce, which was evidently from its original name a port in the Saxon age, but destroyed by the encroaching waves, early in the fourteenth century. Mr. Rye has recently communicated to the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society some "Notes on the Port and Trade of Cromer *alias* Shipden," which have been published in their *Norfolk Archæology*, and are added as an appendix to the present pamphlet.

In 1285, 13 Edward I., a royal charter was obtained by Roger de Weyland, then lord of the manor of Shipden, for a weekly market and an annual fair, which was to last for eight days. But it is on record, that before thirty years had elapsed from that time, the churchyard had been greatly wasted by the sea, and in twenty years more the church itself was threatened from the same cause. (*Inq. ad quod damn.* and patent of 10 Edw. III.) A writ of 31 Edw. III. (1358) was granted in favour of the "merchants" of six contiguous ports of the Norfolk coast, therein described as "les marchants des villes de Snyterle, Wyveton, Claye, Salthous, Shiryngham, et Crowemere," who were themselves neither shipmasters, mariners, nor fishermen. Snitterly, the first of these ports, is supposed, like Shipden, to have been destroyed by the sea, and succeeded by Blakeney; of which place we read as a fishing port in 37 Edw. III. (1363). In 4 Ric. II. (1381) other letters patent speak of the ports of Blakeneye, Cleve, and Crowmere; and in 14 Ric. II., the king, with the advice of parliament, granted certain customs (as shown in a patent which Mr. Rye gives at length), *Pro hominibus Shipden in com. Norff.* "in auxilium constructionis ejusdem peræ per vos jam noviter pro

salvatione et defensione navium et battellorum in commercio vocato Crowmere applicantium inceptæ et inchoatæ." Thus the port was transferred from the ancient *dene of the ships*, now submerged under the waves, to the market place (*commercium*) named Crowmere, at which a new pier had been commenced. The maintenance of this pier was a constant charge upon the inhabitants for many generations after; and Mr. Rye quotes more than twenty wills, ranging from 1453 to 1514, in which bequests are left for its repair. Among these, the name of Shipden lingers until 1483, after which only Crowmer is mentioned. But Cromer *alias* Shipden is still the legal designation.

On the 30th March, 1405, Robert Bacon, a mariner of Crowmer, is said to have captured James, the younger son of King Robert of Scotland, who, while on a voyage from Scotland to France, was driven ashore near here by stress of weather, and sent to London, where he remained prisoner for nearly twenty years, becoming on his release James the First of Scotland. This Robert Bacon must have been a mariner of mark, for to him is ascribed the discovery of Iceland. (p. vi.)

To this account Mr. Rye adds, as a note, that "the honour of the capture is said by the men of Cley to belong to them."

William Crowmer, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1423, "though said to have been of a Kentish family," is claimed by Mr. Rye (p. vi.) as of this town, because there is no other place of the name in England: and so also Robert Crowmer, who was bailiff of Yarmouth seven times between 1470 and 1497. In regard to the former, we may remark that William Cromer, who was sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1405, and twice Lord Mayor—in 1413-14 and 1423-24, was the son of John Cromer of Aldenham, in Hertfordshire; and in the parish of Yardley in that county there is the manor of Cromer, which "in all probability (writes Sir Henry Chauncy) borrowed its name from one Cromer who possessed the same," of whose family, however, the county historians have no records. It is probable, therefore, as Mr. Rye suggests, that the Lord Mayor's family was originally from the Norfolk Cromer. It afterwards flourished for some generations at Tunstall in Kent; and there is a pedigree and much about it in Rowe Mores' *History of Tunstall*, 4to. 1780, pp. 23 *et seq.* The arms were, Argent, a chevron engrailed sable between three crows proper.

Mr. Rye gives copies of all the epitaphs in the church, of which the most important



are those relating to the family of Wyndham of Cromer: but one of them, that commemorating Sir George Windham (1663), Lady Windham (1712), and Francis Windham, Esq. (1730), he has been forced to derive at second hand from the collections of the Rev. James Bulwer, for the stone which bears it, being within the Communion rails, is "now *very improperly* covered up with the new tiling of the floor,"—a censure in which we cordially concur.

A loose brass now in the church chest is inscribed—

Orate pro aīabꝫ Wiffi Arnold Bastard ⁊ Joñe uxoris eiꝰ quoz
aībꝫ ꝑꝑicietur de amen.

Mr. Rye states that this William Arnold appears in the list of Norfolk gentry, temp. Henry VI., printed in Fuller's *Worthies*. He does not explain the unusual designation "Bastard," but asks for notes regarding the family, of which he is preparing a pedigree.

Mr. Rye gives also copies of the inscriptions in the churchyard, 212 in number.

Cromer is one of the churches in which the arms of the famous Sir Robert Knollys occurred, together with the coat of Argent, three Katherine wheels sable, found in several other places associated with him (see our vol. v. p. 308). Mr. Rye (p. 44) has omitted the latter coat; and we are still unable to appropriate it, or explain its connection with Sir Robert Knollys.

The arms described by Mr. Rye in p. 35 are those of the Trinity House, but why they were placed on the monument of Charles Stewart Earle, Surgeon (ob. 1834), we cannot say.

SIR GEORGE NAYLER, GARTER.

In the *Life of R. H. Barham, author of The Ingoldsby Legends*, by his son the Rev. Richard H. D. Barham, recently published, (2 vols. 8vo. 1870,) are some anecdotes of Sir George Nayler, Garter, written by the subject of the biography. They are introduced by a long, rambling, and exceedingly flippant preamble composed by Mr. Barham the son, in which the reader is introduced through the gateway on St. Benet's Hill¹ to the quiet quadrangle of the College of Arms, and

¹ We may take the opportunity of recording that this old entrance has been bricked up during the year 1870. The future entrance to the College of Arms will be from the new street leading from Blackfriars Bridge to the Mansion House, ap-

informed that "here are preserved, among other relics, the turquoise ring and sword taken, *so say the heralds*,¹ from the body of James IV. of Scotland as it lay dead on the field of Flodden;"—and it is added—we fear somewhat poetically, that here also "Mr. Barham was wont to spend hours in the patient disentanglement of some knotty point of genealogy" with his friend Rouge Dragon, whose name is mis-spelt Townshend.

The extract given in the sequel from Mr. Barham's own Diary is as follows:—

Sir George Nayler was an Ensign in the East York Militia, where he made himself useful to the radical Duke of Norfolk, who was Lord-Lieutenant of the Riding till dismissed by Pitt for toasting "The Sovereignty of the People." The Duke made him a Pursuivant in the Heralds' College, and by the catastrophe at the Haymarket Theatre, on the occasion of the visit of George III., when Pingo and two other members of the College were squeezed to death, he obtained promotion. Afterwards his History of the House of Guelph brought him into favour with the Duke of York. When the Garter was to be sent to St. Petersburg to the Czar, Nayler tried his best to get the commission, but the Duke of Norfolk created Henry Stephenson Falcon Herald for that purpose. Nayler was much disappointed, and complained that it was at least a thousand pounds taken out of his pocket. At the levee soon after, the Regent said, "Nayler, stop! I have something to say to you." And when the levee broke up, the Prince asked for a sword and knighted him. The Duke of York told him he had asked this as a favour to himself, and observed that Sir Isaac Heard owed half his business in the College to his title, and that therefore he had got one for him as an assistance?

We do not doubt that all this was founded upon gossip imparted to Barham by Townsend or some other member of the College, but how accurately reported it may not be amiss to show. In the first place Nayler was an officer in the West York Militia, and the Duke of Norfolk was Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding,—from the year 1782 until 1798, when he was dismissed from that office, and at the same time from the command of the West Riding Militia, because when chairman of a dinner held at the Crown and Anchor tavern to commemorate the birthday of Charles James Fox, he madly proposed, instead of the health of the King,—“our sovereign's health, *The Majesty of the People!*”

proached by a handsome flight of steps, for it stands proudly on the rising ground, and the architect who has superintended the alterations has judiciously made them so much in accordance with the original structure erected shortly after the Great Fire of 1666, that the whole effect is greatly improved.

¹ This expression seems to throw some doubt on the veracity of the tradition: but it was examined and corroborated by the late Sir Charles G. Young, Garter, in a memoir read before the Society of Antiquaries in 1850, and printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi., accompanied by a plate representing the Sword and Dagger.

But, further, we believe that Nayler did not owe his preferment to any political services to the Duke of Norfolk, but entirely from his taste for genealogy being recognised by his Grace, who placed him in the Militia as well as in the Heralds' College.

Nayler was a Gloucestershire man, being the fifth son of Mr. George Nayler¹ a surgeon of Stroud and one of the coroners of that county. His mother was Sarah the only child of John Park of Clitheroe gentleman, and coheir to her mother Frances, only daughter and heir of William Osman of Standish, co. Lancaster. (For these names, as will be seen hereafter, Sir George was authorised to quarter arms.)

Nayler's first appointment in his future profession was that of Blanc Coursier herald and Genealogist of the Order of the Bath, on the 15th June 1792, on the resignation of John Suffield Brown, esq. who had held that office from 1757. This was not long before the composition of Mark Noble's *History of the College of Arms*: and that author, in the very last paragraph of his work, makes these remarks upon Mr. Nayler:—

In this last office [of Genealogist] he exceeds every thing that could have been supposed. I have never reflected upon his splendid folios in MS. of the genealogies of the Knights of the Bath without admiration: so full, so accurate, so finely written, and so elegantly emblazoned, they will be perfect patterns for succeeding generations. He has the greater merit, as the genealogical part of his department had been for some time wholly omitted. It is not the Author's friendship, which is unfeignedly great for Mr. Nayler, but the exactest truth that guides his pen.

In these expressions of admiration, Noble was certainly not extravagant, as will be acknowledged by all who inspect the noble vellum volumes in question, now in the College Library.

Mr. Nayler became an actual member of the College of Arms when appointed Bluemantle pursuivant in Dec. 1793, and his quick promotion to the grade of Herald was owing to the accident at the Haymarket Theatre on the 3d Feb. 1794, when two Heralds were suffocated—Benjamin Pingo (York) and John Charles Brooke² (Somer-

¹ In the brief memoir of Sir George Nayler, which was given at his death, in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, ci. ii. 567, he is stated to have been son of Mr. Richard Nayler, surgeon to the Gloucester Infirmary, and author of a work on Ulcers, published in 1800. This was Sir George's brother.

In the church of St. John the Baptist at Gloucester are inscriptions to Capt. Joshua Nayler, marriner, who died Dec. 14, 1750, aged 67; and George, son of George Nayler of this city, surgeon, died March 17, 1750, an infant. (Fosbroke's *History of Gloucester*, 4to. 1819, p. 316.) See further epitaphs appended to this article.

² The *Gentleman's Magazine* of that year at p. 187 states that Mr. Brooke was suffocated "with fifteen other persons," but, mentioning Mr. Pingo in p. 188,

set)—not “Pingo and two other members of the college” as stated by Mr. Barham. Nayler was in consequence made York herald March 15, 1794.

Mr. Barham’s story respecting the mission with the Garter to the Emperor Alexander of Russia is very imperfectly told, though upon inquiry we find that it is probably founded upon the actual circumstances of the case. On these occasions Garter King of Arms, or his deputy, is usually included in the Sovereign’s commission, and the herald who then went in that capacity as deputy to Garter was Francis Townsend, Windsor; but he was also attended by an assistant herald, and we find that Mr. Stephenson was actually created Falcon Herald extraordinary for that purpose,¹ although his name is unnoticed either by Nicolas or Beltz in their histories of the order. The commissioners who invested the Czar at Töplitz on the 27th Sept. 1813, were Lord Viscount Cathcart, K. T., Ambassador to his Imp. Majesty, Francis Townsend, esq. Windsor herald, and Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Black Rod.

How Nayler could imagine that this disappointment “was at least a thousand pounds taken out of his pocket” we cannot understand; nor do we know what his services had been to the Duke of York in regard to a “History of the House of Guelph.” He certainly never published any such work,² nor are we aware that he compiled it in MS.; gives the names of only thirteen more. The number was really “in all fifteen persons.” (*Annual Register*, 1794, p. 6.)

¹ Henry Frederic Stephenson, esq. received the appointment of Falcon Herald extraordinary 2nd Aug. 1813. On 14th Oct. 1815 he had a grant of arms and crest commemorative of that appointment and of his mission to Russia: viz. Vert, a chevron between two roses in chief and a lion sejant guardant in base argent; a canton of the last, thereon a canton azure charged with the initial A within a ring of gold gemmed proper (being the ring presented to him by the Emperor Alexander). Crest, on a wreath of the colours, A falcon rising argent, beaked and legged or, within a Herald’s collar of SS. proper. Mr. Stephenson was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Feb. 11th, 1814. He became one of the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue, and Comptroller of the Household of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex. He married, 27th Feb. 1826, Lady Mary Keppel, third daughter of William Charles 4th Earl of Albemarle, and died suddenly at Duff House, co. Aberdeen (when on a visit to the Earl of Fife), July 20th, 1858, aged 68. His son Augustus Keppel Stephenson is also a barrister of the Middle Temple, and Recorder of Bedford. He married 5th Dec. 1864, Eglantine, second daughter of the Right Hon. Pleydell Bouverie.

² The materials of Sir Andrew Halliday’s work on this subject do not appear to have been derived at all through Sir George Nayler. They were “made under the immediate auspices of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, by my friend the Rev. George Gündell, A.M., Chaplain-General of the Hanoverian army, myself, and others, during my residence with His Royal Highness in Germany;” arranged by Sir Andrew after his return to England; published in 4to, 1820, as *A Genealogical His-*

but possibly he gratified in some way the anticipations of the Duke of York, who would have succeeded as male heir to the crown of Hanover had his elder brother died leaving H.R.H. the Princess Charlotte of Wales the successor to the English throne. That Nayler owed his knighthood to the Duke of York need not be doubted; and it took place in the same year as the mission to Russia, on the 28th Nov. 1813. As for the speech attributed to the Duke of York, Sir Isaac Heard had been not only a Knight, but head of the College as Garter for nearly thirty years (from April 1784), and whoever attains the summit of his profession must obviously command "business."

At the extension of the Order of the Bath in January 1815, Sir George Nayler was confirmed in his position in connection with that order, and directed to proceed with the labours of his earlier days, in the following terms:

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased to appoint that Sir George Nayler, knight, Genealogist and Blanc Coursier Herald of the Order of the Bath, and York Herald, shall be the Officer of Arms attendant upon the said Knights Commanders and Companions; and also to command that the officers hereby appointed Knights Commanders, and those who shall hereafter be respectively nominated and constituted Knights Commanders or Companions, shall, immediately after such nomination, transmit to the said Sir George Nayler a statement of their respective military services, verified by their signatures, in order that the same may be by him recorded in Books appropriated to the said Knights Commanders and Companions.

But with the great accession of material that thus accrued, a period of greater occupation had arrived to the officer. No salary was assigned him in this capacity; his fees were trifling; and the "services," according to Sir Harris Nicolas, (*History of the Order of the Bath*, 1842, p. 248, 249) "after the lapse of twenty-five years, still, it is believed, remain unwritten."

Shortly after, an accumulation of similar duties devolved upon Sir George Nayler. When the Hanoverian Guelphic Order was established in August 1815 he was appointed its first King of Arms, and in the following year a Knight of the order. Again, when an order was established for the Ionian Islands, by the title of the Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, he was also appointed its first King of Arms, on the 17th April 1818. Both these appointments he held until his death.

On the 23d May 1820 he became Clarenceux King of Arms, in which capacity he officiated as deputy to the aged Sir Isaac Heard (then Garter) at the Coronation of King George IV.

tory of the House of Guelph, or Royal Family of England, and again as *Annals of the House of Hanover*, in 2 vols. royal 8vo, 1826.

After the death of Sir Isaac Heard, he succeeded as Garter, on the 11th May 1822.

Sir George Nayler was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London on the 27th March, 1794, and in the following year he made a communication to the Society, which is printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii., accompanied by a plate representing the monumental tablet erected in the Tower of London in 1608 by Sir William Waade, then Lieutenant of that fortress, to commemorate the Gunpowder Treason, and which is decorated with his armorial bearings, and with those of the nine Privy Councillors, the Chief Justice (Popham), and Attorney-General (Coke), who had taken part in the trial of the conspirators.

We are not aware that Sir George Nayler otherwise appeared as an author,¹ except in undertaking a *History of the Coronation of King George IV.*, on a scale of magnificence in correspondence with that sumptuous solemnity. For this work he engaged the services of Chalon, Stephanoff, Pugin, Wild, and other able artists, by whose pencils the picturesque costumes adopted on that occasion were to be accurately represented by full-length figures, in colours, each presenting the portraiture of a leading personage in every grade of rank or class of office. But the design was arrested by the author's death, and finally left far less complete² than Francis Sandford's book on the Coronation of King James II.

Sir George Nayler formed a collection of Private Acts of Parliament, which is now in the library of the City of London at Guildhall. It is comprised in thirty-nine volumes, and each Act is illustrated in MS. with a pedigree denoting the persons named in it. The series commences about the year 1733, and it extends to 1836. Each volume

¹ In Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual* (edit. H. G. Bohn, 1860, p. 1655), there is attributed to Sir George Nayler "A Collection of the Coats of Arms borne by the Nobility and Gentry of Gloucestershire: published anonymously in 1792." This is a series of 62 quarto plates, without letterpress; merely derived from the county histories, and its intended design was left incomplete. There is actually no authorship, or even compilation, about it: nor does it appear that Nayler had anything further to do with it than as one of the public. His name follows that of his elder brother in the List of Subscribers, as: Mr. Richard Nayler, Gloucester; Lieut. Nayler, Portsmouth [unless this was his brother Thomas, the Lieut. R.M.]. The first portion of the collection was issued by Ames, an engraver at Bristol, in 1786; the second edition in 1792. See both described by Moule, *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, pp. 453, 469.

² Parts 1 and 2 were published in 1824, in atlas folio, price Twelve Guineas each. After Sir George Nayler's death, the plates came into the hands of Mr. Henry G. Bohn, and he made up Parts 3 and 4, combining another contemporary work on the same subject by Whittaker, and republished the whole at 12l. 12s. 1839.

is indexed, but a general index to the whole will be a task deserving of the attention of the Library Committee.

Sir George Nayler also formed a collection of Impressions from Coffin-plates, which fills fourteen volumes, and is now in the British Museum; Addit. MSS. 22,292—22,305. They extend from the year 1727 to 1831 inclusive, and each volume has an index, and a few biographical notes made by him. This collection was for some time in the possession of the late W. B. D. D. Turnbull, esq., who added a few supplementary impressions down to 1842.

Sir George Nayler went on four missions to foreign sovereigns with the Garter: to Denmark in 1822, to Portugal in 1823, to France in 1825, to Russia in 1827. From King John VI. of Portugal he received the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword, as an especial testimony of approbation of the manner in which he discharged the duty of investing his Most Faithful Majesty; which Sir George received the licence of his own sovereign to wear, dated 5th June 1824. He also received from Spain the order of Charles III.

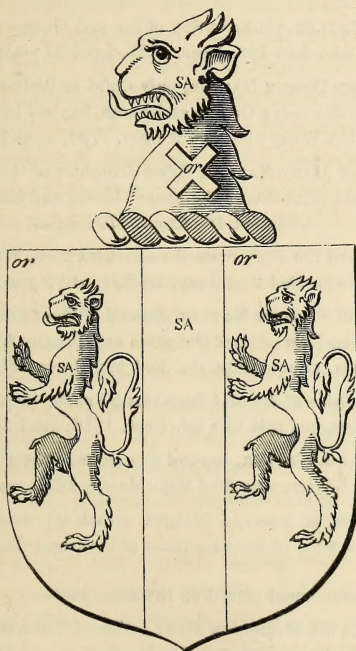
Sir George Nayler died suddenly at his house, 17, Hanover Square, on the 28th October 1831, at the age of 68; having just survived the abridged ceremonial of the Coronation of King William IV. and Queen Adelaide. He left a widow and four daughters.

His body was interred in the vault of his family at St. John's church, Gloucester, on the 9th of the following month, but no monument has been erected to his memory. His portrait, painted by Sir William Beechey, is engraved in mezzotint by Edward Scriven.

Arms were granted to Sir George Nayler at the time he was York Herald. They were founded upon those of the family of Naylor of Offord Darcy, co. Huntingdon, from which he believed himself descended, and which bore, Or, a pale between two lions rampant sable; Crest, a lion's head erased sable, charged on the neck with a saltire or. With the change of the pale being engrailed,¹ and the addition of a canton charged with the York rose, this coat with two quarterings was granted as follows: 1 & 4. Or, a pale engrailed between two lions rampant sable, on a canton gules a rose argent; 2. Per fess argent and azure, a pale counterchanged charged with a buck's head caboshed of the first, for *Park*; 3. Per pale indented gules and sable, an eagle displayed or, in chief two escallops argent, for *Osman*. Also, two crests, the first alluding to his office of Blanc Coursier herald, as well as that of York, and the other derived from the crest of the

¹ By a grant of a later date the pale was *not* engrailed; and the escallops in the coat of Osman were omitted.

ancient family already described : 1. On a mount vert, a white courser in full speed, charged with a pale gules, thereon a white rose ; 2. A lion's head erased sable, the neck charged with a saltire, transfix'd with a spear bendwise, the head downwards, or. In the grant were included his brother and sisters, Richard Nayler of Gloucester esquire, Frances wife of Peter Sers, of Gedney, co. Lincoln, esquire, and Maria Nayler, spinster, and his niece Elizabeth, only child of Thomas Nayler, late of Ennow Bank, within the barony of Greystock, esquire, his elder brother.



These Arms and Crest were first given by William Harvey, Clarenceux, the 10th of January, 1564, to William Nailour of London, esquire, Register and one of the Six Clarkes of the Chauncery.

Epitaphs in St. John the Baptist's Church, Gloucester.¹

On a large mural tablet in the south aisle :

Sacred to the Memory of Captain JOSHUA NAYLER,
who departed this life 14th Decr. 1750, aged 67 years.

¹ For a copy of these we have to thank the Rev. Herbert Haines, M.A. of that city.

Also of GEORGE NAYLER, Son of GEORGE NAYLER,
of this city, Surgeon, who died 19th March, 1750, aged 6 weeks.

Also of the above GEORGE NAYLER, Esqr.
only Son of the said Captain JOSHUA NAYLER,
who died 12th Sept. 1780, aged 58 years.

He married Sarah, only Child of John Park of Chitherow [*sic*],
in the County Palatine of Lancaster, Esqr. by Frances his Wife,
Daughter and sole Heir of William Osman, Esqr. and grand-daughter of John Park
of Little Urswick,
in the same county, Esqr. by Margaret Senhouse, his Wife,
and by the said Sarah had issue six Sons and three Daughters.

Also of JOSHUA NAYLER, youngest Son of the said George and Sarah Nayler,
who died 12th Decr. 1787, aged 20 years.

Also of EDWARD HENRY NAYLER, only Child of Richard Nayler, Esqr.
(fourth Son of the above George and Sarah Nayler) by Harriot Howe,
his First Wife, who died 6 Decr. 1792, aged 4 years.

Also of CHARLOTTE MARY NAYLER, eldest Daughter of George Nayler, Esqr.
York Herald (fifth Son of the above George and Sarah Nayler,) who died 4th Augst. 1794, aged

Also of the above-named SARAH NAYLER, Widow,
who died 31st Jany. 1802, aged 78 years.

Also of FRANCES NAYLER, Second Wife of the above
Richard Nayler, Esqr. Eldest Daughter and Coheir of Thomas Blunt,
of Huntley, in this county, Esqr. she died 19th Decr. 1805, aged 35 years.

Also of the said RICHARD NAYLER, Esqr.
who departed this Life 6th Decr. 1816, aged 56 years.

And of MARIA NAYLER, Second Daughter of the above George
and Sarah Nayler, who died 28th March, 1821, aged 58 years.

Below the inscription, on a sort of foliated corbel, is a shield bearing the arms of
Nayler, and on an escoccheon of pretence those of Park and Osman quarterly.

On another mural monument placed on the same wall—

Sacred to the Memory of MARY, Wife of THOMAS NAYLER,
Lieutenant in his Majesty's Marine Forces, and Daughter of
Thomas Grimshaw of Preston, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, Esq.
who ended her course of mortality on the 25th day of September, 1790,
after having sustained with singular Fortitude and Resignation the tedious progress
of a lingering Disease.

Reader! if Devotion without pretence, and Charity void of Ostentation, if filial
Piety and Conjugal Fidelity be Virtues which thy Justice would commend and Zeal
would emulate: know here was an Example which might have claimed Applause and
commanded Imitation.

This is on a white marble tablet with an urn upon it: on a blue marble back-ground,
of pyramidal shape, is suspended a small shield, Quarterly 1st and 4th Nayler, 2. Park,
3. Osman; impaling, Or, a griffin segreant sable, for Grimshaw.

SHIFTING REMAINDER OF THE BARONY OF BUCKHURST.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

MY DEAR SIR,—In a case, “Hon. Sackville West *v.* Viscount Holmesdale,” in which judgment was delivered in the House of Lords on the 16th May, 1870, (*Law Journal Reports*, 39, p. 505, Equity,) it appears that a very extraordinary clause has been inserted in the letters patent creating the Barony of Buckhurst.

On the 29th of April, 1864, Her Majesty was pleased by letters patent of that date to bestow upon Lady De la Warr the dignity of Baroness of Buckhurst, to hold the same during her life, and after her death to her second surviving son, Reginald, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to the third, fourth, and fifth surviving sons of the Countess respectively, and the respective heirs male of their bodies. The patent contains a very unusual, if not unprecedented, shifting clause, by which it was provided that if Reginald or any other person taking the Barony under the patent should succeed to the Earldom of De la Warr, and there should upon or at any time after the occurrence of such event be any other younger son or heir male of the body of any such other son, then, and so often as the same should happen, the succession to the dignity thereby created should devolve upon the son of Lady De la Warr or the heir who would be next entitled to succeed to the dignity of Buckhurst if the person so succeeding to the Earldom of De la Warr were dead without issue male.

In the course of their judgments several Lords made remarks upon this clause.

Lord Hatherley (L.C.) said: “The patent contains a clause of very doubtful validity, a proviso for the shifting of the Barony, if any holder of the title become Earl De la Warr, and this *toties quoties*.” *Lord Westbury*: “With respect to the shifting clause in the letters patent, I cannot but express my astonishment at finding such a proviso in letters patent of nobility. It is, I believe, quite unprecedented. Whether it is valid in law, and capable of being made legally effective, are questions on which it is not possible for this House now to pronounce an opinion;” and *Lord Cairns*: “What judgment may hereafter be passed as to the validity of the shifting clause in the peerage, should the events arise in which it might come into operation, we cannot anticipate.”

It appears that Lady Amhurst (the sister of Lady De la Warr)

was childless, and, wishing to endow the new Barony of Buckhurst, by a codicil to her will directed certain estates to be settled "in a course of entail to correspond, as far as may be practicable," with the letters patent of the 27th April, 1864.

In this case it was held by their Lordships (reversing the decision of Lord Hatherley when V. C. Wood) that a clause should be inserted in the settlement of the estates in the same language *mutatis mutandis* as that contained in the patent.

The effect of this decision is, that, instead of the first expectant taker of the title and estates being able at once to bar his own issue, and on the death of Lady De la Warr to bar the other remainders (as was the decision of V. C. Wood), the estates are annexed to the newly created title as a *distinct title*, subject to the operation of the law of perpetuity.

But how the estates would go, in case the shifting clause in the patent should fail to prevent the Barony of Buckhurst uniting with the Earldom of De la Warr, seems to be still a moot point.

Yours faithfully,

20, *Abercromby-square, Liverpool.* MORRIS CHARLES JONES, F.S.A.

NOTE.—We make this remark that, though this Remainder has been pronounced, upon such high authority, to be unprecedented in the English Peerage, or in that of the United Kingdom, yet there are several instances more or less resembling it in the Peerage of Scotland, and the following resemble it very nearly :—

In 1688 the EARLDOM OF SELKIRK was appointed to descend to the next brother of the Duke of Hamilton, but if any Earl of Selkirk succeeded to the Dukedom the next collateral male was to be entitled at once to the Earldom. (Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, edit. Wood, ii. 685.) This settlement has been followed ; for the second and third sons of the grantee were successively Earls of Selkirk, and since the death of the latter in 1744, the dignity has descended in the male line of their younger brother, Lord Basil Hamilton ; and as the present Earl of Selkirk has no heir male, Lord Charles Hamilton, younger brother of the present Duke, is now regarded as the heir presumptive to this Earldom.

Charles EARL OF HADDINGTON married Margaret eldest daughter and coheir of John Duke of Rothes ; and she was heir to the Earldom of Rothes. It was arranged by their marriage contract in 1674, that her eldest son was to succeed as Earl of Rothes, and the second son was to be Earl of Haddington ; and, some years after the Duke's

death in 1681, this arrangement was sanctioned by royal patent dated 18 Dec. 1689, whereby Thomas the second son was confirmed as Earl of Haddington; but if he became Earl of Rothes the Earldom of Haddington was to descend to his next brother Charles. (Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, edit. Wood, i. 682.) The Earldom of Haddington has ever since descended in the male line of this branch of the Hamiltons, the Earldom of Rothes descending in the line of the elder brother, but falling again to a female heir in 1773.

In 1706 the EARLDOM OF SOLWAY, conferred on the second son of the second Duke of Queensberry, was provided to pass on to the next heir male, if the possessor became Duke of Queensberry. (Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, edit. Wood, ii. 693.) That event occurred in 1711; but the Duke, having no younger brother, appears to have retained the dignity until his death in 1777, when it is said to have become extinct. (Douglas, edit. Wood, ii. 384)

In 1707 the EARLDOM OF STAIR was held by the second Earl, who had no issue: and as his brother and heir presumptive had married the heiress of the Earl of Dumfries, he obtained power from the Crown to settle the former dignity conditionally on his brother's second son, in order that it should not be absorbed in the older title of Dumfries. This arrangement came into effect in 1748, when the Hon. James Dalrymple (the younger brother) was, by decision of the House of Lords, declared to be Earl of Stair; but as he died without issue in 1760 this Earldom reverted to his elder brother William, and was united with Dumfries until 1768; when, Earl William also dying without issue, the two Earldoms were finally separated, and went in different directions, the more ancient in the female line, being inherited by a sister's son (now represented by the Marquess of Bute), and the more recent to the male heir in the family of Dalrymple.

JOHN NICHOLL, ESQ. F.S.A.

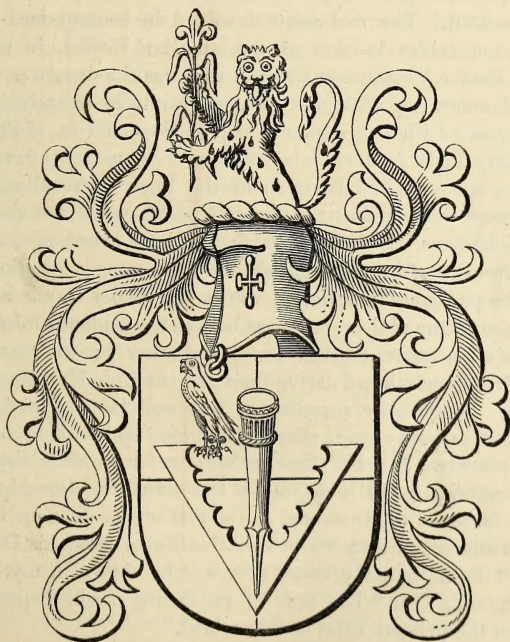
On the 7th of Feb. 1871, died at his residence in Canonbury Place, Islington, John Nicholl, Esq. F.S.A., a gentleman whose antiquarian pursuits were chiefly directed to heraldry and genealogy. Mr. Nicholl was born at Stratford Green, in Essex, on the 19th April, 1790 (the only son of John Nicholl, who was buried at Hadham, on the 24th Dec. in the same year), of a family which had for many generations been numerous in that county, and whose pedigree, showing their

descent from Thomas Nicholl, of Little Hadham, in the adjoining county of Hertford, who made his will in 1556, is printed at full in *The Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. iii. p. 558. At an early age Mr. Nicholl began to take genealogical notes in the churches of Essex; and he afterwards collected them in six folio volumes, upon the improvement and decoration of which he was engaged even up to the latest period of his life. His manuscripts are admirable for their clearness and excellence of penmanship. In like manner he worked up, in three volumes, the gatherings formed in two tours he had made on the Continent in 1842 and 1843. The great work of his pen, however, was that which he compiled from the archives of the Ironmongers' Company, for which purpose he carefully examined more than a hundred volumes of MSS. The result now forms seven folio volumes, decorated with armorial bearings and illuminated initials, and illustrated with drawings of buildings, costumes, &c. The first six of these volumes were presented to the Company in the years 1840-44: and their appreciation was manifested in a return of printed books to the value of £100. He was subsequently requested in 1851 to have his portrait painted at the expense of the Company: this was executed by Middleton, and placed in the Court Room. About the same time he was persuaded to prepare the more important portions of his collections for the press, and in consequence his *History of the Ironmongers' Company* was printed (for private circulation) in imperial 8vo. 1851. Again, in 1866, the first impression having been distributed, an improved edition was printed in 4to. (Both editions were at the expense of the Ironmongers' Company, a liberal example that recommends itself to the imitation of other wealthy bodies, whose historic stores are of like value.) So largely did the contents of this work, from the bent of Mr. Nicholl's researches, bear upon genealogy and armory, that we were induced to make considerable extracts from it, which will be found in our Vth volume, pp. 1, 481. Mr. Nicholl served as Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1859.

Besides the Essex collections already mentioned, Mr. Nicholl also filled three folio volumes with Essex Pedigrees, and three others with pedigrees of the various families of Nicholl, Nicholls, or Nichols. Of the latter he made three copies, two of which he has bequeathed to his own children, and a third (of smaller dimensions) to the College of Arms. He has also left, in manuscript, collections for the history of Islington, and large notes on Biblical criticism, in which he always entertained the deepest interest. Of his poetical productions, he

printed a small private impression in 1863. This brief notice would be unworthy of its subject if it made no mention of the happy temperament of the deceased, his kindly and genial disposition, and his constant courtesy and readiness to assist in every good work. He married in 1822 Elizabeth Sarah, daughter and heiress of John Rahn, Esq. by Mary his wife, daughter of Joseph Miller, of Nash Hall, in Essex, and great-granddaughter of August Caspar von Rahn, who came to England in the suite of King George the First. He has left three sons and two daughters, who all followed his body to its rest in the churchyard of Theyden Gernon, on the 13th of February.

Mr. Nicholl's arms were, Quarterly sable and gules, a pheon argent, in the first quarter a falcon belled, of the third. Crest, on a wreath of the colours, a demi-lion rampant guardant argent, guttée de poix, holding in his dexter paw a lily slipped proper. The motto was sometimes translated by Mr. Nicholl into the same sentiment in French, *Poursuivre et Perseverer*.

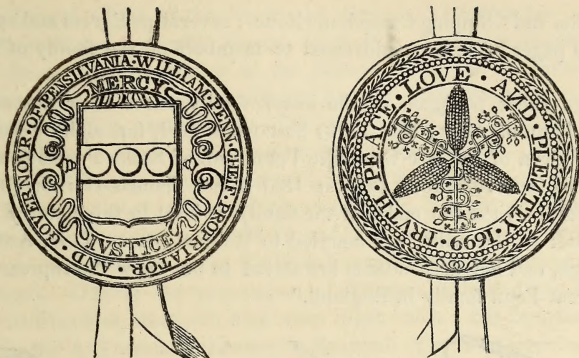


fortfahren und Verharren

REVIEW.

Pedigree of the Jennens, Hanmer, Howe, Beauchamp, Howard, and other Families. (From *Betham, Playfair, &c.*) No. 1 and No. 2: published by James Coleman, 22 High Street, Bloomsbury. (Price 1s. 6d. each.) These sheet pedigrees are for the use of those who take interest in the claims made by several parties to the property of William Jennens of Acton Place, co. Suffolk, esq. whose death occurred more than seventy years ago, but whose inheritance has been a matter of dispute up to the present day. Mr. Jennens was the only son of Robert Jennens, who was the younger son (say Betham and Playfair) of John Jennens of Birmingham and Gopsall, co. Leic. a great ironmaster. William Jennens died at the age of 97, in June 1798, in possession of real estates estimated at 8,000*l.* per ann. and a personal estate of rather more than 800,000*l.*: and leaving his will unsigned (though sealed) it became inoperative (see the particulars related in Betham's *Baronetage*, 4to. vol. iii. p. 430). The real estate devolved in consequence on George Asheton Curzon (elder brother of the late Earl Howe), in right of his grandmother Esther Viscountess Curzon, who was the daughter and heiress of William Hanmer, esq. of Fenns hall, co. Flint, by Elizabeth Jennens, sister and heiress of Charles Jennens, esq. of Gopsall (ob. 1743). At the same time Mary Lady Andover and William Lygon esq. (afterwards Earl Beauchamp) obtained administration of the large personal estate of the deceased as grandchildren and representatives of two of the sisters of the same Charles Jennens. Subsequent claimants have arisen pretending to be descendants from other brothers and sisters of the same generation, as stated in No. 2 of the pedigrees before us: whilst Mr. James Baylis has brought forward a claim to the real property, as being a descendant of John Jennens the Intestate's great-grandfather (or grandfather¹); whereas the noble personages already mentioned derive their descent from Humphrey a brother of that John. Many other surmises, as may well be imagined, have been raised during the seventy years that have elapsed whilst these matters have been in controversy. But for these we must refer to Mr. Coleman's pedigrees. One material point in dispute is the actual relationship of Robert Jennens, the father of the Intestate, to the rest of the Jennens family; and Mr. Coleman announces that "The veritable Robert and his Descent from the year 1550 down to the present time will be shown in my No. 3 pedigree;" but he adds that "The time of publishing it will depend in great measure when the present Trial is determined."

¹ Grandfather according to Betham and Playfair, as already stated, but Great-grandfather according to Mr. Coleman's Pedigree, No. 2.



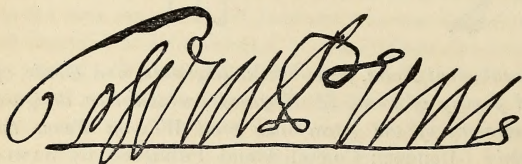
A Pedigree and Genealogical Notes, from Wills, Registers, and Deeds, of the highly distinguished family of Penn, of England and America, designed as a tribute to the memory of the great and good William Penn, the Founder of Pennsylvania. London: Compiled and Published by JAMES COLEMAN, Genealogical Bookseller, 22, High Street, Bloomsbury. 1871. 8vo. pp. viii. 24.—This is a considerable and multifarious assemblage of documents relating not only to the well-known family of Penn, which gave its name to Pennsylvania, but to all the other families of the name throughout the surface of the country. It commences with a list of sixty-nine persons whose wills or administrations are recorded in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury from 1303-1700; and subsequently abstracts are given of forty-two wills—not always the same parties—from 1450 to 1700, in the same depository. The will is printed entire of William Penne of Minety, co. Glouc. yeoman (1590), the great-grandfather of Sir William Penn; an abstract of the will of Sir William, Vice-Admiral of England, and conqueror of Jamaica (1669), and a copy of the will of his memorable son William Penn, esq., chief proprietor and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1712. There are extracts from the Register of the people called Quakers, of the burials of the Penns “at Jordans¹ in the parish of Giles Chalfont, in the county of Bucks;” and other extracts of Penns from the parish registers at Bidford, co. Warw., Evesham, Inkberrow, Blockley, and South Littleton,² co. Worc., Stanton, Snowhill, Aston

¹ A remarkable feature of these entries, considering that it occurs in the seventeenth century, is the occurrence of the double Christian-name Gulielma-Maria. This belonged in the first instance to the daughter of Sir William Springett, who became the first wife of William Penn; and it was given in succession to two of her daughters, but who both died unmarried, in 1672 and 1689. In the next generation it was the name of a daughter of William Penn (ob. 1720) who was married to Charles Fell.

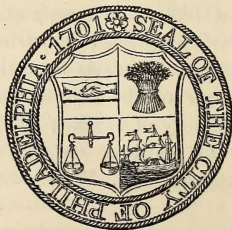
² At South Littleton was living in the reign of Queen Mary a person who is first mentioned in the register, 1553 and 1554, as William Penne tayler. In 1559 and 1564 the name is Hylle *alias* Penne; and throughout the rest of that century the

Somerville, and Chipping Campden, Glouc.; several pedigrees and epitaphs; and some pages of letters, addressed to members of the family of Penn of Stoke.

A large sheet pedigree of the latter family traces their descent from William Penn of Minty (ob. 1592) first-mentioned, for eight generations, to the children of the late Granville Penn, esq. of Stoke Pogeis (ob. 1844), whose sons Granville-John (died in 1867;) and Thomas-Gordon (in 1869,) were apparently the last males of the family, at least in this country. Sophia Penn, sister to Granville, was married to William Stuart, D.D. Archbishop of Armagh, and her descendants are stated to be "now the representatives of the great Penn family in England."

A large, flowing cursive signature, likely of William Penn, written in dark ink.


These are the Autograph and Seal attached to the Will of the Founder of Pennsylvania: The latter, as will be seen, bears a cypher; but his arms, Argent, on a fess sable three plates, appear on the Seal which he had engraved for his Province of Pennsylvania in the year 1699, and the objects of Love and Justice, Plenty, and Commerce at which he aimed are again represented in the Seal of the City of Philadelphia, engraved in 1701. For all these, we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Coleman: who has prefixed a youthful portrait (in armour) of William Penn, a very different-looking personage to the broad-brimmed gentleman presented by Benj. West in his well-known picture of Penn's Treaty with the Indians.



family is entered either as "Hyll otherwise called Penne," or "Hyll commonly called Pen." The burial of the head of the family occurs, under 1588, July 15, "Wyllyam Hyllle the elder, commonly called Pen, a tayler." No entries of the seventeenth century are extracted, but several of the eighteenth, down to 1741, during which the name is Penn only. Among the various causes which formerly led to the adoption of an *Alias*, it is scarcely safe to speculate, without special evidence directly to the point; but it is remarkable in this case that Pen signified in Welsh and Cornish a Hill-top, though we apprehend that the personal name is really in its origin a Welsh patronymic, *i.e.* ap Hên.

Genealogical Chart of the Family of Bain, co. Haddington. Compiled from Original and Authentic Sources, by the Rev. CHARLES ROGERS, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., Historiographer to the Historical Society of Great Britain. February 1871. (A Broadside, 28 inc. by 22.) This document commences with the following particulars:—The patronymic Bene, Bane, Bain, or Bayne, is derived from the fair colour of the complexion—*Bane* in Gaelic signifying White. Sir James Ben or de Bane, Archdeacon of St. Andrew's, was in 1328 appointed by Pope John XXII. to the Bishopric of that see. In 1331 he crowned at Scone David II. and his Queen, and on this occasion the ceremony of anointing the Scottish Kings at their coronations was first introduced. During the usurpation of Edward Baliol bishop Bane took refuge in Flanders, where he died 22nd Sept. 1332. His remains were interred in the Augustine monastery at Bourges. The next important family of this name was Bane or Bayne of Tulloch in Ross-shire, now represented in the female line by Duncan Davidson, esq. of Tulloch Castle.

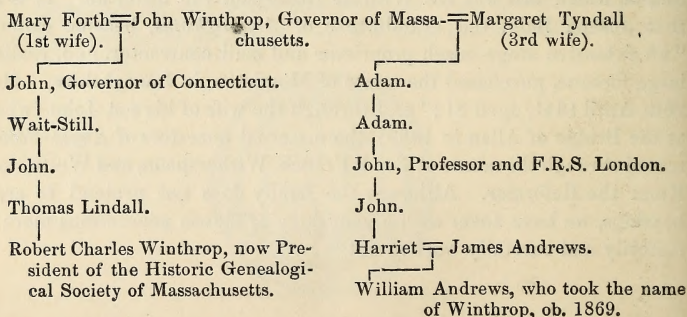
The present pedigree commences with George Bene, living in Longniddy, parish of Tranent, co. Haddington, born about 1580; and it is continued, very circumstantially, and with all requisite dates, for the subsequent generations, to the present time. Of a junior branch is Joseph Bain, F.S.A. Scot., one of our own most valued correspondents, and supposed to be *Anglo-Scotus* of *Notes and Queries*. At the foot we find the name of Dr. Rogers the compiler, as the husband of Isabella, daughter of John Bain, of St. Andrew's, agent of the Bank of Scotland in that city, and factor for the Colleges there. As accessory illustrations are introduced portions of the pedigrees of Turcan, and of Robertson of Gladney, a younger branch of Robertson of Struan, and nearly related to Robertson of Brunton, of which last was Dr. William Robertson the historian. It is stated that Joseph Bain, the grandfather of *Anglo-Scotus*, became eminent as "an extensive stage-coach proprietor and mail-contractor, and, realizing a large fortune, purchased the estate of Morriston, in Lanarkshire. He died 28th April 1841, aged 81;" and through the wife of his son John (who died at the Bridge of Allan in 1869), the maternal ancestors of *Anglo-Scotus* are traced through the names of Todd, French, Witherspoon, and Welsh, to John Knox the Reformer. Although the family does not pretend to armorial bearings, we have never seen a genealogy of eleven generations more satisfactorily and carefully worked out.

The Massachusetts Civil List for the Colonial and Provincial periods 1630-1774. Being a List of the Names and Dates of Appointment of all the Civil Governors constituted by authority of the Charters, or the Local Government. By WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, A.M. Albany, 1870. 8vo. pp. 172. The historical value of this work is evident at once from the description of its contents so clearly set forth in its title-page. The Editor has manifestly

compiled it with the utmost care that his great knowledge and experience have suggested. Each class of officers is accompanied by explanatory or historical notes: and it is a book of a kind that will be of permanent value.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal, published Quarterly, under the direction of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society. Vol. xxv. No. I. January 1871.—Full, as usual, of important records, ancient and modern: reviews of several new American genealogical publications; and biographies, among others, those of John Goodwin Locke (ob. July 22nd, 1869) author of the *Book of the Lockes*, 1859, 8vo.; and William Winthrop,¹ late U. S. Consul at Malta (ob. July 3rd, 1869) well known for the attention he paid to the annals of the Knights of Malta, as testified by numerous contributions to our *London Notes and Queries*, and by the pains he took to collate the Extent of the lands of the *Knights Hospitallers in England*, printed for the Camden Society in 1857.

¹ Though bearing the same name as the distinguished President of the Historic Genealogical Society, (and Editor of that highly interesting volume the *Life and Letters of John Winthrop, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company*, 8vo. 1864,) Mr. William Winthrop was not a near relative, but a very distant cousin, and that not entirely in the male line. His mother was Harriet Winthrop and his father James Andrews, and he himself assumed the name of Winthrop instead of his paternal name. It may be interesting to show at one view these two branches of the Winthrops:—



NOTES AND QUERIES.

DESCENT OF SCOTT OF RHODE ISLAND THROUGH THE SCOTTS OF GLEMSFORD FROM SCOTT OF SCOTTS HALL.—In noticing in our vol. v. p. 188 the pamphlet of Mr. Martin B. Scott, of Cleveland, Ohio, entitled *An early New England Marriage Dower, &c.* we mentioned that the Scotts of Glemsford in Suffolk had been derived from the ancient family of Scott of Scotts-hall in Kent, but that we had not heard upon what grounds. It now appears that the American author we were quoting wrote upon the authority of an old pedigree which was taken across the Atlantic by one of the emigrants, and has been for some generations in the possession of the Scott family of Rhode Island. It is entitled "The Pedigree of the most auntient and knightley family of the Scotts of Scott-hall in the County of Kent, with the several matches, issue, and transplants, of whome is descended Edward Scott of Glemsford in the county of Suffolke." It is written on three large skins of vellum, the first displaying the arms and quarterings, and the second and third the pedigree, written in circles, with shields of matches. The generations are nine in number, commencing with Sir William Scott of Scotts hall, temp. Hen. VI., father of Sir John, Captain of Calais, and Comptroller of the household of Edward the Fourth. The first five generations down to Sir Reginald Scott, 32 Hen. VIII. agree with the pedigree published in Berry's *Kentish Genealogies*. Richard Scott, younger brother to Sir Reginald, is stated to have married Mary, daughter of George Wheatenhill of East Peckham, esq.; and Edward his third son, by Mary daughter of John Warren, had issue Edward Scott of Glemsford in Suffolk. Richard, second son of the last-named, had a son Richard born in 1607; and the second son of Edward Scott, esquire, of Glemsford (Richard's elder brother) also named his second son, born in 1605, by the same name. It is concluded that one or other of the two cousins born in 1605 and 1607 was the Richard Scott who landed at Boston in New England in 1633-4, and became one of the founders of the city of Providence in Rhode Island.

THE FAMILY OF MENNILL OR MENVILL.—I am anxious to obtain information respecting the Mennills or Menvills of Sledwish, in the county palatine of Durham, and Malton in Yorkshire. John Menvill of Sledwish armiger, occurs in 1433. Ralph Menvill in 1469. John Menvill and Thomas Menvell, esqrs. are mentioned, 23 Hen. VII. as free tenants of Gainford, co. pal. In 1522 Rauf Menvil and Henry Girdlington were serving under William Lord Conyers against the Scots with 100 men from Sledwishe and Kirkby. In 1523 this same Rauf appears as a captain in the retinue of Lord Conyers in another raid undertaken against the Scots. In 1531 Thomas Men-

vell was executor of the will of Robert Thirkeld of Denton; and in the same year Anthony, son and heir of Rauf Menvell of Sledwish, and Thomas Menvell, gent. were trustees of the marriage settlement of one of the Thirkelds. In 1551 I find Ninian Menvil of Sledwish accusing Bishop Tunstall of having consented to his conspiracy for a rebellion in the North. Ninian Menvill (says Surtees in his *History of Durham*) was a partisan of Dudley Duke of Northumberland, and it would seem joined in proclaiming Lady Jane Grey as Queen on the death of Edward VI. for he was attainted of high treason committed at Durham House on the 10th of July, 1 Mary, in company with John Duke of Northumberland, Andrew Dudley and John Gayts, knights, and others. Menvill escaped with life, fled, and was outlawed.

The Dudleys afterwards, as is well known, found favour in the eyes of Elizabeth, and perhaps by a natural revulsion of feeling all those who, for whatever cause, had suffered under the late reign seemed entitled to grace and mercy from a successor who had herself tasted of the bitter cup of persecution. Menvill was restored in blood and estate 1 Eliz. whilst the temporalities of the See of Durham were in the Crown. Yet it seems doubtful whether Menvill ever recovered possession of Sledwish. There can, I think, be little doubt that the Menvills of Sledwish were descended from the Menneilles of Ingleton, co. Palatine, who were themselves a branch of the Lords Menill of Cleveland. Can any of your readers supply me with positive evidence of this?

Now, as to the Menvills or Mennills of Malton. It appears by the Inquisitiones post mortem that in 1541 Cuthbert Menvill of Malton, co. York, died seised of half the manor of Scole Acliffe, near Darlington, co. Palatine. His nephew Thomas, son of his brother Robert, was his heir, and died in 1563; leaving another Thomas, then a minor, his son and heir. I want to learn something of the descendants of this Thomas. Also as to the relationship of the Malton to the Sledwish Menvills. The Inquisitions clearly establish the connection of the former with the county of Durham; and I think there can be little reasonable doubt that the Malton Menvills were a branch of the Sledwish family. Any information on these points will be thankfully received by

GEORGE CLIFFORD.

Newcastle on Tyne.

THE COOKSEY FAMILY.—Holland Cooksey, mentioned in vol. vi. p. 654, had a brother John (omitted by Nash), who was matriculated at Oxford on the 10th Dec. 1722, as the son of Richard Cookesey, of St. Swithin's, Worcester, gentleman; became a Fellow of Merton, B.A. 1726, M.A. 1729, and F.R.S. He was appointed to the Perpetual Curacy of Wimbledon in Surrey by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and remained there for nearly forty years, until his death in 1777. He was presented by King

George II. 24 June 1737, to the rectory of St. George's Southwark, which he resigned for that of St. Antholin's in London, to which he was instituted in Feb. 1738-9. He married Sophia Boote of Wantage, relict of Edward Winnington of Broadway, and mother of Sir Edward Winnington, Bart. who succeeded his cousin the Right Hon. Thomas Winnington in his estates at Stanford, co. Worc. She died 1770, and her husband 1777; and they were buried in Wimbledon old church, where the following memorial inscription was erected for them: M. S. JOHANNIS ET SOPHIE COOKSEY, ille ex antiquâ stirpe in Com^{tu} Vigorn^{si} M.A. Collⁱ Merton^s Oxon. et R. S. Socius. Per 40^a fere annos hujusce Gregis Pastor sedulus. Obiit Jan^{rii} 26^{mo} anno 1777, æt^s 70^{mo}. Illa priore connubio Edwⁱ Winnington Baron^{ti} Mater; obiit Feb^{rii} 22^{mo} anno 1770, æt^s 63^{mo}. Ambo integri et amabiles vixerunt. Eheu! H. C. Frater amans posuit. Arms: Argent, a bend azure charged with three cinquefoils or. Crest: a talbot passant. Motto: *Prodesse quam Conspici*.

Respecting the family of Mr. Holland Cooksey the following particulars have also occurred to us. His widow died Nov. 16, 1798, having survived her son Richard Cooksey of Brace's Leigh, esquire, who died in the previous March, unmarried and intestate. She left four daughters: Charlotte, wife of John Evans of Nottingham; Mary, a lunatic; Harriot; and Sarah, who had married in 1797 Thomas Yeates of Charles-street, Westminster, mariner. These particulars appear from "An Act for effecting a Partition and Division of the Freehold and Copyhold Estates of Holland Cooksey esq. deceased," in the parish of Claines, &c. a copy of which may be seen in vol. 28 of Sir George Nayler's collection of Private Acts of Parliament in the City of London Library at Guildhall.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF LEGH OF LYME. Our attention has been again drawn to the subject, upon which we have to lament a long succession of misapprehensions. In the first place it was stated in Debrett's *House of Commons* for 1870, that the present member for East Cheshire "does not bear any arms." 2. Upon that we remarked (in our last volume, p. 274), that Mr. Legh is the representative of the very ancient family of Legh of Lyme, and that his arms would be found in Burke's *Landed Gentry*. Now, the fact is so; but while he is the legalized and substituted representative of that ancient family, still, according to the strict law of arms, he is not the inheritor of their undifferenced coat, for reasons that will appear presently, and indeed the persons really entitled to that coat, as a quartering, have been already described by AN OLD SUBSCRIBER in p. 479 of our last volume. 3. Our correspondent just named has incautiously said that "Debrett is no doubt right," i.e. in stating that Mr. Legh does not bear any arms, inferring also, it may be presumed, that he is not entitled to arms. But the same correspondent also asserts, as if from his own knowledge, that the Member's

“uncle, the late Thomas Legh, used the Legh arms notwithstanding his illegitimacy.” Now we possess no authority upon which to confirm or contradict this last assertion. All our information on the subject is derived from books; and, if we had pursued our inquiries in that direction in the first instance, we should have found that full information on the subject is to be derived from Ormerod’s *History of Cheshire*, and from Burke’s *General Armory*, nor is it excluded entirely from the *Landed Gentry*. 4. We find that our correspondent AN OLD SUBSCRIBER is not altogether correct in stating that “Colonel Thomas Legh, who died 1796, left his property to his illegitimate sons in succession, with remainder to his sister’s family.”—Colonel Legh died 7th August 1797, and included his illegitimate daughters in his remainders. Arms were granted to the three sons, and to the four daughters; and as it is a very remarkable example of such a grant, we transcribe the particulars. To the original arms of *Gules, a cross engrailed argent*, was added for Thomas the eldest son in the chief point on an inescutcheon sable semée of estoiles argent an arm in armour embowed of the second, the hand proper holding a pennon silver, the whole bearings being placed within a bordure wavy argent. To William the second son the same within a bordure wavy or. To Peter the third son the same within a bordure ermine. To Maria the first daughter the same within a bordure argent charged with four roses gules. To Margaret the second daughter the same within a bordure argent charged with four trefoils vert. To Emma the third daughter the same within a bordure argent charged with four quatrefoils gules. To Mary the fourth daughter the same within a bordure argent charged with four cinquefoils azure. Thus, by this one grant, seven distinct coats of arms were originated. The crest granted to the eldest son was, Issuant out of a ducal coronet or, a ram’s head argent, armed or, in the mouth a laurel-slip vert—being the ancient crest of Legh—over all a pallet gules; which for the second son was varied by the pallet being tinctured azure, and for the third by its being tinctured vert. Now, as the eldest son died without issue, his coat became *abattu* on his death. But the present Mr. Legh has certainly inherited the coat granted to his father William; and therefore in the *Landed Gentry* (edition 1871, p. 773) the tincture of the bordure should be altered from “arg.” to or, and that of the pallet charged upon the crest from “gu.” to azure. The third son was the Rev. Peter Legh, M.A. Incumbent of St. Peter’s Newton in Mackerfield, who was not married. Of the daughters, Maria was married to Thomas Claughton, esq. and had issue; Margaret to Robert Dalzell, esq. barrister-at-law; and Emma to John Archibald Campbell, esq. of the E. I. Civil Service. In the 1842 edition of the *Landed Gentry* these sisters are mentioned, and there is also a full pedigree of the ancient family, but this is abbreviated to very small dimensions in the new edition of 1871. Our correspondent AN OLD SUBSCRIBER however was not quite justified in saying that the true history of the family was “glossed over” by Sir Bernard Burke. Mr. Legh’s coat of arms is now inserted in Debrett’s *House of Commons* for 1871, and with the bordure correctly tinctured or;

but the engraver has made an extraordinary blunder in the crest: for, instead of charging the ram's head with a pallet, he has placed *above* it a *pellet*, or rather an ogress, charged with a bar wavy. This is only accountable on the supposition that he had not learned enough of the armorial accidence to know the meaning of the term "over all," and, being ignorant of what the heraldic pallet really is, he invented one according to his own conception.

We observe that at page 386 of the same volume of Debrett are engraved the arms of the Right Hon. Sir George Mellish, Lord Justice of Appeal, quartering the arms of Leigh for his mother Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of the late Very Rev. William Leigh, Dean of Hereford. It is the same original coat of Leigh, *Gules, a cross engrailed argent*, differenced by an inescutcheon in the first quarter, *Argent, two bars azure, a bend componé or and gules*. This last is the coat of Leigh of Ridge, co. Devon, (Visit. 1620,) and of Bardon, co. Somerset (see pedigree in Burke's *Landed Gentry*). Under what circumstances, or by what authority, was a coat compounded for the Dean of Hereford by combining the two? In point of taste, the inescutcheon is here placed perhaps more appropriately, and where there is more room to show its charges, than as seen on the cross of the present coat of Leigh of Lyme, and more in accordance with various other coats of Leigh,—as particularly that of Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh, which has a lozenge in the first quarter or canton.

The Rev. W. IAGO has just recovered an old volume of Registers for the *Parish of Feock* near Truro. He met with it in London, and, finding that it had no descriptive title, but evidently belonged to some Cornish parish, he consulted documents in the Registry at Bodmin (by permission of Mr. Collins) and was thus enabled to identify it as one of the Parish Registers of Feock, lost many years ago. It records Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, during the incumbencies of three vicars (Jackman, Coode and Ange) between 1671 and 1724.

SKINNER.—A Reward of 10*l.* is offered by Charles Jackson esq. of Doncaster to the first person who shall adduce proof of the parentage of WILLIAM SKINNER, formerly Merchant and Alderman of Hull, by reference to a certificate of his baptism, or any other satisfactory evidence of his identity. By the inscription on his tomb-stone in the chancel of the church of the Holy Trinity at Hull, it would appear that he died on the 19th of September 1680, in the 53rd year of his age. He is supposed to have been a native of the East Riding of Yorkshire, or of Lincolnshire. Further particulars may be seen in the Stamford Mercury for 2 Sept. 1870.

READYHOOF *from* REDHAUGH.—“On Friday the 24th, my horse was brought to me by a most worthy man, named singularly enough Readyhoof. He is, I believe, a descendant of Sir Thomas Rediough of Ormskirk in Lancashire, who was attainted in the Wars of the Roses, and took refuge in the sanctuary of Gretton in Rockingham Forest.” (Writer in *Land and Water*, April 1, 1871.) Whatever degree of truth, more or less, there may be in this traditional legend, the transmutation of the name of Rediough or Redhaugh into Readyhoof is remarkable.

Mr. H. SYDNEY GRAZEBROOK, author of *The Heraldry of Smith*, is preparing for publication, “The Heraldry of Worcestershire, being a Roll of the Arms borne by about Fifteen Hundred of the Noble, Knightly, and Gentle Families who have had Property or Residence in that County, at various periods down to the Present Time.” It will comprise in one alphabet—

1. The List of Arms in the second volume of Nash’s History of the County revised and annotated.

2. All the arms of Worcestershire families mentioned in the text of Nash.

3. All the arms attributed to Worcestershire families by Edmondson, Berry, Robson, Burke, &c.

4. Arms of Worcestershire families in 1676, from a MS. belonging to Sir Thomas E. Winnington, Bart. (printed in *Notes and Queries*).

5. About 430 coats of Worcestershire families from a MS. armorial of the county compiled about 1670 by a Mr. Penn, in Mr. Grazebrook’s possession.

6. A complete list of arms allowed at the four Visitations of 1533, 1569, 1634 and 1682-3, from the originals in the Heralds’ College.

7. Arms from many MSS. in the Harleian and other Collections at the British Museum, including all those indexed by Sims.

8. Arms and genealogical notes from Dr. Prattinton’s MSS. at the Society of Antiquaries.

9. Arms from County Histories, Burke’s publications, and other genealogical and heraldic works.

The work will be printed in one volume, small quarto, by Mr. J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square: and will be put to press when 150 names of Subscribers have been received.

THE FAMILY OF THE FIRST COUNTESS OF COVENTRY:
AND THE MATRIMONIAL RELATIONS OF GREGORY
KING, LANCASTER HERALD.

Some documents preserved in the very curious heraldic collections of Miss Banks among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum, and others in the Harleian Collection, of which copies are herein published, will be found at once to unfold some unnoticed particulars of the celebrated Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, and an extraordinary passage in the annals of the noble house of Coventry.

The well-known autobiography of Gregory King, which is printed at length as an appendix to Dallaway's *Heraldic Researches*, but which extends only to the year 1695, does not allude to these transactions, neither are they mentioned by Noble in his *History of the College of Arms*, nor in a more recent life of King by Mr. George Chalmers, though certainly of sufficient importance to claim a place in King's biography.

Thomas the fifth Lord Coventry having lost his first wife Winifred,¹ daughter of Pierce Edgecombe, of Mount-Edgecombe, co. Devon, esq. in June 1694, married secondly, in July of the following year, Elizabeth Grimes (alias Graham), who was one of his domestic servants, and niece to his housekeeper. He was afterwards in 1697 created Viscount Deerhurst and Earl of Coventry; and died on the 15th July 1699, being then in the 70th year of his age.

We shall first introduce two accounts of the magnificent funeral of this nobleman, who died Custos Rotulorum of the county of Worcester (as appears by his style, hereinafter inserted, and again by his epitaph), but not Lord Lieutenant as stated in Collins's Peerage, that office being then held by Charles Duke of Shrewsbury:²

(*The Post Boy*, No. 677, from Tuesday 8 to Thursday 10 Aug. 1699.)

Crombe Dabitot in Com. Worc. Wednesday, Aug. 2.—The Funeral of the Right Honorable and most Noble Lord Thomas Earl of Coventry, Viscount Derehurst and Baron Coventry of Alesborough, High Steward of the Borough of Evesham and of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, was this day most honorably performed at this place

¹ Winifred Lady Coventry was buried at Clerkenwell 15 June 1694.

² Chamberlayne's Present State of England, 1700, p. 543.

with all the solemnity befitting his Lordship's dignity. The Corps, having lain publicly in state for some days before, was attended from his Lordship's house to the Parish Church near adjoining by most of the Persons of Quality and Distinction of the Counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Warwick, The Right Honorable and most Noble Lord Thomas the present Earl of Coventry son and heir to the Defunct being Chief Mourner, preceded by Lancaster Herald and a Gentleman Usher, and supported by the Right Honourable Lord Willoughby de Broke and the Honorable Gilbert Coventry younger son of the Defunct in close mourning; the Pall was supported by 4 Baronets of the County; and the Eight Assistants to the Chief Mourner were selected out of the Baronets, Knights, and Esquires of the County aforesaid, the 6 Bannerolls were borne by 6 of the Principal Esquires of Worcestershire, and the Great Banner, Guydon, and Standard were borne by Gentlemen all in long mourning. The Helm and Crest, Gauntlets and Spurs, Surcoat, Shield, and Sword were borne next before the Body by Officers of Arms; and the former part of the Proceeding was composed of a great number of the Servants to the Nobility and Gentry, and to the present Earl and his Brother, and to the Countess Dowager and the Noble Lord Defunct, followed by a great Train of the Principal Clergy to the number of 60 or thereabouts. The whole solemnity was performed with great state, order, and magnificence, the trumpets sounding all their way to the Church, where, after the Funeral Service was read, Lancaster Herald Proclaimed the Stile, and the Steward, Treasurer, and Comptroller broke their White Staves.

And we hear that very considerable Charities are Ordered by the Countess Dowager to the Poor of a great many adjacent Parishes.

[Addit. MS. 6292, pp. 13, 14.]

PROCEEDING to the Funeral of the R^t Hon^{ble} Thomas late Earl of Coventry, from his Lop's Mansion House at Crome Dabitot, in the County of Worcester, to the Parish Church there, on Wednesday 2 Aug. 1699.

Servant to the Officers of Arms wth his Tipstaff.

Servants to Gentl., Esq^{rs}, and Knights, two and two.

Servants to Noblemen, two and two.

Trumpetts.

The Standard borne by M^r Sandbach, assisted by John Emms.

Servants to the Hon^{ble} Gilbert Coventry, Esq^r, younger Son to y^e Defunct.

Servants to the present Earl of Coventry.

Servants to the Countess Dowager.

Servants to the Defunct.

The Guydon borne by M^r Adams.

Gentlemen Servants to the Defunct.

Divines in Number 50 and upwards.

Chaplains three in Number.

Gentlemen of Quality in Long Mourning.

Two Penons borne by M^r Bulstrode and M^r Sam^l Cooks.

Treasurer, M^r Jackson, Steward, M^r Hawes, and Comptroller, M^r Wood,
wth their White Staves of their Offices.

The Preacher, M^r Whitefoot.

The Great Banner by M^r Edward Cooks.

The Helmet and Crest, Gauntlets and Spurs, by M^r Stebbing, Roug-rose.

The Coat of Arms, Sword, and Shield, by Mr Clopton, Rouge Dragon.

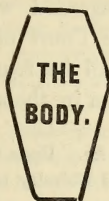
The Banneroll of Edgcomb, by W^m Bromley, Esq^r.

The Banneroll of Craven, by Charles Cox, Esq.

The Banneroll of Jefferies, by Will^m Liggon, Esq^r.

Mr Herbert, another Gentleman Usher.

Supp^{rs} of y^e Pall,
Sr Anth. Craven,
Sr Jⁿ Pakington.



Supp^{rs} of y^e Pall,
Sr Francis Russell,
Sir Charles Littleton.

The Banneroll of Graham, by W^m Walsh, Esq^r.

The Banneroll of Whitmore, by Charles Hancock, Esq^r.

The Banneroll of Seabright, by Rich^d Dowdswell, Esq^r.

Mr King, Lancaster Herald, Supplying y^e Place of Garter.¹

Gentl' Usher bare-headed, Mr Turner on his Left Hand.

The Right Hon^{ble} Rich^d L^d Willoughby of Broke.

The Earl of Coventry, Chief Mourner, Supported by

The Hon^{ble} Gilbert Coventry, Esq^r.

His Lop^s Train borne by Mr George Coventry.

Eight Assistants to the Chief Mourner, viz^t

Sr Henry Parker, Bar^t

Sr John Clopton, Kn^t

Sr Tho. Haslewood, Kn^t

Sr Edward Dyneley, Kn^t

Sr Tho. Wagstaff, Kn^t

Thomas Savage, Esq^r

Thomas Keyt, Esq^r

Thomas Wild, Esq^r

A Servant for Distinction bare-headed, Mr Taylor.

Gentlemen of the Countrey in Short Mourning.

Gentlemen of the Countrey not in Mourning.

Thus they Proceeded to the Church, where, after the Burying Service was read, the Stile was proclaimed by Mr King, Lancaster, as follows:—

“ Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this Transitory Life to his Divine Mercy the most Noble L^d Thomas late Earl of Coventry, Viscount Derehurst, and Baron Coventry of Alesborough, and Custos Rotulorum of this County. God preserve wth long Life, Honour, and Prosperity the most Noble Lord Thomas the present Earl of Coventry, Viscount Derehurst, and Baron Coventry of Alesborough, Son and Heir to the most Noble Lord Defunct.”

Which being pronounced, the 3 White Staff Officers came up to the Grave and Broke their Staves. Then the Benediction being read, the Ceremony Ended, about 5 of the Clock in y^e Evening.

Mem^{dum}. The Proceeding was from the Dining Room through the Great Garden and out of y^e Gate on y^e East Side of the Garden to the Great Gate on y^e East Side of y^e Green Court, and so through the Gate-house into the Inner Court, and in at y^e South Door of y^e Church, and the Body rested in y^e South Isle near the Grave during Divine Service.

(Copied from a MS. in a Collection of Heraldry, chiefly made by Sir Henry St. George, Knt. Garter: and (1805) in the possession of Dr. Wynne.)

In this ostentatious ceremonial the second Earl of Coventry and Lancaster Herald appear acting their parts in concert, the one as Chief

¹ Sir Thomas St. George, who in 1699 was eighty-four years of age.

Mourner and the other as marshal or director; but from the ensuing document, which will be regarded with interest as showing the nature of proceedings in the Court of Chivalry, few of which have hitherto been published, it will be found that there were causes of offence which soon placed them in the attitude of antagonists.

THE CASE of the Earl of Coventry, &c. Upon the Appeal of Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, from the Court of Chivalry to the Court of Delegates. (From a printed copy.)

[Addit. MS. 6330, ff. 18, 22.]

First. *A Summary of the Earl's Complaint.* The Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Coventry complained to the Earl Marshal of England in the Court of Chivalry against Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, for having caus'd the coat of arms of the late Earl his Lordship's Father to be impaled with false arms in escocheons, atchievements, and a banneroll at the funeral of his Lordship's said father, marshall'd by the aforesaid Gregory King, and for directing the banneroll aforesaid to be put up, among other trophies, in the parish church of Cromb D'Abitot, near his Lordship's mansion-house. And also for that the said Gregory King contrived a notoriously false and arrogant inscription wherein he devised fictitious ancestors for Elizabeth the late Earl's relict (whom he married in his declin'd old age), which inscription the said Gregory King drew with his own hand upon a monument now erected in Elmly Church in Worcestershire, whereon the said false arms are likewise cut and depicted by direction of the said Gregory King, and now remain, to the great injury of a noble family, and scandalous abuse, not only of his Lordship, but posterity.

Secondly. *The reason and unavoidable necessity of his Lordship's prosecution.* Upon which monument are also two additional inscriptions highly reflecting on the present Earl, the one asserting his Lordship's denying, and the other his not allowing, his father's tomb to be set up at Cromb aforesaid, without assigning any reason for such refusal; whereas in truth his Lordship only excepted against the said false arms, and that part of the inscription relating to the extraction of the aforesaid Elizabeth, relict of the late Earl, forged by the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, which were generally known to be so gross an imposition on the world that he could not permit the setting them up at Cromb adjoining to his paternal seat without making himself an accessory to so base a forgery.

Thirdly. *The Earl gives a Libel*, setting forth, viz. wherefore, out of a due regard to truth and justice as well as the vindication of his own honour, the Earl caus'd the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, to be call'd to answer such his just complaints, upon which he appear'd, and his Lordship gave in a libel, setting forth:--

First. That the said Gregory King is, and for eleven years last past has been, an Herald of Arms, &c.

Secondly. That the said Earl was and is a Peer of England, and son and heir of Thomas late Earl of Coventry deceas'd, and hath an hereditary right to bear a coat of arms and a coronet proper to his degree, &c.

Thirdly. That the right of marshalling the funeral and directing the arms and ensigns of honour to be set up upon the death of any Earl or Peer of the Realm belongs to Garter Principal King of Arms for the time being, and that no Herald

or Pursuivant of Arms ought to presume or intermeddle in the marshalling or directing the same without due authority from the said Garter, &c.

Fourthly. That the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, contrary to the duty of his office, in contempt of the law of arms, and without any lawfull authority, did, in or about the months of July or August 1699, presume to order and cause the coat of arms of the said late Earl of Coventry deceas'd to be impaled with false arms in escocheons (annext to the said libel), atchievements, and a bannerroll, which he caus'd to be born at the funeral of the said deceas'd Earl, and did marshal the said funeral, and direct the said bannerroll with the false arms impaled to be put up among the other trophies in the parish church of Cromb D'Abitot, in Worcestershire, where it now hangs, to the disparagement and injury of the present Earl and his family, &c.

Fifthly. That the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, did likewise within the time aforesaid presume to make an inscription which was engraven on a copper-plate fixed upon the said deceas'd Earl's coffin (a true copy whereof is annex to the said libel), and that in the said inscription Elizabeth relict of the said late Earl is pretended to be Eliz. Graham, of the family of the Grahams of Yorkshire In which county, in case there is a family surnamed Graham or Grahme, yet the said Elizabeth is not any ways descended from, or in the least related to, the said family, &c.

Sixthly. That the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, was so conscious that he had contriv'd and assign'd false arms for the said Elizabeth the said Earl's relict, and that she had no right to bear the same, that he did at the said funerall confess he had taken a bond or other security from her to bear or save him harmless therein, &c.

Seventhly. That the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, afterwards, about the months of June, July, or August 1700, did, contrary to the duty of his office, contrive, forge, and frame a notoriously false and arrogant inscription, and caus'd the same to be engrav'd upon a monument erected or to be erected in memory of the said late deceas'd Earl, wherein the said Elizabeth the relict of the said Earl is feign'd by him to be descended from the noble family of the Grahams, and did (among others) devise and cause to be inscrib'd these words following: viz.

Elizabetha, Comitissa ejus Dotaria,
e Nobili Grahamorum Familia prognata,
Ricardi, filii Ricardi Graham de Com. Norf.
Arm. pro Rege Carolo Primo
strenue dimicantis Capitanei, filia.

And with his own hand drew the said forg'd inscription upon the said monument erected and now or lately remaining in the parish church of Elmly, in the county of Worcester, in which parish the said Elizabeth (being married to Thomas Savage, esq.) then lived; and that he, the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, did direct and cause the said false arms, impaled, to be also cut and depicted upon the said monument, where the same scandalous inscription and false arms remain as a gross imposition upon the present age and posterity, to the great disparagement of the now Earl and his family, &c.

Eighthly. Whereas the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, has, in his aforesaid false inscription (in the next preceding article set forth), pretended the aforesaid Elizabeth relict of the aforementioned Earl of Coventry deceas'd is descended from the noble family of the Grahams, and that she is the daughter of Richard son of Richard Graham, of the county of Norfolk, esquire, "a captain who stoutly fought for

King Charles the First;" The same is not only inconsistent with the aforementioned inscription on the copperplate fix'd upon the said deceas'd Earl's coffin, contriv'd likewise by the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, wherein she is alledged to be of the family of the Grahams of Yorkshire, but is falsely set forth, for that in fact she is the daughter of one Richard Grimes (not Graham), a mean person, sometime of the parish of Saint Giles's Cripplegate, London, by trade a turner, and of Ann his wife; and that she, the said Elizabeth, was at first an inferiour servant in a very low capacity in the house of the said late Earl of Coventry, and is the sister of one Richard Grimes, now or lately a common waterman or lighterman, and niece to Frances Grimes, sometime chamber-maid to Winifred Baroness Coventrye, first lady to the said deceas'd Earl (then Lord Coventrye), who afterwards married to Mr. Edward Cookes¹ (one of his Lordship's servants), and was house-keeper to the said Earl, which Frances Cookes alias Grimes was sister to the aforesaid Richard father of the said Elizabeth; and the said Richard was brother to John Grimes of Waltham Cross, in the parish of Cheshunt, in the county of Hertford, and the son of George Grimes, sometime of the said parish of Cheshunt, a poor ordinary man, by Alice his wife, and not "son of stout Captain Richard Graham," &c. as is forged by the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald; which said George Grimes, grandfather of the said Elizabeth, was a loose idle fellow, and run away from his wife and three children about the latter end of the year 1646 or beginning of 1647, and was never more heard of; and the said Alice his wife soon after dying, the said Richard Grimes and Frances Grimes alias Cookes (father and aunt of the said Elizabeth) were both of them taken care of from their infancy and brought up by the charity of one Honor Atkins and her mother, both of the said parish of Cheshunt, (which Honor, surviving her husband, Thomas Atkins, many years, was usually call'd by her maiden name, Honor Grimes,) who was their aunt, and got her living by spinning, weeding, and other like servile employments; and that neither the said Richard Grimes nor George Grimes, the father and grandfather of the said Elizabeth, were entitled to the arms impaled in the escocheons (annext to the said Libel) falsely attributed by the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, to the said Elizabeth, or to any other arms whatsoever; and that the said false arms impaled never did belong to the said Elizabeth, nor to any of her family, nor to any of the name of Graham resident at any time within the county of Norfolk; but, in case there is or was a family surnamed Gryme, Grime, or Grimes of the said county of Norfolk, yet they bear for their arms, Azure, three cross-taus or, as in a parchment (annext to the said Libel) is depicted, being quite a different coat from that unwarrantably ascribed to the same Elizabeth as aforesaid; but the said Elizabeth is not in any way related to, or descended from, the said family, &c.²

Ninthly. That the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, being apprehensive of a prosecution for his ill practices in giving the aforesaid arms of Graham to the said Elizabeth and devising fictitious ancestors for her with the false denominations and

¹ It was this Mr. Edward Cookes, it may be presumed, who bore the Great Banner at the Funeral: whether any kinsman of the Worcestershire family of Cookes of Norgrove in Feckenham, of which Nash gives a pedigree (i. 440), we are not informed.

² To the eighth clause is attached in the MS. copy this marginal note: "The true extraction of the late Earl's relict deduc'd from church registers and the concurrent testimony of living witnesses."

additions of esquire and captain, as in the aforesaid inscriptions are set forth, hath, in order to impose upon the Court of Chivalry, advised that it would be necessary some certificate or certificates should be procured importing that the said Elizabeth or one of the name of Richard Graham, from whom he feigns her to be descended, was branched from or allied to the noble family of Graham, &c.

Tenthly. The said Earl, party proponent, for further supplying of proofs, did exhibit (and to the said Libel annex) a letter beginning thus: "Heralds' Office, 18 July, 1699. Sir, I have reserved six dozen of buckram escocheons for you;" ending thus, "being of four sorts, an equal number of each, I am——;" and thus subscrib'd, "Sir, your humble servant, Gre^v King;" and thus superscribed, "For Mr. George Atkinson, Herald Paynter, in Worcester;" and did also exhibit a schedule of paper (annext to the said libel), whereon are drawn four sketches or tricks of arms, and on the top of which paper are wrote these words, viz^t. "We have order'd the scocheons thus, an equal number of each of these four sorts," and at the bottom these words, "all black, all black;" and doth alledge that the said letter and sketches of arms were all wrote, drawn, or trickt by the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, with his own hand; and that, by these words in the said letter, "a draught of the arms as they are to be done, being of four sorts, an equal number of each," he meant and intended the aforementioned schedule of paper, being sketches or tricks of arms for four sorts of escocheons to be used at the funeral of the said late deceas'd Earl of Coventry; and that the said George Atkinson, in pursuance of the said letter and paper schedule above mentioned, or some other person or persons by the order and direction of the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, did paint and prepare a great number of escocheons, and particularly amongst others the escocheons (to the said libel annex), exactly agreeing with the sketches aforementioned; two of which are escocheons with the arms falsely ascrib'd to the said Elizabeth, impaled with the arms of the late deceas'd Earl of Coventry, and used at his funeral, marshal'd by the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, &c.

Eleventhly. That of the premisses the said Earl has duly complain'd, &c.

Twelfthly. That the premisses are true, whereupon (due proof being made) the said Earl prays justice may be done him, and that the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, may be punish'd for the same according to law, and condemn'd in expenses, &c.

WHICH LIBEL the said Gregory King contested negatively, whereupon the said Earl, by his council and proctor, insisting that the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, might give in his personal answers upon oath to the said Libel as far as by law he was bound; Upon a full hearing of council on both sides before the Earl Marshal his Lordship did order that the said Gregory King should give in his answer accordingly, and the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, took the oath with that restriction; but afterwards, pretending he was aggrieved thereby, appeal'd to Her Most Excellent Majesty in Chancery, and in his petition to the Lord Keeper alledged that, the said Libel being criminous and praying he should be corrected and punish'd, he had insisted by his council that he was not bound by law to answer it upon his oath, the same containing criminal matters charged against him. Yet the Earl Marshal did admonish the said Gregory King to answer to the articles of the said Libel by virtue of his oath, and did monish him three times to take the said oath, and, notwithstanding the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, protested against such decree or monition as a grievance and of appealing from the same as against

law, yet he, the said Gregory King, was forced (as he pretended) under pain or for fear of suspension to lay his hand upon the book, and the court gave him an oath to answer the said criminous Libel (as he calls it), which the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, suggested he was advised is contrary to the laws of this kingdom, &c., and therefore pray'd the Lord Keeper to grant a Commission of Delegacy under the Great Seal directed to such of the reverend judges of the common law as his Lordship should think fit, with the usual clause of quorum.

On which the Earl of Coventry (summarily reciting the occasion of his complaint) petition'd that, if the Lord Keeper should see cause to grant such a commission, he would be pleas'd to appoint such of the noble peers of this realm and such learned civilians as to his Lordship might seem meet to be delegates in this case, in regard that the matter of the Earl's complaint was touching honor and arms, whereof he conceived them to be most competent judges.

And the Lord Keeper, upon the hearing of council on both sides in reference to the premisses (whereat those for the Earl did not any ways oppose the common law judges being appointed delegates, but pleaded for peers to be joined with them), order'd that a Commission of Delegates should issue out under the broad seal of England directed to the Right Honorable the Earl of Abingdon, the Lord Viscount Longueville, the Lord Guilford, the Lord Chief Justice Trevor, the Lord Chief Baron Ward, Mr. Justice Tracy, Sir Richard Raines, Dr. Newton, Dr. Pagit, Dr. Harwood, and Dr. Clements, with the usual clause of quorum, before whom this Cause of Appeal is now depending, wherein the Earl of Coventry can't but have just hopes of a speedy termination, that such palpably illegal and corrupt practices may receive some proper censure, especially since he is fully convinced that this Appeal was interposed wholly for delay, in regard his Lordship's council, tho' they are of opinion the oath administered to the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, as aforesaid is according to the laws of the Court of Chivalry, yet offer'd that the Earl should not insist on the said Gregory King's answering upon oath if he would decline his Appeal, and consent the cause should go on before the Earl Marshal, which favourable proposal the aforesaid Gregory King (tho' an herald and peculiarly subordinate to the Earl Marshal's authority) absolutely refused to accept, but obstinately adhered to his Appeal, notwithstanding the offer then made him was the utmost benefit the said Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, could expect to reap by the prosecution thereof, except (what is hardly to be imagined) he proposed to himself that the judges delegates should retain the principal cause, and thereby exclude the Earl Marshal from adjudging in this case, on whose justice (had he dar'd to trust to his own innocence) he was under all possible obligations to have relied.

In fine, because the printing any person's Case, when so little progress has been made therein, may probably seem not altogether so usual or requisite, the Earl of Coventry declares the adverse party's having publickly, tho' falsly, insinuated that this cause against Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, was both begun and carried on in his Lordship's name without his knowledge and direction, was none of the least inducements to engage him in this publication, for undeceiving the world in that point, and acquitting those concern'd for his Lordship from an imputation equally absurd and unjust, as well as for vindicating his Lordship's own conduct to the impartial sense of all mankind, by relating plain matter of fact with respect to the whole affair, which has likewise been most industriously misrepresented, and for these reasons he thinks 'tis not improper to subscribe it.

COVENTRY.

The history of the family of Coventry has been published in Collins's *Peerage of England*, in Nash's *History of Worcestershire*, and in "An Account of Croome d'Abitot, with Biographical Notices of the Coventry Family," by William Dean, 1824, 8vo. The Epitaph which gave offence is introduced by Collins.¹ Its earlier passages contain a long eulogy upon the Earl (written possibly by his chaplain²), after which follow these lines, intended to commemorate the Countess dowager—then still living, blank spaces being left to insert the date of her death :

Elizabetha Comitissa ejus Dotaria
 e Nobili Grahamorum Familia prognata
 Ricardi filii Ricardi Graham de com. Norff.
 Arm'i pro Rege Carolo Primo
 strenue dimicantis Capitanei filia,
 hoc amoris sinceri, summæ observantiæ,
 gratique demum animi pignus
 pro tenerrimo Domini et Mariti erga se affectu,
 nulla licet beata prole, mœstissima posuit,
 et post obitum corpus suum
 cum dilectissimo Marito hic recondi voluit.
 Obiit diē Ann. Dom. MDCC.
 (By "hic" was meant Croome d'Abitot.)

This epitaph will also be found in Nash's *History of Worcestershire* under Elmley Castle, vol. i. p. 388 ; and an engraving of the monument at p. 272. Dr. Nash³ has printed the third line above "Ricardi filii Georgii Graham de com. Eborac." instead of "Ricardi" and "de com. Norff.;" and though that reading never appeared on the monument itself, there can be no doubt that it proceeded either from the

¹ Edit. 1768, iv. 151 ; edit. 1779, iv. 168 ; edit. 1812, iii. 756.

² The effigy of the Earl is described by Dr. Prattinton as a cumbent statue in his robes, full-cuffed coat, left leg elevated, resting on his right elbow, left hand pointing forward (fingers broken off), with two ladies, one on each side of him. (*Worcester Parishes*, Soc. of Ant. vol. xi.) The "ladies" are angels, as shown in Nash's engraving: they are standing, *winged*, though draped ; two other angels sit on the pediment of the monument, holding long trumpets. *Stanton Londini fecit.*

There is an epitaph to the first Earl of Coventry in the church of Croome d'Abitot (see Nash, i. 262), but in far less pretentious terms than on the Elmley monument. It is as follows, on a flat stone on the floor, adorned with coronets at the four corners :—
 "Here lyeth the Body of the Right Hon^{ble} THOMAS EARL OF COVENTRY, first Earl of the Family of the Coventryes, who departed this Life the xv. day of July Anno Dom. MDCXCIX. in the LXX. Year of his Age."

³ Dr. Nash evidently followed Dr. Thomas's copy, which is preserved in the Habington MSS. (Soc. Antiq.) vol. ii.

coffin-plate, with which the Earl particularly quarrelled (in his Fifth article,) as having affiliated his step-mother to "the Family of the Grahams of Yorkshire," or from the original draft for the monument, which may have been prepared very probably in correspondence with the coffin-plate.

When the monument was erected in the church at Elmley, this inscription in English was added on the south side of the pedestal :

This Tomb was carried to the Church of Crombe D'Abitot, there to be erected; but the Earl of Coventry, son to the Right Honourable y^e Deceased, denying It to be set up, y^e Countess-Dowager, at whose charge it was made, being then Wife to Thomas Savage, of Elmley Castle, Esquire, it was by his Order brought to this Place, Anno Domini 1700.

With regard to the heraldry of the monument Dr. Nash says : "Over the angel on the left side are Coventry's arms, impaling, Or, on a chief sable three escallops of the field, a crescent for difference." Now, these, it may be remarked, including the crescent for difference, are the arms of Graham of Norton Conyers, co. York; and it is further remarkable that *Richard* Graham, esq. of that place was created a Baronet (in 1662) "in consideration of the services he had rendered to the Royal cause during the Civil War." Have we then in this real Richard the living Captain of whom the *Capitaneus strenuè dimicans* was the shadow ?

The widowed Countess lived to the year 1724, when the following notice of her appeared in the Chronological Diary of the *Historical Register* :—

April 12. Dy'd Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Coventry, relict of Thomas Earl of Coventry, after whose death she marry'd Thomas Savage, esq. She was a fortunate lady, being but of mean extraction, daughter of Grimes, a lighterman on the river Thames, and household servant to the Earl who marry'd her.

It seems then that the parentage of her Ladyship was still remembered at the time of her decease,—though the "lighterman" brother was taken for her father. Her family may nevertheless have been fairly traced by her friend Lancaster to a Graham of the North-Country; for that name, which was pronounced as a monosyllable, was ordinarily corrupted to Grimes, and sometimes to Crymes, in the South.¹ In that part of Hertfordshire where her family is alleged to

¹ A little book of Latin verse, entitled *Parliamentum Imperatorium*, printed at London in 1654, and consisting of 154 short poems on the supposed dicta of the Roman, Greek, and German emperors, was (according to its title-page) "Opera Ludi-literaria Thomæ Crymes, D. Georgii Crymes (alias Graham) de Peckham in

have been settled, the name of Grimes is still extant among the agricultural population; and at least one of the name in that district attained position, viz. Henry Grimes, Captain in the 15th Light Dragoons, who died at Hoddesden 9th Sept. 1814, aged 82. He was the last surviving officer who had fought at Emsdorf in 1760, and is buried in Broxbourne churchyard. Within the present century a Warwickshire family, sometime represented by William Dixwell Grimes, esq. used the coat of Graham differenced by a bordure engrailed.

It has already appeared in the course of these papers that the first Countess of Coventry found a second husband in the person of Thomas Savage, esq. of Elmley Castle. Habington, the Worcestershire historian, has left the following account of the settling of this family in Worcestershire:

Elmley Castell, falling into the Kinges handes by the attainder aforesayd [of the Earl of Warwick], the stately castle ruinated and the manor of this Elmley, togeather with the advowson, was 36 Hen. viij. [1544] granted by the Kinge to Mr. Christopher Savage, a gentleman descended from dyvers auntient and worthy families in Cheshire and other wheare, as appeareth by the armes on a fayre tomb erected in Elmley, by Mrs. Katherine Savage, over her husband Mr. Giles Savage,¹ and which Savages,

Com, Surr. Equitis filii natu maximi. Ætatis suæ quarto decimo." and its frontispiece is a very pretty etching of the portrait of the juvenile poet, with this inscription: "Thomas Crymes, alias Graham, de Peckham in Com. Surr. Armiger. Ætat. suæ 14. Qui nunc Grahamus, oro sis Montrossius. Votum A: W: T. Cross, fecit." An account of that family is given in *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. iii. It there appears that Thomas son of Sir George Grymes was baptized at Camberwell 10 May, 1638. Mr. Lysons (see First and Second Appendix to Camberwell, *Environs*, &c. second edit.) appears much puzzled about this individual—and well he might be—but it is evident he was acquainted with the portrait only, for he says "it is all that is known of him." In Manning and Bray, *Hist. of Surrey*, List of Portraits, Appendix to vol. iii. p. cii., this portrait is erroneously mentioned as Sir Thomas Crymes, alias Graham. The funeral certificates in Sloane MS. 4820 contain two similar examples. Christian daughter of Sir Richard Grymes, knight, who died at Linnastoune, Queen's County, 2nd October, 1624, and Sir Richard Greames, alias Graham, who died 7th November, 1626. In both instances the arms given are identical with those which were assigned to Lady Coventry, but the mark of cadency is a mullet. The Grymes of Peckham were a numerous race, and the lighterman may not improbably have been a cousin. Arms were granted by Cooke Clarenceux in 1574 to Thomas Grymes of London (who was son of Richard, also of London, and father of Sir Thomas, knighted in 1603), viz. Or, on three bars gules as many martlets of the first, on a chief of the second two bars nebulé argent.

¹ This Giles Savage, esq. who died 31 Jan. 1631, is styled in his epitaph "Dominus de Elmley Castell, Justiciarius pacis et Quorum, suprafectus comitatus Wigorn." where *suprafectus* probably means Deputy-Lieutenant, though by the Rev. Hugh

synce theyre arrivall in our shyre, have byn honoured with knighthood, graced with the highest offyces of thys county, and beloved for theyre greate hospitality. (MS. at the Soc. of Antiquaries, vol. ii.)

The family of Savage was therefore one quite on a par with that of Coventry, for antiquity and reputation, in Worcestershire,¹ and this was not the only alliance that was formed between the two.

Indeed it appears that the mother of the Countess of Coventry's husband had been a Coventry. We find that Thomas Savage, esq., who was sheriff of Worcestershire in 1694, and was buried at Elmley on the 22nd April in the same year, married Lucy, eldest daughter of Thomas Coventry, gent.² She died 30th Nov. 1691, æt. 44; but how that Thomas Coventry was connected with the main stem of the family, Dr. Prattinton³ does not appear to have been ascertained.

Thomas Savage, the husband of Elizabeth Countess of Coventry, died on the 7th May 1742, leaving no surviving male issue,⁴ but three

Bennett, Vicar of Elmley, who has printed a history of his parish, it was understood as meaning High Sheriff. (The monument, which bears recumbent effigies of Giles, his wife, and his father, with kneeling effigies of his four sons, is represented in one of the plates of Nash.)

¹ In Cheshire of much higher antiquity: and the stem from which sprang the house of Savage Earl Rivers. In connection with its early days in Worcestershire there is the following story. The famous Edmond Bonner, Bishop of London, is related to have been a natural son of George Savage, Rector of Davenham in Cheshire, who was a natural son of Sir John Savage, K.G. Born in Cheshire, the future Bishop is said to have been bred in Worcestershire, having been sent to his (legitimate) kinsfolk there, when he received his name from the man his mother married,—one Bonner a sawyer, who dwelled at Potter's Hanley. See this story, and a pedigree connected with it, in Nash's Worcestershire, i. 385.

² By Mary, only daughter of John Cowcher, gent., which Mary died in 1700, æt. 81. (M. I. at Redmarley.)

³ Prattinton MSS. at Society of Antiquaries, Pedigree of Coventry.

⁴ There had been two sons, but they died before their father. The following extracts from the parish register of Elmley Castle have been kindly communicated by the Rev. Hugh Bennett:—

Elizabeth, the daughter of Tho: Savage, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, baptized April the 21st, 1701.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Savage, Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, baptis'd March 8th, 1704-5.

Philip y^e son of Thomas Savage, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, baptis'd July 27th, 1710.

Philip, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Savage, buried March 13th, 1714-15.

1724. The Right Honourable Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Coventry, wife of Thomas Savage of Elmley-Castle, Esquire, bury'd April 10th.

Thomas Savage, Jun^r, Esq. bury'd April y^e 13th, 1731.

1742. Thomas Savage, Esquire, bury'd May 11th.

daughters: 1. Elizabeth, wife of William Byrche, LL.D., of Leacroft, co. Stafford, Chancellor of Worcester; 2. Margaret, wife of Thomas Coventry, esq.; and 3. Mary, wife of Philip Monoux, esq. of Sandy, co. Bedford.

The Thomas Coventry husband of Margaret was very distantly related to the first Earl, his father being the Earl's second cousin; but he was a nephew to William the fifth Earl, who succeeded to the representation and dignities of the family, on the failure of the elder male line in 1719.

The estate of Elmley Castle, having been settled by Act of Parliament in 1743, went to Thomas the only son of Dr. Byrche, who assumed the additional name of Savage; but, dying in 1776 without issue, devised it to the posterity of his sisters (as will be seen further in Nash, i. 382, and in Dr. Prattinton's Collections under Elmley Castle).

We must not quit this subject without taking some further notice of the concern which Gregory King had in the affair. The date of the Earl's funeral is 2nd August 1699; and it was a year after when the grand monument was finished, and was refused admission to the church of Croome d'Abitot. The Countess had married Mr. Savage in the May of 1700.¹ The Earl's complaint to the Earl Marshal is undated, but the first allegation in his libel was that Gregory King was then, and had been for eleven years, a Herald of Arms; and this shows that the proceedings were commenced in the year 1700, for King had been made Lancaster Herald in July 1689.

In Feb. 1701, Gregory King married for his second wife Frances Grymes, "daughter [or rather sister] of Richard Grymes of Southwark, bargeman,"²—in fact, no other than a sister of the Countess Dowager of Coventry. This remarkable circumstance in King's history has been hitherto unknown, partly in consequence of the errors mentioned in the note below.³ "By FRANCES GRAHAM, his second wife (who in

¹ Collins's Peerage.

² These are the words of the MS. memoir of Gregory King in Anstis's collections for the biography of the Heralds, in the library of the College of Arms, but it is now certain that the writer should have described her as "sister," not "daughter," of the bargeman.

³ In Dallaway's copy of the epitaph of King (*Heraldic Miscellanies*, appended to his *Heraldic Researches* 1798, p. xlviii.), the name is printed GRATTAM in error for GRAHAM. Noble, that perpetual blunderer, has further altered this to Grattan, (*History of the College of Arms*, pp. 344, 345); he has also, in his life of King (p. 336), Mr. T. Bevan for Bevans, his schoolmaster; Dr. Hunter of Lichfield, for Hinton;

memory of her dear husband hath erected this monument,) he had one son and two daughters, viz. Thomas, Elizabeth, and Frances, who all deceased before him in their infancy." (Epitaph in the church of St. Benet Paul's Wharf.)

In fact, though the life of Gregory King has been related in minute details down to the end of the year 1694—derived from the autobiography to which we have already referred, scarcely any particulars have hitherto been published of the remaining eighteen years of his life. Mark Noble merely obscurely intimates that Lancaster was suspended from his office,¹ stating that he was so punished "for keeping back the fees" he had received as Deputy Garter at the Windsor installation of March 1703. We doubt whether this was the real reason; but from the documents² which we shall next introduce, all of which, it will be observed, are dated on the very same day, we suspect that his suspension was connected with the offence he had given to Lord Coventry.

It appears that he had consulted a legal adviser, "Mr. L." who dictated for him a letter to be written to "Mr. Bromley," through whom he was to make overtures to the offended peer.

At the same time he addressed a letter to the Earl of Carlisle,³ who

(p. 338) *Ogilvy* repeatedly for *Ogilby* the well-known printer and publisher; (p. 339) *Holam* for the famous Hollar the engraver; and *Broom* for Brome; and (p. 344), *Claud Orance Fine Brianille* for Claude Orance Finé de Brianville. (Some of these names had been previously given by Dallaway as *Ogilvy*, *Hinton*, and *Broome*.)

¹ In *History of the College of Arms*, at p. 343, is the note: "It appears that the Earl Marshall afterward suspended him for keeping back 200*l.* which he received as fees at the installation of the Elector of Hanover, the Dukes of Bedford and Marlborough, at Windsor, March 13, 1702-3, whilst the office of Garter was vacant; but the suspension was afterwards taken off.—*Mr. Brooke, Somerset's, notes.*"

² These are now preserved in the Harl. MS. 6834. The volumes 6591, 6821, 6832, and 6834 in that collection all consist of papers once belonging to Gregory King. An Ordinary of Arms which was his, and of which the later portions are from his own hand, is the Additional MS. 26,690, but, judging from its Index, there was a second volume, now deficient.

³ It was apparently one week earlier that Mr. Savage, the Countess's husband, had written from Elmley a letter which is preserved together with the papers printed in the text. It contemplates the return of the monument to Croome. We introduce it entire chiefly to show the perfect cordiality which was maintained between Mr. Savage and his brother-in-law King:—

Sr, What you propos'd, and his L^p owing to be satisfied now of my Wife's right, and so shutting up y^e controversie, I should take as some satisfaction for y^e Afront offer'd me by y^e deniall of y^e Monument wⁿ sent by me to Crombe, and w^{thout} y^t and an Assurance of y^e Inscriptions [not meaning y^e bedestalls, *this insertion is very obscure*

was then occupying the office of Earl Marshal during the minority of the Duke of Norfolk, begging the Earl to discharge his suspension. Now, either the two matters were materially connected, or we must suppose him to have made a vigorous effort to relieve himself of both troubles at the same time. Until further evidence be discovered, we cannot tell how the matter was at length arranged. We do not know whether he was ever reconciled to "My Lord Coventry," but we do know that the offending monument never went back from Elmley to Croome d'Abitot.

The gentleman to whom the following letter was addressed was William Bromley, esq. of Holt Castle, M.P. for Worcestershire, the same who had borne "the Banneroll of Edgcomb" at the first Earl of Coventry's funeral (as stated in p. 3):

LETTER TO WILLIAM BROMLEY, ESQ.

(Harl. MS. 6834, fol. 42.)

S^r

I am very desirous to hearken to Peace with My L^d Coventry, for whom and also for whose Family as I have had a Just Esteem so I never Intended any other than respect to Both. It being proposed to bring back the Monum^t now at Elmly to Crombe where 'twas design'd to be Erected, when that point is adjusted with M^r Savage, 'twill I doubt not be y^e Foundac'on of a good Understanding in this affair, and I shall then be glad of any further opportunity to assure his Lo^p. That my respects towards him are real and becoming me, and to give him full satisfaction that I have not designedly offended him, whatever mistakes may at any time have passed me. I am with the utmost respect,

S^r

Spring Garden,
2 Dec. 1704.

Yo^r most Obliged and most

Obed^t humble Serv^t
G. K.

Indorsed, 2 Dec. 1704. My L^re to M^r Bromley in relation to an Agreem^t with My Lord Coventry.

It is copied verbatim from a paper which precedes it in the same volume, and which is indorsed, 2 Dec. 1704. M^r L. my Council's opinion and draught of a L^re in relation to an Accommodation with My L^d Coventry. *But with this variation: after the*

in the MS.] being preserv'd I shall scarcely be prevail'd wth to part wth it, though in my nature ever so well a wisher to peace.

I could wish you'd write to M^r Berry on y^e other matter y^r self, for I have had no opportunity since y^{rs} to see him, and know not wⁿ I shall.

Y^r kind favour to our little ones came safe, and I hope some time or other to be in a capacity to return it. 'Till w^{ch} I desire you'l believe me y^r obliged humble servant and Bro:

THO. SAVAGE.

Elmly, N^r 25th.

To Gregory King, Esq. at his Lodgings in old Spring garden, London.

word Erected the draft copy reads, without defacing and at my L^{ds} expence; when y^t is effected, 'twill I doubt not, &c.

(Harl. MS. 6834, fol. 39.)

May it please yo^r Lo^p,

I hope an humble application to yo^r Lo^p to set me right again while it is in yo^r power will not be reckoned a Presumption in one who truly honours yo^r Lo^p, tho' I have not been so happy as to partake of those Favors which yo^r Lo^p had to bestow.

Be pleased to cast yo^r Eye on the Enclosed, which being dated any day before the 7th Instant, and if yo^r Lo^p vouchsafes to gratify my humble request therein I submit my selfe and the form of it entirely to yo^r Lo^p, Beseeching yo^r Lo^p to believe that, as it is my greatest concern that I ever fell und^r yo^r Lo^ps Displeasure, so I will ever acknowledge myself with all Sincerity, My Lord,

Yo^r Lo^ps

Spr. Gard.

Most Obediently devoted

2 Dec. 1704.

humble Serv^t,

GREG^Y KING.

A draft, indorsed, 2 Dec. 1704. My L^{re} to My L^d Carlisle.

(Harl. MS. 6834, fol. 40. *In Greg. King's autograph.*)

Whereas several Persons have claimed and pretended to certain Fees rec^d at the Installacⁿ of the Dukes of Bedford and Marlborough as belonging to Garter King of Arms, and now remaining in the hands of Gregory King, Esq^r, Lancaster Herald, who officiated as Garter at the said Installacⁿ, I Char. E. of Carlisle, Earl Marshall of Engl^d during y^e Minority of Tho. D. of Norfolk, do hereby consent and allow that the Persons so pretending thereunto may take their Course for the same at Law or in any other manner as they shall think fitt; and the s^d M^r King having made his Submission to me in this matter, I do hereby discharge his Suspension. Given under my hand and the Seal of my Office of Earl Marshall this day of Dec^{ber} 1704.

Indorsed, 2 Dec. 1704. Draught of an Order to take off my Suspension.

But we will not quit Gregory King, on this occasion, without bringing forward another document (hitherto unpublished) which has a very important bearing on his biography. It is a letter which he addressed at the beginning of 1710 to Mr. Harley (afterwards Earl of Oxford) upon an alarm that Sir John Vanbrugh, already Clarenceux, was likely to receive a reversionary grant of the office of Garter. Vanbrugh, who, as is well known, was really an architect by profession, and not a herald,¹ and had built Castle Howard for the Earl of Carlisle,

¹ "The College felt the slight put upon them in having a total stranger made a King at [L. of] arms, the more because, though Sir John had great abilities, yet he was totally ignorant of the profession of heraldry and genealogy, which he took every occasion to ridicule. Lord Carlisle was very reprehensible in sacrificing the duty he owed to private attachment." (Mark Noble, p. 356.) Vanbrugh never became Garter; for, in 1714, when Sir Henry St. George was still living, in his 90th year, a reversionary grant of the office was made to the celebrated Anstis, who succeeded him fifteen months after. Vanbrugh, very shortly before his own death in 1724, sold the office of Clarenceux, for 2,000*l.* to Knox Ward, esq. (Noble, pp. 356, 380.)

had been made Clarenceux by patent dated March 29th, 1704, "notwithstanding (says Mark Noble, p. 356), the just remonstrances and protest of the injured superseded heralds." More particularly Gregory King was the injured man who (as he asserts in the ensuing letter,) ought by right of seniority to have been Clarenceux. He was now alarmed that the same favourite would be raised to the head of the corporation, and under this apprehension he wrote the following letter to Mr. Harley :

(Harl. MS. 7525, fol. 40.)

Hon^d Sr,

The Hono^r I have of being in some measure known to yo^u Encourages me to Represent to yo^r Hono^r the Hardships which will lye upon the Society of Heralds in General (tho chiefly on my self in particular) should such a Step be made as the Enabling a Stranger to Our Corporation to pass a Patent joyntly with the present Garter King of Armes) for the place of Garter, and to the longer Liver.

As to the Heralds in General, there being only the Two places of Garter and Clarenc^x of any tolerable profit, what a Discouragem^t must it be to Learning and Industry in our Faculty to have those places always filled up wth Strangers when some of our Society have spent the Prime of their days and a Number of years in qualifying themselves for those Employ^{ts}, besides the Consequence to the Publick to have the heads of the Society Ignorant in their Faculty, and a Coadjutor himself to want a Coadjutor.

As to my self, tho by right of Seniority I ought to have been Clarenc^x, yet if I had not had superior Advantages to others in Our Profession, as the being bred up from a youth under Sr Will^m Dugdale the great Ornam^t thereof, & attended him in Visiting his whole Province when Norroy; the having industriously applyed my self therein ever since the year 1676 when I was first made Pursuiv^t: The being all along principally Employd under the Provincial Kings of Arms of y^e South in Visiting a good part of that Province applyed towards Rebuilding the College of Arms: ¹ The being Employd for 20 years together under the Two last Garters in the Execution of that Office, and being for sev^{ll} years the Sworn Deputy to that Office admitted in a Chapter of the Order, and Employed as a Commissioner in several Embassies with the Garter to Foreign Princes: ²—I should scarce have given yo^r Hono^r this trouble; But being so sensibly toucht with my own and others' hardships, if this Project should be accomplished (which will inevitably compleat the Ruin of Our Faculty and Constitution

¹ *i.e.* after the Great Fire of 1666. King in his autobiography narrates the full particulars of the Visitations he made, and of the profits that accrued. They amounted to 530*l.* which completed the College, but not until nearly twenty years after the fire.

² King went in 1690 to Frederick III. Elector of Brandenburg (afterwards Frederick I. King of Prussia); in 1693 to John-George IV. Elector of Saxony; and in 1701 to George-Lewis, Elector of Hanover, on all these three occasions as Deputy-Garter. (Beltz, *Annals of the Garter*, pp. cxix. cxx.) King has related in his Autobiography the particulars of the two former journeys, as well as of another in 1691 when he accompanied Sir Thomas St. George to the investment of the Duke of Zell, by the Sovereign in person, at the Hague. His last mission, to Hanover, was after that document was written.

unless prevented at this time,) I thought it a piece of Justice that this matter should be humbly represented to yo^r Hono^r, a known Patron of Justice and Encourager of Learning, by

Yo^r Hon^{rs}

Most humble and most Intirely
devoted Serv^t

Queen Street, Westm^r,

2 Jan^{ry} 1710.

GRE^{NT} KING.

Addressed, R^t Hon^{ble} Mr. Harley.

King did not live to see the office of Garter vacant, nor to obtain for himself a further grade in his profession. In less than twenty months after his appeal to Mr. Harley he was no more; dying in London on the 29th August, 1712, in the 64th year of his age.

In his latter years Gregory King was perhaps more employed in the service of his country as an accomptant than as a herald, for he had accepted (as stated in his epitaph) the employments of "Secretary to the honorable the Commissioners for taking and stating the Public Accompts of the Kingdom, and also to the honorable the Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army," being not only "a skilful herald," but "a good accomptant, surveyor, and mathematician, a curious penman, and well versed in political arithmetick." It was in this character that about sixty years ago his merits attracted the attention of George Chalmers, F.R.S. and F.S.A., the author of *Caledonia*, &c., who wrote an abridgment of King's autobiography, and endeavoured to glean some additional notices of his subsequent career.¹ These, however, amount to little. They include a notice of his testamentary injunctions, which we have also now examined for ourselves.

The will of Gregory King, of the parish of Saint Margaret Westminster, esq., is dated 30th Nov. 1709. He names his brother John King, long since deceased, his brother Thomas King of the Excise Office, London, his "hon^d brother-in-law Thomas Savage of Elmley Castle, in com. Worc^r esq.," and "the right honourable Elizabeth,

¹ This Life of King was prefixed to "A New Edition" (London, 1810. 8vo.) of *Natural and Political Observations and Conclusions upon the State and Condition of England*, 1696. This was termed a New Edition because the treatise had been previously printed by Chalmers as an appendix to his *Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain*, &c. 1802. Though not published by King himself, its substance had been employed by Dr. Charles Davenant, a more popular writer of the day, in his *Discourses on the Public Revenue and Trade*, 1698. "The observations and conclusions of Gregory King (remarks Mr. Chalmers) are now [*i.e.* in 1802] published, at length, for the first time. His original genius, his local knowledge, his scientific practice, qualified him, in a high degree, to carry this practical science of public business far beyond Sir William Petty, the original inventor of the Art." (p. 23.)

Countess Dowager of Coventry, wife of the said Mr. Savage."
 "Mr. William Graham, brother of my present wife." "our
 marriage articles, dated 18 Feb. 1701," and he directs that a
 monumental inscription shall be erected over his remains, requesting
 that the expenses of his funeral may not exceed 130*l*. He mentions
 "the poor of Stow parish, in the Citty of Lichfield, where I was born."
 Signed, GRE^{RY} KING. Seal, a lion passant guardant between three
 ducal coronets. The will was proved, with two codicils annexed, 16th
 Sept. 1712, by Frances King, the widow of testator, and sole
 executrix.

Mr. George Chalmers remarks in his memoir that he was not aware
 of the existence of any portrait of Gregory King, but we are able to
 point to a whole-length resemblance of him which will be found in the
 9th plate of Sandford's *History of the Coronation of James the Second*.
 It is a careful though miniature likeness, and perfectly expresses the
 intelligence of his features.¹ Sandford had been permitted by the
 Duke of Norfolk "to take to my assistance," in the compilation of that
 work, "Mr. Gregory King, Rougedragon Pursuivant of Arms, a gen-
 tleman whose abilities and qualifications in this kind were well known
 unto his Grace" (as mentioned in the Preface).

We have one more observation to make, and that a not unimportant
 one, in reference to the main subject of this paper. When the monu-
 ment in St. Benet's Paul's Wharf was erected to King's memory by
 his widow, his arms were placed upon it *without any impalement* for
 herself, or for his former wife. The shield bears his single coat, Gules,
 a lion passant guardant argent between three ducal coronets or. Crest,
 A winged dragon's head gules issuant from a ducal coronet or and
 ducally crowned of the last. The lion passant guardant and the ducal
 coronets evidently allude to the Duchy of Lancaster from which he
 derived his title as a herald; and the crest combines as evident an allu-
 sion to his former place of Rougedragon pursuivant.

¹ Rouge Croix and Rouge Dragon, who are seen walking together in the procession,
 were Henry Ball and Gregory King, "*and much resembles King*." We here copy the
 words of John Gybbon, then Bluemantle, whose copy of these plates is now in our
 own possession. He has inscribed them with other MS. remarks, which we intend
 shortly to publish.

NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF KERR IN SCOTLAND.

(Continued from vol. VI. p. 240.)

III. ORIGIN AND EARLY DESCENT.

It has been stated in the accounts of the Kerrs of Cessford, whose estates and titles are now held by the Duke of Roxburghe as heir of entail, and of the Kerrs of Fernihirst, of whom the Marquess of Lothian is heir male, that these families descend from two brothers of Anglo-Norman birth who settled in Scotland in the thirteenth century. The peerage writers then proceed to trace Fernihirst from a Ralph Kerr who settled in Teviotdale about 1330, and whom they seem inclined to make the elder brother. Cessford is said to descend from John Kerr, who had a charter of Auldtounburn in 1357. I presume these are meant for the two brothers, although the dates given belong to the fourteenth, not to the thirteenth century.

The only grains of truth in these statements are the grant of Auldtounburn to John Kerr, whose real descent I think I can throw some light on, and the allegation that Fernihirst descends from a brother of Cessford; this is true, with a difference, for the first Fernihirst was a younger brother of Kerr of Cessford towards the close of the fifteenth century.

If my readers will turn to the account of the Lothian family in Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland*, which Wood in his edition of that work copies verbatim, they will find a series of seven Kerrs of Kershaugh, one of them cup-bearer to Robert III., with the names of their wives, all daughters of distinguished families, and younger sons, two of whom are said to have founded the branches of Yair and Greenhead, &c. The whole of this, except the account of some of the alleged younger sons, is based on a manuscript pedigree generally ascribed to Sir George Mackenzie, who died in 1691, and, unless we can believe that that learned lawyer and genealogist composed the narrative, we must conclude that he

was deceived by some eulogist of the Fernihirst family, who had arranged for them a genealogy in accordance with their pretensions. Before entering on the real history of the family, I propose to investigate this fictitious pedigree.

1. Ralph Kerr, 1330-50; sole authority, Mackenzie's Manuscript.

2. Thomas is said to have married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Somerville of Carnwath, and a reference is given to the History of the Family of the Somervilles (then in manuscript); if the "Memorie of the Somervilles," written about 1679 and published in 1815, be meant, no such marriage is given there. If we turn to the article "Lord Somerville," we find it put hypothetically that the lady may have been Margaret, daughter of Thomas first Lord Somerville, and widow of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn. Now, as this lady could hardly have been born before 1392, and, according to the genealogy I am dealing with, Margaret, wife of Thomas Kerr, had a son who had in 1365 attained the age of manhood, taken to himself a wife, and settled down in the modest position of a burgher of Stirling, this statement bears absurdity on the face of it. This Stirling burgher is an individual who really existed, and has a Crown charter of some pieces of land in the Gallowgate of Aberdeen; I shall return to him, and offer a conjecture as to his origin and descendants.

3. Andrew, cup-bearer to Robert III., and husband of Margaret, daughter of ——— Edmonstone of that ilk; authority, Mackenzie's Manuscript.

4. Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Home of Home. This lady and her husband are also given under Home, but no other authority quoted than Sir George Mackenzie. They are said to have had two younger sons, "Thomas and James," mentioned in a protection from the King of England to the Earl of Douglas 1452, and a reference given from this to Rymer's *Fœdera*. This I confess led me to think that at last a Kerr of Kershaugh had been reached, but it is not so.

There is a safe-conduct to William Earl of Douglas and others, 12th May 1451, and in the list of persons are the names of Andrew Kerr of Aldtoneburn, ancestor of Cessford, and of Thomas and James Ker. These are not said to be brothers of

Andrew, but, as he had two brothers alive at that date, and bearing these names, it is probable that they accompanied him.

5. Andrew's wife Jean, daughter of Crichton of Crichton, is not to be found in the genealogy of that house, and the only authority is again the Mackenzie Manuscript.

6. Ralph, who died about 1460, is also to be found only in this manuscript; his second son is said to have been Robert of Yair. The first of this branch I have met with lived about this time, but his name was William, 1486-92.

7. Andrew is said to have espoused a daughter of the first Lord Herries, and to have had a younger son John, ancestor of the Kerrs of Greenhead. Sir George Mackenzie is made responsible for these imaginary personages. Greenhead descends from a younger son of Cessford, as already shown (p. 115).

8. Thomas Ker of Fernihirst, 1476, is really the first of that family, and was a younger son of Andrew Kerr of Auldtounburn and Cessford, 1450-80.

I shall now return to the earlier descent of the Kerr family, and in the proper place bring out the true origin of the Fernihirst branch, only here remarking that Nisbet seems to have understood it pretty nearly, as he traces that line from Thomas second son of the Laird of Cessford. Apparently, however, he could not relinquish a belief in the earlier Fernihirst pedigree, as he makes this Thomas marry Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Ker of Fernihirst (altogether a new personage), by Katharine his wife, a daughter of Colville of Ochiltree. The peerages make this Katharine wife, not mother-in-law, of Thomas Kerr of Fernihirst. I know of no evidence that she ever lived at all, although even in the *Origines Parochiales* she is given (only on the authority of Redpath's *Border History*) as the wife of Thomas Kerr. Margaret Colville, co-heiress of the Ochiltree family, was the first wife of Andrew Kerr, second of Fernihirst, and this has perhaps given rise to the misstatement, as she is omitted in her right place, and a Katherine Colville put in another position in the pedigree.

Sir Robert Douglas, while he gives currency to the alleged descent from two Anglo-Norman brothers who lived in the thirteenth century, has the honesty to mention that the name of Kerr

is to be found in Scotland at a much earlier date; his editor Wood is less scrupulous, and ignores everything prior to 1330 as inconvenient facts which conflict with the theory he is advocating.

The earliest mention of the name¹ is shortly before A.D. 1200, when Johannes Ker, Venator apud Swynhope, now Soonhope, and close to the town of Peebles, is a witness as to the marches of Stobo. Next is Richard Ker, who is mentioned as holding lands in Ylifistwn, now Eliston, in the county of Roxburgh, in a charter of confirmation granted by Alexander II. 1214-49 to the monastery of Melrose. Thomas Kaurr was sheriff of the county of Roxburgh in the reign of Alexander III. 1249-86.

In the last decade of the thirteenth century Nicol Kerre of the county of Peebles, Henry Kerr of the county of Edinburgh, on whose seal there is the device of a bird, William Kerre of the county of Ayr, and Andreu del Ker of the county of Stirling, swore fealty to Edward I.

The last-named was in all probability father or grandfather of the Stirling burgess who acquired property in Aberdeenshire, in which county there were two families of the name, Kerr of Culquheigh, and Kerr of Menie. Thomas Kerr was sub-prior of the abbey of Deer, 1544.

In Stirlingshire the Kerrs of Kilmore or Culmore flourished till the death of Sir Andrew Kerr, who left two daughters. The elder married a Forrester, said to have been a younger son of Forrester of Costorphine, and with their descendants in the direct line male Culmore remained for a long period; on the death of the last it passed to his cousin John Young, who assumed the surname of Forrester.

Agnes, younger daughter of Sir Andrew Kerr, carried the lands of Kilbeg to her husband John Stewart, brother of Lord Evandale, and left descendants who held these lands for several generations. In 1469 John Kerr represented the burgh of Stirling in Parliament, and other descendants of Andrew del Ker figure at a later period.

Patrick de Dunbar, Earl of March and Moray, between 1346 and 1364 grants the lands of Dimdaff-hill, in the county of Stirling, forfeited by Henry Kerr, to Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith.

¹ The latest reports of the Registrar-General show that the surname of Kerr is borne by about 12,000 persons in Scotland.

William Kerre of the county of Ayr is mentioned as holding lands there in a charter of Robert I. to Fergus de Ardrossan 1310, and was founder of the Kers of Kersland, of whom a pretty full account is to be found in the histories of that county. The estate passed to heirs general, and was sold in 1738. Ker of Auchingree is probably heir male. The Kers of Trearne, who held that estate from the commencement of the fifteenth century till 1663, were cadets of the Kersland family, who bore for arms, according to Crawford, three mullets on a bend; but on a stone at Kersland the mullets are on a cheveron, and the motto is "PRAISE GOD."

Henry Ker of the county of Edinburgh seems to have left descendants who as citizens and traders long held a respectable position. John Kerr appears as a burgess there in 1364, and the following year a safe-conduct is granted by the King of England to Thomas Carre, merchant. 1392-98 Thomas Kerr was a burgess of Edinburgh.

Nicol Kerre of the county of Peebles there can be little doubt was the descendant of John first named, and the ancestor of all the various branches in the south-east of Scotland. The first lands owned by them in Roxburghshire were held of the Earls of Douglas, and we can trace the Kerrs gradually down the Tweed acquiring more and more property in Roxburghshire, and continuing to hold lands either in fee or as crown tenants in Selkirkshire, long after they had ceased to be landowners in the county of Peebles. It is to be kept in view that "The Forest" included the forests of Selkirk, Ettrick, and Traquair, and that Soonhope is just on its north-west extremity. It formed part of the crown demesne, and the whole barony was by Robert I. granted to the "good" Sir James de Douglas 1321-22, which grant was four years later confirmed by "the Douglas Emerald Charter." All the regalities and pertinents of this territory remained with the house of Douglas till their forfeiture in 1455, and among the actual holders of the soil even a century and a half after this date we find their former vassals the Kerrs numerous. In the reign of David II. 1329-70, the notices of the name are frequent, and we arrive at the earliest ancestor of the Cessford family from whom their filiation can be authentically traced.

I. John Kerr of the forest of Selkirk has in 1357 a charter of

part of the lands of Auldtounburn, and in 1358 another to him under the same designation, and Marion his spouse, of parts of the same lands and of Mow. These charters are said to be in the possession of the Duke of Roxburghe. Can this John be the "Mestre Johan de Carr" who in 1369 was "Gardein de prive seal" of David II. ? That King granted charters of the lands of Steinstoun in the county of Peebles to Thomas Ker, of Kenmore in the county of Dumfries to Gilbert Kerr, and confirms a charter by William Earl of Douglas, after 1342, of the lands of Salmestoun in the county of Haddington to Richard Ker, and a contract between Bisset (Sir Walter Bisset of Clerkington and Culter ?) and Ker as to marriage and the lands of Culter in Lanarkshire.

It seems probable that John Ker was father of—

1. Henry.

2. John, who held lands in Altonburne and Neysebet, which, in 1385, were granted by Richard II. to John Boraille; he is among the witnesses to a charter of Sir John de Neville of Raby to the Monastery of Melrose, c. 1368.

3. Robert Kerre, servitor of William Earl of Douglas, who, in 1358, has a safe-conduct to proceed to England.

II. Henry Kerr in 1359 is sheriff of Roxburghshire. 1363, Henry Kerr has a safe-conduct to proceed to England on his own business with twelve companions for a year. He witnesses a charter of William Earl of Douglas, and also the crown charter confirming it *ante* 1371. From his holding the office of sheriff this Henry was evidently a man of some importance, and I think I have discovered evidence little short of absolute proof that he enriched himself by marriage with the heiress of the family of St. Michael. In a manuscript note on his copy of Nisbet's Heraldry, the late eminent peerage lawyer Mr. Riddell inquires, "How do the Kers come to bear mascles? There was no alliance, so far as can be found, between them and any family who bore them." The mascles have sometimes been said to be carried for Vipont; and a note in the Lyon Register, apparently added after the registration of the arms of the Roxburgh family by Earl Robert, makes this quartering "for Cesfoord" as if it were an augmentation of the nature of a feudal coat.

An entry by Sir James Balfour, in his manuscript in the

Advocates' Library, gave me the clue to the true meaning of this quartering; he blazons the second and third quarters, "G. 3 masckells or by the name of Michelsone." Michelsone evidently stands for St. Michael, as we find in various authorities mascles given as the bearing of that name, and they are the leading charge in all the different Mitchell coats in Scotland, name and arms being both derived from St. Michael.

Elizabeth de St. Michael, in her free widowhood, resigns her lands of Whitechester, in the parish of Hawick and county of Roxburgh, into the hands of her superior, Archibald Earl of Douglas, in 1399, and he immediately afterwards grants a charter of the same lands to her and her husband, Sir John de Maxwell of Pollok. Unfortunately, as was the custom, the lady is designed by her surname without mention of her first husband; but the precise correspondence of dates, the mascles being borne by the Kers and St. Michaels, and Sir James Balfour's statement that they are for Michelsone, give very strong reason for believing that Elizabeth St. Michael was widow of Henry Kerr of Auld-tounburn. The family she represented was one of considerable note and antiquity.

Robert de St. Michael is witness to a charter to Helias son of Uchtred de Dundas *ante* 1153. In 1183 Henry Lovel, lord of Hawick, grants to the Chapter of St. Andrew's two oxengangs of land in Branzholm, formerly held by Walter de St. Michael. William de St. Michael witnesses charters 1185 and 1200. Robert de St. Michael left a son, Elmeras, who, about the year 1240, resigns Ylistoun (we have already at this period found Kers holding part of Ylistoun) to the abbot of Dryburgh; 1249, John de St. Michael is one of the witnesses of a charter of Agnes de Ilifistun to the abbey of Melrose; and Sir John de St. Michael and John de St. Michael, both of the county of Roxburgh, swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Henry Ker had a son, Robert, who succeeded him.

I find at this time English safe-conducts, in 1398, to Thomas Kere de Scotia, with four servants, and in 1412 to James Kerre de Scotia.

III. Robert Kerr of Auldtounburn has a charter of Smelholme, 1404, June 20, from Archibald Earl of Douglas. He left two sons—

1. Richard.¹

2. Andrew.

IV. Richard Kerr of Auldtounburn, who, in 1412, has charters from the Earl of Douglas, as son and heir of Robert Ker of Auldtounburn, died without issue before 1428, and was succeeded by his brother.

IV. Andrew Kerr of Auldtounburn, who had various charters from the Earls of Douglas, 1430-1448, of lands in Roxburghshire, erroneously called baronies in the peerages. Among these is one, 1446, of Cessford, which afterwards became the title of the family: he is said (?) to have married a daughter of William Douglas of Cavers, Hereditary Sheriff of the county of Roxburgh, by whom he had—

1. Andrew.

2. James of Linton, ancestor of that family.

3. Thomas of Gateshaw, first of that branch.

V. Andrew Kerr of Auldtounburn succeeded his father before 19th August, 1450, the date of a precept in his favour by William Earl of Douglas. He accompanied the Earl to Rome, when the safe-conduct already mentioned was granted, in which the names of Andrew and his two brothers appear. That too powerful noble was stabbed at Stirling by James III. 2nd Feb. 1452; and the downfall and forfeiture of the house of Douglas, hitherto their superiors, left the Kerrs in the position of crown vassals, and led to their rapid rise. In Feb. 1451 Andrew had a crown charter of the King's lands (not the barony itself, as has been stated) of the Barony of Old Roxburgh, previously held by the Douglasses. On the 20th July of the year preceding he had a charter of Cattiscleuch in Stirlingshire, being the earliest crown charter to this family. On the 30th May, 1453, Andrew Ker signs a truce between England and Scotland, his name immediately following those of the knights and preceding the signatures of the heads of the families of Johnstone, Cranstoun, Lauder, &c. In 1457 he was a warden of the marches, and is

¹ Contemporary with these brothers there was Adam Ker, who had a gift from the Duke of Albany, Regent, of the lands of Yetholme in the county of Roxburgh. It was annulled by Parliament in 1431, but it will be observed that at a later period this property came into possession of the Kerrs.

styled "of Cessford," being the first time I have met with this designation. In 1469 he sat in Parliament, being the earliest instance of that status in his family. Frequent notices of Andrew Kerr are to be found in the public records, the latest being 1478, October 6th, when he has a suit with Andrew Lord Gray, as to the lands of Awnay, in the latter's barony of Broxmouth. He was dead before May 1481.

Andrew married, first, a daughter of William Douglas of Cavers; secondly, Margaret, daughter of Tweedie of Drummelzier, in the county of Peebles. It has been stated that he had four sons and a daughter by the first marriage, and no issue by the second; he certainly had five sons by the first and one by the second wife, and it seems most likely that the daughter was of the second marriage. Her name was Margaret, and she married, first, Sir James Sandilands of Calder; secondly, William Earl of Erroll, Hereditary Lord High Constable.

1. Andrew, son and heir of Andrew Ker of Cessford, has a remission, 13th Oct. 1466, for being concerned in carrying off James III. from Linlithgow. He was dead before April 1474, having married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Hepburn of Hailes, widow of Patrick Lord Halyburton of Dirleton. This marriage and the daughter born of it have been omitted from the accounts of the family hitherto, but are incontestibly proved by the following:

Margaret, daughter of umquhile Andrew Ker younger, 1479, Nov. 6, of her own free will, resigns all rights to her uncle Walter for her and her heirs. This was probably immediately after the death of her grandfather. In 1483 Alexander Lord Forbes has to pay 2,000 merks for not marrying Margaret Ker, daughter of Margaret Lady Dirleton, and marrying another lady without the consent of Lady Dirleton, she having gift of his marriage. She soon afterwards married John Home of Ersilton and Whiterigs, and was a widow in June 1494, when she has a suit as to parts of lands of Mellerstaine, being part of her mother's jointure lands from her first husband. The Earl of Home is the representative of this Margaret Kerr, and as such heir general of the early Kerrs of Cessford.

2. Walter, of whom afterwards.

3. Thomas of Fernihirst, being the first who really had that designation. He is mentioned next to his brother Walter in the charter of Cessford, 1474. In 1476, July 20, "Thomas Ker of Fernyhirst" is one of the defendants in a civil action brought by Lord Somerville. He held Fernihirst, not a barony till much later, of the Earl of Angus. I have already (p. 118) mentioned the conflicting statements as to the marriage of Thomas of Fernihirst. It is further said in the peerages that he died in 1499, and was succeeded by his son Andrew. He seems to have at least six years before that period resigned his whole estates to Andrew, who was really his half-brother, and to have entered a religious order. He became Abbot of Kelso, but there is considerable uncertainty as to the period, and the chartulary of that monastery at about this date appears to have been lost. He was not in possession of the dignity 1505; and in September 1536 James Stuart, natural son of James V., was commendator. Andrew Stewart, bishop of Caithness, held the abbey *in commendam* until his death in June 1517; but, although legally recognised, the distance at which he resided, and the disturbed state of the borders, exposed him to competitors for the position *de facto*, of whom Thomas Kerr seems to have been the most successful. It is said that the night after the battle of Flodden Andrew Kerr of Fernihirst assaulted the abbey, turned out the sub-prior, and reinstated his brother as abbot. Thomas did not long enjoy this position unmolested, as in 1515 he was imprisoned at Dunfermline, as one of Lord Home's faction; but we find him abbot in 1519, and on to October 1528, when he grants lands to his brother Ralph, ancestor of the Greenhead family.¹ Thomas Kerr does not seem to have withdrawn from active public life, as he was, like others of his family, employed in negotiations with England. In 1521 and 1526 he was one of the King's Commissioners to arrange a truce. A contemporary English writer describes the abbot as the "Hedesman of the Carres of Tevidaill, a right sadde and wise man, brother to Dande Carre of Farnehirste," which shows how early the younger branch took the lead of the clan.

¹ In the printed chartulary of Kelso the date of this charter is erroneously made 1508, but corrected in the preface.

It is remarkable that Sir George Mackenzie and Mr. Wood, who have done so much to elevate the Fernihirst Kerrs, have omitted the abbot of Kelso, the real founder of the family, altogether. Sir Robert Douglas, without quoting any authority, makes him great-grandson of his elder brother Walter of Cessford!

4. William is named in the charter of Cessford 1474; has in 1484 a tack of the Crown lands of Williamhope and Steid, in the county of Selkirk; in 1492 renewed tack of Williamhope to him and his son Andrew. In 1523 is named in charter to his brother Andrew of Fernihirst; and has, 1537 August 26, crown charter of Langlee and Gillistongues, as brother of the said Andrew. Neither he nor his descendants are named in the charters of Cessford in 1542 or subsequently, so he probably died without surviving issue.

5. Ralph, ancestor of the Greenhead family, of which an account was given in vol. vi. p. 231.

6. Andrew, second of Fernihirst. Although this Andrew and his descendants are excluded from the succession to Cessford in all the charters from 1474 onwards, he is clearly proved by the documents already quoted¹ to have been brother of Thomas abbot of Kelso, William of Langlee, and Ralph of Prymsideloch. In 1493 "Dand Ker of Fernyhirst" becomes surety for Adam Kirktoone, being the earliest mention of him.

He has, 1509, May 5, crown charter of confirmation of half the barony of Oxnam, lands of Heytoun and Maxtoun; 1510 tack of crown lands of Ashiestiel in Selkirkshire; 1509, Nov. 3, safe-conduct to Dandy Car, Ralph Carr, &c. of the Middle Marches, Commissioners of the King of Scots; 1511, Dec. 31, crown charter of half the barony of Oxnam, Mill of Oxnam, &c. to him and Margaret Colville his spouse, daughter and one of the heirs of the late William Colville of Ochiltree, with consent of Robert Colville of Ochiltree, her tutor and curator; 1520,

¹ I am indebted to the kindness of a gentleman well known for his extensive researches into Scottish family history for valuable information on several points connected with the descent of this family, particularly for calling my attention to the unprinted decision of the Lords of Council in 1535, quoted vol. vi. p. 232, which proves Andrew of Fernihirst to have been a younger son of Kerr of Cessford.

Aug. 13, crown charter of parts of West Fenton, the dominical lands of Dirleton, and parts of the barony of Seggie; 1523, Jan. 17, crown charter of the barony of Oxnam to him, his sons Thomas, John, and Robert, and his brothers William and Ralph; 1528, April 20, crown charter of lands of Bedrule, with patronage of the church; 1528, Sept. 5, crown charter of Fernihirst, thus for the first time held direct of the crown; 1540, May 31, crown charter of Fernihirst, Carrosheuch, &c. erected into the barony of Fernihirst. Sir Andrew died in 1545, having, as these charters show, risen from his position by birth as a junior cadet to be a great landowner holding two baronies of the crown.

The Carrosheuch included in the last charter probably is the property which figures in the fictitious pedigree as Kershaugh. Various pieces of land had thus got names from the Kerrs, their owners, as Carshope, Carscleugh, Carsmyre.

Andrew Kerr in 1524 signs a bond to aid the Earl of Angus, warden and lieutenant of Borders.

The commission appointing Andrew Ker in 1528 to treat with the Commissioners of the King of England, designs him "of Fernihirst," but in a similar document of the year following he is styled "Dominus de Fernihirst."

Although Fernihirst retained the property of Oxnam, &c., acquired through his marriage with Margaret Colville, it is proved by the general service of Robert Colville of Cleish to her and to her grandfather, Robert Colville of Oxnam, that she had no surviving issue. Sir Andrew Kerr married secondly, Janet, daughter of Sir Patrick Home of Polworth. His adoption as his heir by the abbot of Kelso, the death in 1501 of his elder brother Walter of Cessford, leaving as his heir his grandson who was a minor, and his own marriage to the co-heiress of the ancient and wealthy family of Colville, placed Andrew Kerr of Fernihirst in the position of ostensible head of the house of Kerr, a position which his descendants have ever since been unwilling to resign. The family arrangements as to property at this period are remarkable, and deserve careful consideration. In none of the successive charters of the Cessford estates, 1474, 1481, 1542, 1553, 1573, is Fernihirst called to the succession, although in the two first-

named Thomas, William, and Ralph three of the younger brothers of Walter of Cessford are named, and in the three later charters Kerr of Prymsideloch heir of Ralph is named, the others having apparently no surviving descendants. Then in the Fernihirst line in 1523 William and Ralph, brothers of Andrew of Fernihirst, are named in a charter to him, being the same who appear in the Cessford charters (Thomas was then abbot of Kelso); but in 1540 the three younger sons only, George, William, and John, of the above Ralph, are included; the eldest, Andrew, being about the same time one of the Cessford heirs, is omitted. Subsequently however a quarrel took place between the families as to the barony of Maxwell, Kerr of Greenhead, who owned the greater part of the lands, refusing to admit that the Earl of Roxburgh was his superior; and when Greenhead and Chatto, his cadet, recorded their arms, it was with the field gules, as descended of Fernihirst, their ancestor Ralph, of Prymsideloch really being elder brother of Sir Andrew, ancestor of Fernihirst. Cavers, who is also descended of Ralph, first of the Greenhead family, took the same tincture.

In the manuscript of Sir George Mackenzie it is said that the field of the Kerr shield originally *gules* was changed to *vert* by James IV., to commemorate one of the Lairds of Cessford who fell fighting valiantly against the English in a *green field*; this foolish story is disproved by the fact that the original tincture of the coat was not gules, but azure; it is so in the Manuscript Rolls of Arms compiled by Sir David Lindsay, Crawford, Sir James Balfour, and Porteus, being all the best authorities. The change to *vert* seems to have been made by the family without authority during the minority of James VI., as it first appears in some heraldic collections of that date, in one of which there is a correction by Sir James Balfour, Lyon King of Arms 1630-54, "make the field azure." In Porteus' MS., probably compiled about 1661, the field is azure, and a note is added by Stacie "field is *vert* now 1672;" that being the date of the institution of the Lyon Register, and Stacie having been a herald, this shows conclusively that the change had then first received official sanction.

Mr. Riddell says that in the earliest Kerr seals he has seen, no armorial seals apparently being in existence of earlier date than

the end of the fifteenth century, the mascles are borne in chief, and they are thus borne as late as the time of the first Earl of Lothian. The elder line of Cessford sometimes placed them in the first and fourth quarters, and at one time they bore the mascles only; this coat is given in more than one manuscript for Kerr of Cessford, and the seal of Andrew of Cessford 1520 has three mascles and in chief a martlet; the latter charge probably taken from the shield of the family of Rutherford to which his mother belonged.

Nisbet conjectures that the unicorn's heads may be a concession by James IV. of part of the royal arms. The facts seem opposed to this theory, as there is no instance in which that charge is to be found so early as that reign; it does not appear in Sir D. Lindsay, though there is proof that it was occasionally carried before the date of his work, and several of the older collections, as Workman's, give one head either with or without mascles in chief. When the mascles were at a later period carried in a separate quarter, three unicorn's heads seem to have become the ordinary bearing. My own opinion is that the unicorn's head was adopted as a token of kinship with the family of Kerr of Samuelston, which failed in the male line about the time that charge first makes its appearance in the Cessford coat. Samuelston bore Argent, a unicorn salient sable; but according to Porteus sometimes a unicorn's head only, and it seems more likely that this bearing was perpetuated by its assumption into the shield of Cessford than that the charge was a royal concession persistently ignored by several compilers of rolls of arms who were kings of arms and heralds.

With regard to the Fernihirst coat and its charges we are able to speak positively. In 1528 it was (Sir J. Balfour) Azure, on a chevron three mullets; in 1532 (Sir R. Forman) the stag's head erased in base had been added, being I have little doubt the old crest of the Colville family, of which Sir Andrew Kerr had married the co-heiress. The modern Colville crest is a hind's head, but in old books it is sometimes blazoned an antelope's head, and a seal of Sir Robert Colville, grandfather of Lady Kerr, has a head, which, being indistinct, has been taken for a swan's head. The stag's head was also used as a crest by the Fernihirst family:

and this double use of the Colville crest would seem to commemorate the accession of property acquired by marriage with the co-heiress, although she left no family. The tincture of the field was altered from azure to gules; and then the stag's head, which seems to have been thought objectionable as looking like a mark of difference (indeed it is called so by Crawford), was discontinued by the family as inconsistent with their claim to the headship of the name.

Mackenzie says the Kerrs of Fernihirst are the elder branch in Scotland, because they bear the same arms as the Kerrs of France, without any difference of tincture or charge. Any such argument does not deserve to be seriously met, as in the twelfth century arms were not hereditary; but to what family in France does he allude? Not to that of La Carre, represented through female descent by the Comte de Saumery, as they, originally Spanish, have arms entirely different from those of Carre de Luzancey in Britany. This line appears to find an author in a Robert Carre, a Scotchman who was in the military service of France early in the sixteenth century, and whose descendants do not seem to have been recognised as noble down to the period of the latest *Reformation de la Noblesse* in 1671. Far from bearing the simple coat, this Carre de Luzancey carried Azure, on a chevron argent three spur rowels gules, on a canton or a lion rampant of the third; the canton is probably an addition allusive to Scottish origin, and the tincture azure, if it proves anything, points to a separation from the main stock before the change to vert and gules was made. But a greater blunder could hardly be made than for an advocate of the house of Fernihirst to rest his case on simplicity of arms, for we have proof, as given above, that the tincture of the field was changed, and the stag's head was dropped to simplify the coat, so as to make it resemble that of the head of a house.

S * * *

THE PENN MANUSCRIPT.

The notice (in p. 87) of Mr. Coleman's pamphlet on the Family of Penn induces me to offer some account of an heraldic manuscript in my possession which will supply many useful materials for the *Armorial of Worcestershire*, which I have now in preparation. This MS. which was compiled apparently towards the end of the seventeenth century, is in small 4to. and formerly belonged to the late Mr. Courthope, Somerset Herald.

The first portion of the volume is occupied by a very valuable armorial of the county of Worcester containing about 430 coats of arms both in trick and blason, entitled "A Catalogue of all the Nobilitie and Gentry of Worcestershire, with their Armes and blason, illustrated with short phrases of History." The other portion is a recondite treatise on Heraldry, to which is prefixed the following title-page:—

THE MISTERY OF MISTERIES; or, *the Secrets of Heraldry discovered*; wherein is declared the signification of things born in Coats of Armorie, and more espescially of plain dead things, by the many formes and fashions, modelled and shaped out into severall sorts by points and lines. And how to give Judgement upon the bearing of a Coat of Armes, by comparing the things born with the foregoing discourse.

Of the so-called "short phrases of History" with which the *Armorial* is said to be "illustrated," these may serve as specimens.

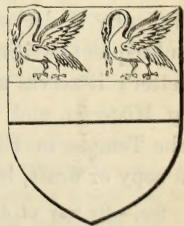
LITTLETON OF NANTON (*sic*)¹

Beareth argent a cheveron betweene three escallops sable. The first bearer may heare be said to be a faithfull subject to his sovereigne, who would rather die then submit to the King's enemies, which may be so compared by this shell fish, which will first be broken rather then yeild to be opened the wrong way.

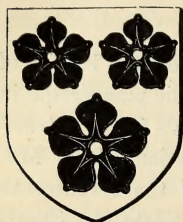


LECHMORE

Beareth gules a fess and two pelicans in cheife or vulned proper. Having had much troubles by his warr to his country's loss, having holpen them to a more settled condition he is not fully satisfied in it for the losse of their blood, but condoles their condition, resolves to bring y^m to better refreshment or further losse to himselfe.



¹ The Lytteltons of Nauntun Beauchamp were a junior branch of those of Frankley. This MS. gives "Littleton of Frankley" further on, their arms being those of *Westcote*, Argent, a bend cottised sable within a border gules bezantée.



SEABRIGHT

Beareth argent three cinquefoyles peirced sable. Having many wayes for comfort to cure the breath of a peace, and finding no probability for continuance, but being pierc't with resistance, heightens him to revenge, proceeds in severall degrees, and holding his vigour to defeat them, at last brings them to a dismall finishing.

These comments are about as mysterious and enigmatical as those of the older writers, whom the writer probably deemed it clever to imitate; but still some suspicion may be entertained that he had in view the personal characters of the living representatives of each family, and their conduct during the political struggles of the seventeenth century. To every coat a similar fanciful explanation is attached.

Of the "*Mistery of Misteries*" there are no less than three different versions bound up in the volume, only one being complete, and in each there are slight verbal variations. I append the commencement of the third:—

What Heraldry is I shall not stand to discover, it being so richly set forth and so largely discoursed of in so great a measure by so many renowned and worthy persons who have wrought much to the advancement of this heroicall and noble science. Neither shall I endeavour to deduce its antiquitie, which must be very old, as that famous Herald Mr. Guillium opened.

The third version is evidently the more finished performance, but it proceeds no further than "THE CHIEF." The second terminates still more abruptly, and is followed by a leaf containing some additions to the account of the author's family (presently to be noticed). This leaf is an old letter signed with the initials J. P., requesting "Bro. William" to send "that he promised (probably money) by the carrier," and to give the bearer a quart of ale. I have had considerable difficulty in decyphering this letter, for it is almost obliterated by the subsequent writing. In like manner the writer has utilized another letter; it serves as a fly-leaf to divide the *Armorial* from the *Mistery of Misteries*, and is addressed to "Mr. John Playford, bookseller at the Temple in Fleete Street." Unfortunately it is unsigned, for it is a copy or draft, but I here give it *in extenso*:—

Sir,—By way of discourse there was a Gentleman certified me that you had a greate desire (if you could get Mr. Morley's introduction) to sett it in press. If you keepe in the same minde, and have not lightened of it, send me word, and what you would giue for it; for there is a friend of mine hath it who would part with it for a certaine sume of moneye; so desiring your answer, I rest—

June 5th, 1664.

This appears to refer to some unpublished work by a Mr. Morley, called "The Introduction to"

The title-page of "*The Mistery of Misteries*" is likewise written upon the back of a rude draft of a letter (unsigned) containing several interlineations and alterations addressed to some "lady of quality," setting forth the writer's "deplorable condition, and his weak and infirm state." He entreats her ladyship to compassionate his mean condition, and to send him "ffourty shillings" to buy him a "suite of cloathes," by the hand of one of her "worthye servants," and (he adds) "I will send you a note for the receiving the same from our treasurer out of my sallory."

The name of the author of this remarkable MS. is not given, but for various reasons I take him to have been one John Penn, and a native of Worcestershire.

That his surname was Penn he himself informs us (as will shortly appear), but my only reasons—not very cogent reasons I must confess—for supposing his baptismal name to have been *John*, are that, besides the initials J. P. attached to the letter to his brother William, there is a loose scrap of paper in the volume containing some memoranda, on the back of which is written "John Penne." Moreover there was a person of both these names who about the same period compiled a manuscript called "*Rudiments of Heraldry, or blazon of Gentreyes Arms of severall Countyes*," in which the bearings of Worcestershire families are introduced. This manuscript was advertised for sale in 1842 by Thomas Rodd, the well known bookseller, but in whose possession it now is I have not been able to ascertain.

The author of my MS. (whoever he was) was a staunch Royalist, and in his frequent allusions to the "late dismall warrs," and to the iconoclastic propensities of the Parliamentary soldiers, invariably styles Cromwell a usurper, and Charles I a "blessed" king, or a "martyr."

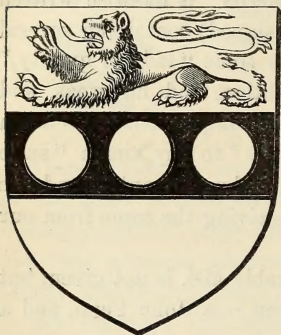
In the *Mistery of Misteries* he introduces the shield of the Penns as an illustration of "plaine things" (whatever that may mean), as follows, the 2nd and 3rd quarters being, he informs us, an "augmentation of honour:"

OF PLAINE THINGS.

He beareth two coates quarterly, the first *argent*, on a *fess sable* three plates, the second *gules*, a cross quarterpierced *paled or* and *fess argent*, the third as the second, the last as the first, by the name of Penn. The mettle is the token of prooffe that he being a peaceable and princely spirited man, on(e) that was mild, sober, and just in his dealings, and moderate and civill in his cariage with others, a well qualified and religious man, loving and charitable to those of the true church, and carefull to preserve peace, and by his valour to press desturbers that caused the breach. And his cullor is sable that thereby he was a sollid man on taking a seasonable time for the going on in any affaires, &c. &c.

and so on, every ordinary, every charge, and every colour having some mysterious import. But, as the elaborate and not very lucid interpretation fills several pages, I omit it.

In the armorial part of the volume also we have the shield of



PENN OF HARBROW,

In the parish of Churchill, neere Starbridge. Beareth *argent*, on a *fesse sable* three plates, in cheife a *lyon passant gules*, and wass standing thus in the beginning of our late warrs in the said church window, and there remaineth if it be not ruinated by the late usurpers, as well as others.

The admirers of the poet Shenstone will not need to be reminded of those beautiful lines of his on the extinction of the ancient family of the Penns of Harborough, from whom he was maternally descended.

Their old half-timbered mansion still exists at Harborough (or Harberrow as it is sometimes written), and the rooks still caw as of yore among its ancient and umbrageous elms. He tells us (Eleg. xv.)

'Twas here in happier times this virtuous race,
Of milder merit, fix'd their calm retreat;
War's deadly crimson had forsook the place,
And Freedom fondly lov'd the chosen seat.

The Penns flourished at Harborough for full four hundred years: the last male heir died at the early age of twenty-nine on 31st Dec. 1731, his father surviving him, as the poet tells us, but a few days:

On his pale corse the sixth sad morning rose.

Edmund de Penne witnessed a deed dated 42 Edw. III. (1368) Richard Penne of Harborough was a benefactor to the Cathedral Church of Worcester and to the parishes of Hagley, Clent, Pedmore, Belbroughton, Churchill, &c. His will, dated 1470, is in part quoted by Nash, the county historian, *sub* Churchill, from the original then in the possession of William Dolman of Harborough. Richard Penn and Joan his wife, both kneeling, the same writer informs us, are represented in one of the windows in Churchill church; as Shenstone poetically expresses it:

Sketch'd on the lattice of th' adjacent fane
Their suppliant hands implore the reader's prayer.

William Penn of Harborough, gent. *per antiquâ stirpe oriundus* as asserted on his monument in Hagley church, married Mary daughter

of William Tristram¹ of Oldswinford, and had issue, besides the son above named, three daughters, Anne, Mary, and Sarah. The last, in compliance with whose will her father's monument was erected, died unmarried in 1733 aged 35. Anne the eldest became the wife of Thomas Shenstone² of the Leasowes in the adjoining parish of Halesowen, and was mother of the amiable poet; and Mary married the Rev. Thomas Dolman, Incumbent of Broom, by whom she was mother of, it is presumed, the William Dolman who lived at Harborough in Nash's time, and of a daughter Mary, to whom the poet was in early life attached.

The antiquity of the family of Penn is thus indisputable; but, as

No wild ambition fir'd their gentle breast

To swell with empty sounds a spotless name,

they recorded no pedigree at the Heralds' Visitations, and probably "writ themselves yeomen."

¹ William Tristram was one of the sons of the Rev. Thomas Tristram, Rector of Belbroughton, by his second wife, a daughter of . . . Blick, of Bromsgrove. He was, says an old MS., a very ingenious man, and invented the first round glass-house in these parts, and greatly improved the art of making flint glass, and of purifying iron for making steel. This family was for several generations of Moor Hall, Belbroughton.

² The marriage settlement of Thomas Shenstone and Anne Penn bears date January 6, 1713. It is an Indenture between William Shenstone, of the parish of Halesowen, yeoman, of the first part; Thomas Shenstone, of the same parish, yeoman, younger son of the said William, and Anne Penn, spinster, daughter of William Penn, of Harberrow, in the parish of Hagley, gent., of the second part; the said William Penn of the third part; and Roger Waldron, of Walton, in the parish of Clent, gent., and John Shenstone, of the said parish of Halesowen, yeoman, of the fourth part. By it is settled "all that messuage or tenement, with barns, stables, &c. called the Leasowes, formerly in the possession or occupation of one Thomas Taylor, but now in the possession of the said William Shenstone." William Shenstone was a mark's-man; the others all signed their names. This document is among Mr. Lea-Smith's evidences at Halesowen Grange, as are also the following relating to the Shenstone family:—

1710. Deed Poll whereby William Shenstone, in consideration of the natural love and affection, &c. towards his son Thomas, grants to him a piece of land in Halesowen parish. Signed Will^m X Shenstone.

Attested by Ann X Underhill.

Jeremiah X Branken.

Elijah Vnderhill.

Anne Underhill was perhaps a Shenstone. In Halesowen churchyard is a stone with this inscription:—

"Here lieth the body of ANNE, wife of ELIJAH UNDERHILL; she departed this life Dec. 3, 1714, aged about 60." (Some verses.)

1732, 31st July. Administration to the effects of Anne Shenstone granted to John Spencer, guardian of William Shenstone (the poet) a minor.

Their arms were the same as those recorded to Penn of Gloucester, Salop, Wilts, and Bucks (of whom was the famous founder of Pennsylvania) with the addition of a red passant lion in chief. In the Harl. MS. 1241, at fo. 128, is a long pedigree of a Shropshire family of Penn, bearing the fesse and roundles, but it does not show the connection of the Harborough family.¹

Harborough Hall (now occupied by Philip Williams, Esq.) belongs to the Scotts of Great Barr, representatives of the Dolman family, Sir Joseph Scott the first Baronet of Barr having married Margaret daughter and heiress of Edward Whitby by Mary his wife, daughter and heiress of the Rev. John Dolman, Rector of Aldridge, who was, I believe, a brother of the husband of Mary Penn.²

In what degree the author of my manuscript may have been related to this ancient family, I regret my inability to explain; but the following details of the fortunes and misfortunes of the Penns are so peculiarly interesting that I make no apology for extracting them. Assuredly "war's deadly crimson," which the poet says forsook their ancestral hall at Harborough, was conspicuously present here. I have modernized the spelling throughout.

Being with some persons of quality, and much quibbling upon one another's name, they made a reflection to the name of Penn that it was but a scribbling thing and at the best but a piece of a quill. Another answered, "Nay, it was of some fame, for it was the *Pen of a ready writer*."

Our author defended himself with many ingenious and abstruse arguments. First he declared that a pen was the first thing that God created, "with which he writ the general concerns of his whole decree, and full sum of the whole creation;" but his own name had nothing to do with a quill, for, as Mr. Camden in his *Remaines* saith, "it signifieth a high place on the top of a hill."

Haply some of this name might have come in with the Romans, as there are several of them in the kingdom, as in the county of Cornwall there is one, a gentleman who bears *Sable, 6 fleur de luces, twice three, barwise, argent*.

As for our beginning, I own it to proceed from the Britons, our estates lying amongst them, and in the marches of the same, which anciently belonged to Penn-house, before that it was divided and scattered by many branches into several counties, as some into Shropshire as Ashford, but whether it be enjoyed by any of the name now I know not, and some other places in that county; and also Dunkley in Staffordshire, but that is changed into another name by the match of a daughter; and Penn Orchard

¹ See it hereafter, p. 142.

² The Rev. John Dolman was a son of the Rev. Nathaniel Dolman, Rector of Aldridge, who died in 1692. Shaw (*History of Staffordshire*) says that Mrs. (afterwards Lady) Scott was second cousin to Mary Dolman of Broom, the poet's first cousin.

in the same county, but whether it be in the name I cannot tell. As also Worcester-shire hath also several places of good estates belonging to our name, as the Penns,¹ the Peathouse, the Pigeon House, and Bellbroughton in the parish of Hanbury² (*sic*), and further in the beginning of the reign of King Charles the First, by whose wars came our fall, as thus,—for my grandfather being much troubled with the beginners of rebellion as then were, and being in company with some of the gentry about settling things for government in city and county in defence of the King, Church, and State, was desired to be a partaker in the same, and presently became a martial to Col. William Sandys, Governor of Hartlebury Castle, and by him was also made receiver and paymaster to his regiment. After that, Sir Martin Sandys, being then Governor of the City of Worcester, made choice of my father to be Capt. for St. Andrew's ward

¹ The Penns at Belbroughton belonged to Penn. See Coleman's pamphlet on the *Family of Penn*, p. 16, a note of the will in 1591 of Gilbert Penn of that place, scythe-smith. This is an ancient trade there, and Belbroughton scythes, more especially *Waldron's*, are known all over the world. In 1713 Francis Highway was a scythe-smith at a small hamlet called Drayton in Chaddesley parish, not above half a-mile from Belbroughton, and he or his son of the same name was high sheriff of Worcestershire in 1755. William Waldron too, a member of the scythe-smith family of Waldron, but who was himself a banker, was sheriff in 1795. The trade is a good one and in no way derogatory to the dignity of a gentleman. Gilbert Penn was in 1632 trustee of a charity school at Chaddesley. In 1711 William Penn was a trustee of the same; and in 1713 the surviving trustees, one of whom was William Penn, exchanged certain charity lands with Francis Highway, scythe-smith. Gilbert Penn, yeoman, by will dated 21 Dec. 1653, gave 26s. to the poor of Chaddesley, payable out of a certain estate at Belbroughton called Moorfields. This will is not mentioned in Coleman's pamphlet. My authority is the Charity Commissioners' report.

² Further on in the volume, written partly on the back of the letter to "Bro. Willm," and partly upon the letter itself, is a fragment of what I may call a study for the above account of the name and family of Penn. In several respects it agrees *verb. et lit.* with the above, but the following is additional: "The chief house hath been lost long since, yet the places belonging to it are these, Harborough, the Peat House, the Pigeon House, and Penn Hill in Worcestershire, Beauchamp's Court House before it came to the worthy family of the Liggons, who, buying it of one of our forefathers, were enjoined to pay 20 pounds per annum to all living descended from him or by match acquired the name, which was so continued for several generations, and the last that was so paid was to Anne Penn the wife of Thomas Penn my grandfather in the reign of King Charles the First by Lady Ligann, the mother of Sir William Ligann [who] after was married to one Mr. Kightley; but, our country house being rifled and ransacked for being officers for the blessed King Charles the First, the writings were lost, so that at the Restoration, things being demanded, he desires to show our right to it or bring our witnesses to it, but, finding none living, he would not yield to pay anything, so that in losing the one and life of the other it rested." Nash informs us that Thomas Lygon had Beauchamp's Court, Powick, in marriage with Anne daughter and coheirress of Richard Lord Beauchamp of Powick. The Sir William Lygon referred to by Penn married Elizabeth daughter and heiress of John Pledwell, and she married secondly Samuel Knightley, who is called "of Beauchamp's Court," in the splendid pedigree of Knightley, printed in Dr. Howard's *Mis-*

in the City, who was as free to embrace it, and undertook it, performing all duties belonging to his place; and at last summoned out by commission to service to go and take Stourton Castle in Staffordshire, which he did, and with his company besieged it, battered down the castle gates and entered himself first into it, bidding them follow, and falling to desperate service they quickly conquered it and came off victors; but shortly after, in a skirmish near that place, he and some others were killed, and he interred in the body of the church of Wolverhampton, which was then a demi-cathedral and had a pretty choir. My uncle was a lieutenant of horse in Capt. Gunter's troop that belonged to Hartlebury Castle; who having been upon several services, was at last killed near Kinver in this county¹ and interred in the body of that church, but my grandfather surviving them continuing in the Castle at Hartlebury were at last besieged, and, after many hot onsets by storm and battering by cannons and no hope of relief, Chester and Oxford and other places taken and surrendered and Worces-[ter] being then besieged, they surrendered upon conditions to pass with bag and baggage, and having not marched a mile but they were all seized upon and battled very sharply at such an unawares that they were immediately routed, some killed and others enforced to fly, and all taken from them, where my grandfather being with books and goods in carts was enforced to part with horse and all to save his life, and to trudge away on foot, and after a season he being by the sequestrators and grand committee fined for the King's rents, having before mortgaged several estates to raise moneys to pay the soldiery for the enemy, the Rump Parliament's forces grown so strong and that blessed King's so weak, they could go to fetch none, neither could the tenants bring in any for the scouting soldiers, but were taken and imprisoned, and what moneys they had evermore forced from them. Thus we fell under the cloud, but he, being sued for the King's rents, was by them at the Exchequer quickly cast, and the moneys to be paid, and so, as he had mortgaged some before, he then must sell, as he did, three estates outright, and one mortgaged so deep he could scarcely have a sufficiency for himself.

I was with my aunt in the city, and when his gracious Majesty King Charles the Second with his army from Scotland came unto it at the fight, we were so ransacked by plunder that we had not anything left; and, after seeking for to regain some small dues that were of lands left elsewhere, when we gave the demand of it, they presently gave a denial of satisfying, and demand to shew our right to it, but the writings being lost at the fight and witnesses dead, we could obtain nothing, and at the Restoration the books of accounts for the payment of the soldiers and writings of the sale of lands lost, I ceased from moving any further.

This long extract proves conclusively that the author of this curious production was a Mr. Penn, but there is nothing to show how he was related to the Harborough family. He was, it seems, the grandson of a Thomas Penn by Anne his wife, and he had a brother William.

cellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. But Nash says Sir William married Elizabeth daughter of Edmund Knightley of Grandborough, co. Warwick, which lady died in 1631, and was buried at Malvern.

¹ Kinver or Kinfare is in Staffordshire, a few miles from Stourbridge. Stourton Castle is in Kinver parish.

The name of Penn is not altogether extinct in this neighbourhood, but I am not aware that any of the name claim descent from the Harborough family.

A William Penn of Bromsgrove, gent. married Margaret daughter of Henry Cookes (of the Bentley family); she was living in 1683; and Mary eldest daughter of a William Penn of Belbroughton was married in 1728 to Thomas Smith of Hunnington in Halesowen, gent. I recently met also with the two following entries in the parish register of St. Helen's Worcester :—

Henry Penne and Eliz. Redinge marr. 20 Aug. 1632.

Anne d. of John Penn bap. 4 July, 1630.

But I suppose that a tolerable pedigree of the Penns of Harborough might be compiled from the parish registers of Hagley and Churchill.

Stourbridge.

H. SYDNEY GRAZEBROOK.

THE DESCENDANTS OF GABRIEL FULTHORPE,

DEDUCED THROUGH JUSTICE, DORMAN, AND LONGRIDGE, TO GOOCH;

AND A PEDIGREE OF LONGRIDGE.

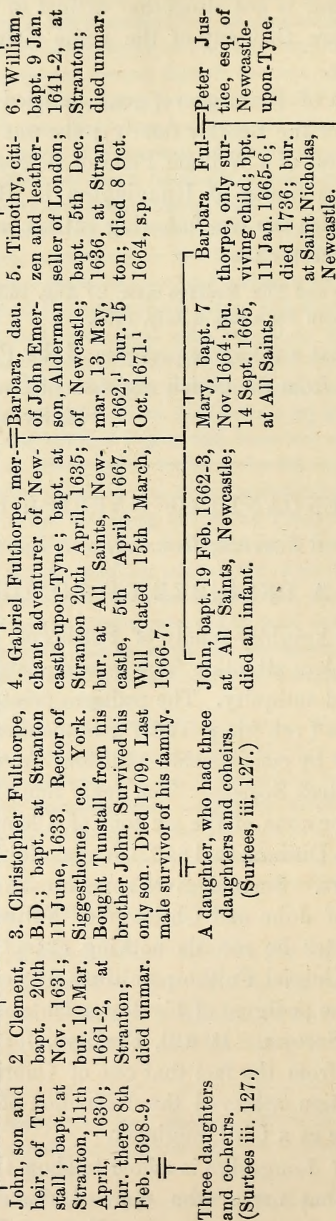
The ancient and knightly family of Fulthorpe, of Tunstall, in Durham, has received less attention from genealogists than many families of inferior rank and antiquity. The pedigree printed by Surtees, in his *History of Durham* (vol. iii. p. 126-7), is manifestly incomplete, and could be improved by considerable additions from wills already published by the Surtees Society. The male line of Fulthorpe became extinct in 1709, for none of the six sons of Clement Fulthorpe, Esq. High Sheriff of co. Durham in 1646, left male issue, although three of them left daughters. Surtees gives some account of the descendants of the daughters of John and Christopher Fulthorpe, but of Gabriel Fulthorpe's daughter he records nothing except her baptism. The representation of Gabriel Fulthorpe ultimately vested in the family of Longridge, and the pedigree of his descendants will serve as a desirable addition to Surtees. It will, I believe, for many readers gain increased interest from the fact that one of Gabriel's descendants has in our own generation achieved the distinction of a Baronetcy by his skill and enterprise as a Civil Engineer.

The Pedigree of Longridge is added to show the connection of the two persons of that name who married descendants of Gabriel Fulthorpe.

EDMOND CHESTER WATERS.

Arms of Fulthorpe, Argent, a cross moline sable.

Clement Fulthorpe, esq. of Tunstall, co. Durham, High \equiv 1 w. Isabel, dau. of Sir John Calverley, knt. of Sheriff of co. Durham, 1646; living a Justice of the Littleburn; mar. 20 Nov. 1628.
Peace, aged 61, in 1666.



Taylor Dorman, M.D. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; \equiv Mary Justice, only child; born 31 Jan. 1687-8; mar. 19 Nov. 1711. died 28 April, 1720.

a

<p>^a</p> <p>Robert. Mark. Barbara. Fulthorpe.</p> <p>All four died in infancy.</p>		<p>Mary Dorman, only surviving—Michael Longridge, gent. of Newburn-on-Tyne; born 21st Apr. 1720; mar. 17 June, 1741; died 19th Dec. 1788.</p>		<p>Michael Longridge, gent. of Newburn-on-Tyne; born 21 April; bapt. 20 May, 1718, at Newburn; d. 21 June; bur. 25 June, 1769, at Bishop's Wearmouth.</p>
<p>Anna, — Thomas Longridge, only — 2nd dau. of surviving son; born 31 Jan. 1743, at Newburn; died 1765, at Tillicoultry.</p>		<p>Anne, born — Daniel Luck-hurst, 13 Aug. 1742; died 26 Oct. 1814.</p>		<p>Barbara, born 14th — John Gooch, of Beccles, Suffolk, yeoman; born at Kingsfield, near Beccles, 11th Aug. 1746; died 24th Feb. 1818; bur. at Kensington.</p>
<p>1. Jane.</p>		<p>4. Daniel, died an infant.</p>		<p>6. John Gooch, gent.; born 17 — Anna, dau. of Thomas Longridge, Mar. 1783; mar. at St. George's, Hanover Square, 23 Dec. 1805; d. at Worcester, 28 Aug. 1834; bur. at Claines, co. Worcester.</p>
<p>2. Michael.</p>		<p>5. Mary Anne.</p>		<p>7. Anna, dau. of Thomas Longridge, esq. of Gateshead-on-Tyne; born 30 July; bapt. 28 Aug. 1783, at Gateshead; died 24 Nov. 1863; bur. at Claines.</p>
<p>3. Elizabeth.</p>		<p>6. Anna Longridge.</p>		<p>7. Mary Anne.</p>
<p>1. Barbara, born 2nd May, 1807; died unmarried 18th Feb. 1869.</p>		<p>2. Thos. Longridge Gooch, eldest son, civil engineer; bo. 1 Nov. 1808.</p>		<p>8. George Henry, born 16 Sept. 1820; civil engineer.</p>
<p>3. Elizabeth.</p>		<p>4. Jane Longridge.</p>		<p>9. Frances.</p>
<p>5. John Viret Gooch, born 29 June, 1812, civil engineer.</p>		<p>6. Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., of Fulthorpe House, Paddington, and Clewer Park, Berks; born 24 Aug. 1816; civil engineer; created a Baronet Nov. 10, 1866; M.P. for Cricklade.</p>		<p>10. William Frederic.</p>

¹ At All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PEDIGREE OF LONGRIDGE.

ARMS (from the Monument of Thomas Longridge, gent. 1725, at Newburn). Per pale argent and gules, three fleurs de lis counterchanged.

Michael Longridge, yeoman, of Newburn on Tyne. Held five farms on lease—Elizabeth. in Newburn and Walbottle, temp. Charles II. from the Duchess of Somerset. Executrix Buried at Newburn 10th March, 1716. Will dated 4th March, 1716, and 1716. proved at Durham.

1. William, bapt. 7th May, 1682;	2. Susanna, bapt. 11th Dec. 1683;	3. Anne, bapt. 29th Sept. 1707;	4. Cuthbert, bapt. 28th February 1685-6; bur. 18th Aug. 1687.	5. Michael Longridge of Newburn, gent.; bapt. 29th July, 1688. Admitted to the freedom of Newcastle 1709. Died 1726. Will at Durham.	6. Elizabeth, bapt. 24th Oct. 1690; bur. 26th Oct. 1690.	7. Thomas Longridge, gent. of Walbottle in Newburn; bapt. 30th May, 1692; died 18 Dec.; buried 25th Dec. 1725, M. I. at Newburn. Administration granted to widow at Durham 1 Feb. 1725-6.
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LONGRIDGE of Newburn.

1. Michael Longridge, gent. of Walbottle in Newburn; bapt. 20 May, 1718; on Tyne; died 19 Dec. 1788, aged 68. died 21 June, 1769.

2. William, born 21st Oct. 1719; died unmar. 12 Feb. 1744. M. I. at Newburn.

3. Elizabeth, born 17th July, 1722; died young unmar.

4. George Longridge of Sunderland, merchant; bapt. 15 Sept. 1723; mar. at St. John's, Newcastle, 17 April, 1750; died 2 March; bur. 5 March, 1759, at Sunderland.

5. Jane, dau. and coheir of Thomas Fletcher, esq. of Rothbury Hall, Northumberland, merchant adventurer of Newcastle; bapt. at St. John's, Newcastle, 16th May, 1717; bur. 24 Feb. 1732.

Pedigree I.

Jane, dau. and coheir, 2 w. = Thomas Longridge, = 1 w. Jane, dau. of Gilbert of Richard Fletcher, esq. of esq. of Gateshead. Moss, gent. of Sunderland; Rothbury Hall; bapt. at on-Tyne; bapt. 21 Sept. 1751; died 6 Aug. 1776; died 28 Feb. 1788. M. I. at Gateshead.

Thomas Longridge, = 1 w. Jane, dau. of Gilbert of Sunderland; bapt. 9 June, 1752; mar. 6 Aug. 1776; died 28 Feb. 1788. M. I. at Gateshead.

George Longridge of Sunderland, gent.; married; bur. 5th October, 1779.

Michael Longridge, gent. of Hunter's Hall, Sunderland; bapt. 3rd Aug. 1757; died 17 April, 1815.

LONGRIDGE of Bedlington.

Jane, sist. and coh. = John Hawks, esq. of Gateshead-on-Tyne; bapt. 10 May, 1779; mar. 26th March, 1790; died at Paris 24 Feb. 1830; M. I. at Gateshead.

Frances, sist. and coh.; bapt. 10 May, 1779; mar. William Leaviss, esq. Major in the Northumberland Militia.

Thomas, died infant; bur. 12 July, 1782.

George Henry Longridge of Gateshead, esq.; bapt. 22 Nov. 1780; died 31 July, 1839, unmar. Founder of the Longridge Scholarship in the London University.

Anna, sist. and coh. = John Gooch, gent.; bapt. 28 Aug. 1783; died 24 Nov. 1863. Aug. 1834.

Gooch of Clewer, Bart.

Pedigree I.

WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS OF LONGRIDGE IN THE REGISTRY AT
DURHAM.

Will of Michael Longridge of Newburn, yeoman, dated 4 March, 1716. To my eldest son Michael Longridge my four farms in Newburn, which I hold on lease from the Duke and Duchess of Somerset. To my son Thomas Longridge my farm and lands at Walbottle, which I hold on lease from the same Duke and Duchess. To my loving daus. Susanna Barker and Ann Wales £40 each for a legacy. To my wife Elizabeth for her life my dwelling-house at Newburn and the two cottages westward of it. The residue of goods and chattels, bedding, linen, plate, ready money, stock of malt, and all other my personal estate whatsoever, I give to my said wife and appoint her to be my sole executrix. Proved at Durham 1716.

Administration of the effects of Thomas Longridge of Walbottle, gentleman, was granted at Durham 1 Feb. 1725-6, to his widow Jane Longridge. Her sureties in the administration bond were Michael Fairlam of Delaval, yeoman, and William Law, junior, of Newburn Hall, gent.

Administration of the effects of George Longridge of Sunderland, merchant, was granted at Durham 12 March, 1759, to his widow Jane Longridge.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a monument on the right side of the chancel of the church at Newburn-on-Tyne, with a bust on the top and the arms of Longridge, Per pale arg. and gu. three fleurs de lis counterchanged. "Here rests the Body of Mr. THOMAS LONGRIDGE of Walbottle, who died 18 Dec. 1725, aged 33. His charity, goodnature, and benevolence procured him y^e love and esteem of all, and rendered his death universally lamented.

"Also near this place lyeth WILLIAM, his son, who died 12 Feb. 1744, aged 25 years.

"MICHAEL, son of Mr. Michael Longridge of Walbottle, died 2 Feb. 1747, aged six weeks."

On a tombstone inclosed by rails in the old churchyard of St. Mary's, Gateshead :

THOMAS LONGRIDGE, Esq. died 4 Oct. 1803, aged 51.

"JANE, first wife of the above, died 28 Feb. 1788, aged 35.

"JANE, his second wife, died 6 Aug. 1799, aged 49.

"This stone was erected by the surviving children of Thomas Longridge as a tribute of filial affection.

"GEORGE HENRY, the only son of the above Thomas Longridge, died 31 July, 1839, aged 58 years."

PEDIGREE OF PENNE, OF STOCKTON, SALOP.

(See before, p. 136.)

From Harl. MS. 1241, p. 128.

ARMS: Argent, on a fess sable three plates.

Sir William Penne, knt. = Jane, dau. to Ririd Voel,
Lord of the Br[yne]. of Lodfoll.

Sir Hugh Penne, knt.	= Jane, dau. to Jer. Goch ap Bleddin ap Kinvan.	Arthur Penne, of London.	William Penne.	Lancelot Penne, 4 sonne.
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Sir Hugh Penne, knt.	= Agnes, dau. to Sir Peter Corbett, knt. of Lee.	2. Nicholas Penne, of Chester.	3. John Penne.	Richard.
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Sir Humph. Penne, of the Bryne, knt.	= Alice, dau. to Symond Mynde, of Myndton, knt.	David.	William.	Richard.	Lewis.
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Madock Penne, Lord of y ^e Bryne.	= Agnes, dau. to Morcidige (<i>per- haps Meredith</i>) ap Saide Hard.	Elias.	William.	Hugh.
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Madock Vychan ap Madock Penne, of the Bryne.	= Ardon, dau. to Elidure ap Rees Saice.
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Madock Penne, of y ^e Bryne.	= Sionett, dau. to Einion ap Jevan ap Ninian ap Kenwicke ap Ruallon.
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Thomas Penne, of Stockton.	= Jonett, dau. and heir to Walter Hoord, of Stockton.	John Penne, M ^r of Arts.	Sir Wm. Penne, knt.
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John Penne, of Stockton.	= Margaret, dau. and heir to Walter ap Shenkin ap Holl ap Mer'd ap Einion.	Jenkin.	Thomas.
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Richard Penne.	= Lowry, dau. to D'd Lloyd ap Sir Griffith Vaughan.	Sionett uxor Jevan ap Ll'n ap Griffith.
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John Penne, of Stockton.	= Eliza. dau. to D'd ap Morris ap Hughe ap Wattkin of Wen- lock.	David.	Hugh.	Elizabeth uxor Ririd ap Jo ⁿ ap Ririd of Vndlee.
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Humphrey Penne, of Stockton.	= Sioned, dau. to Hugh Brey ap Jo ⁿ ap D'd Brey.	Oliver Pen.	Maud.
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Hugh Penne, 2 sonne.	= Bridgett, dau. and heir to Jevan ap D'd ap Holl Vychan.	Richard Penne, 1600.	Katherine, dau. to Jo ⁿ Harris, of Stockton.	John. Oliver. Richard.	Eliza. uxor Tho. Waters. Joane, uxor Thomas Webb.
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Francis, ob. s.p.	John Penne.	Edmond Penne, 1610.	= Elizabeth, dau. to Hugh Mutton.	Bridgett, uxor Jo ⁿ ap Robt. ap Wm.	Sara.	Elizabeth.
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Francis Penne.	Katherine.	Bridgett.	Edward Penne.
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I.

FAIRFAX OF WALTON.

The elaborate Pedigrees of Fairfax which appeared in our last volume were compiled by Mr. CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B. Author of the *Life of the Great Lord Fairfax*, to be circulated privately among his friends, to whom he presented them as a companion to that work ; and it was with a very grateful sense of his kindness that we received his permission to place them in this Miscellany. No one can peruse them without perceiving that they have been collected with much care and research ; and that they form an aggregation of important and authentic memorials, drawn from the best sources of information. As regards the very earliest portion of the Pedigree, we understand that his authority was the *Analecta Fairfaxiana*, the MS. work of CHARLES FAIRFAX, one of the many antiquaries of the race (see vol. vi. p. 400), and the contemporary and friend of the industrious Dodsworth. It is undeniable, however, that modern genealogists have some advantages over those of an older day, particularly in access to documentary evidence preserved in public custody, and in the present case such has been the good fortune of Mr. ROBERT H. SKAIFE, of York, who has paid great attention to the genealogy of Fairfax, with a view to a *History of the Ainsty of York*. This gentleman has favoured us with many valuable corrections to the pedigree ; and so important indeed are they in regard to the earlier descents that we consider it desirable to reprint the pages 385—396 of our last volume. EDIT. H. and G.]

HENRY FAIRFAX,* had a son John.

[JOHN FAIRFAX, had a son Richard.

[I. RICHARD FAIRFAX (A.D. 1205), possessed lands at Askham, near York, in 1205. He had a son William.

V. WILLIAM FAIRFAX (A.D. 1212), married Alice, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Bugthorp, and had a son William.

* Said, in the *Analecta Fairfaxiana*, to have come from Torcester, in Northumberland, to have removed thence to Lincolnshire, and finally of Yorkshire.

- V. WILLIAM FAIRFAX (A.D. 1249), was Bailiff of York in 1249. He purchased the manor of Walton, near Thorparch, from Peter de Bruce. He married Mary, widow of Walter Flower, a nephew of St. Robert of Knaresborough, and had a son Thomas.
- VI. THOMAS FAIRFAX, of York and Walton, was dead in the 45th Henry III. (1260-1).^{*} He married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Henry de Sezevaux, mayor of York, and by her (who re-married John de Camera,[†] bailiff of York, and was living in 1294), had issue :—
- I. JOHN, his successor.
 - II. Thomas, living in 1294.
 - III. William, living in 1314.
 - IV. Bego, treasurer of York Minster, died in 1281.
Margaret,[‡] wife of John de Banewell.
- VII. JOHN FAIRFAX, of Walton (1261-1314), married Clarissa, daughter and heiress of William (son of William) Scott, of Thorparch, by Constance, daughter and co-heiress of Roger Bruce, of Walton, by whom he had a son and heir.
- VIII. THOMAS FAIRFAX, of Walton, who was living in 1349. He married Elizabeth,[§] daughter of Sir Ivo de Etton, of Gilling, and sister of Thomas de Etton, by whom he had issue :
- I. WILLIAM, his successor.
 - II. Thomas.
 - III. John, rector of Hawnby, Gilling, and Prestcote, died in 1393.
(Will in Test. Ebor. Surtees Soc. i. 186.)

^{*} Rot. Pip. Ebor. 45 Hen. III.

[†] York Corporation Papers, vol. ii. p. 914.

[‡] Addit. MSS. Brit. Mus. 26,737, fo. 113.

[§] 19 Aug. 1349. John Dayvill and others grant the manor of Walton, etc., to Thomas Fairfax and Elizabeth his wife, for their lives ; rem. to William, son of said Thomas and Elizabeth, in tail male ; rem. to Thomas, brother of said William, in tail male ; rem. to John, brother of said William and Thomas, in tail male ; rem. to Thomas de Etton and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of said Thomas Fairfax and Elizabeth his wife, for their lives ; rem. to Thomas, son of said Thomas and Elizabeth de Etton ; rem. to the right heirs of the aforesaid Thomas Fairfax. (York Corporation Papers, vol. ii. p. 1014.)

Margaret, prioress of Nun Monkton, living in 1397.

Mary }
Alice } Nuns at Sempringham in 1393.

Clarissa, wife of William Palmes,* of Naburn, in 1348.

Agnes, wife of Thomas de Marton,† in 1336.

Elizabeth, married, before 1349, Thomas de Etton, grandson of the above-mentioned Sir Ivo de Etton.

IX. WILLIAM FAIRFAX, of Walton, married, before 1349, Ellen, daughter of John Roucliffe,‡ of Roucliffe, and by her (who was a widow in 1386 §), had issue :

- i. THOMAS, his successor.
- ii. Brian, LL.D. precentor of York, prebendary (*not rector*) of Langtoft, and rector of Marston in 1394.
- iii. Richard Fairfax, *alias* Malbis, died s.p. at Bishopthorpe, leaving a widow, Isabella, who proved his will 13th Nov. 1401. *See* Rot. Parl. iii. 520.

X. THOMAS FAIRFAX, of Walton, married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir John,|| and sister of Sir William Malbis, of Acaster Malbis. She was living in 1385, and had issue :

- i. William, who married, in 1392, Constance,¶ of Peter de Mauley the seventh, and *died without issue*** in his father's lifetime. His widow married, secondly, before

* Corporation Papers, vol. ii. p. 939.

† Addit. MSS. 26,737.

‡ Thoresby's Ducat. Leod. 67.

§ Corporation Papers, ii. 942.

|| In MSS. Dodsworth, vol. iii. p. 123, Thomas Fairfax is said to have married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Malbis, son of Sir William Malbis, and sister of Elizabeth, who married Adam Beckwith.

¶ Marriage settlements dated 1 Nov. 1392. The date of the marriage of William Fairfax and Constance de Mauley is correctly given in vol. vi. p. 386, and yet they are said to have had a son and heir Thomas, who was of Walton in 1385, and a younger son Brian, who was precentor of York in 1410.

** In 1492, Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Walton (see vol. vi. p. 388), obtained upon petition a restitution of Gilling, as the son of William, son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of William, son of Thomas Fairfax and Elizabeth de Etton (York Corporation Papers, vol. ii. p. 1020), to whose heirs Gilling was limited by the settlement of 1349, upon failure of issue of the Ettons.

1407, Sir John Bigod of Settrington, whom she survived.*

- II. RICHARD, eldest surviving son and heir, 1395.
- III. Thomas, 1385.
- IV. George, 1385.
- V. Guy, of Walton, died in 1446. Married Agnes and had issue. (Will in Test. Ebor. i. 124.)
- VI. John, of Acaster Malbis, died in 1444.
Ellen, named in her father's will in 1394.

Thomas Fairfax married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of John and sister and heir of Richard Fryston, of Marston, and widow of Sir Robert Roucliffe of Roucliffe (who died in 1381), and was succeeded at his death in 1395 (see his will in Test. Ebor. i. 203) by his son

XI. RICHARD FAIRFAX, of Walton, who married Eustachia, daughter and heiress of John Carthorpe, of Carthorpe, co. York, (by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Ergham), and died in 1431-2. He had issue:

- I. WILLIAM, of Walton, ancestor of the Viscounts Fairfax, of Gilling. (*See next page.*)
- II. Brian.
- III. Sir GUY, of Steeton, ancestor of the Barons FAIRFAX OF CAMERON, and the FAIRFAXES of NEWTON KYME.
- IV. Miles.
- V. Sir Nicholas Fairfax, of Bullingbroke, a knight of Rhodes.
Margaret, wife of John Dautre of York.
Agnes, wife of John Cawood.

* "Constantia Bigod, nuper uxor Johannis Bigod, militis," made her will 21 January, 1449-50 (pro. 15 Feb. 1450-1). To be buried at Settrington. Residue to her son Ralph Bigod. The name of Fairfax does not occur in the will.

II.

FAIRFAX OF WALTON AND GILLING CASTLE.

WILLIAM FAIRFAX, of Walton, the eldest son of Richard Fairfax and Eustachia Carthorpe, married Catharine, daughter of Sir Alexander Neville, of Thornton Bridge. He died in 1453, having had issue :

- I. THOMAS, his successor.
- II. Mary, married to Thomas Gower, of Stittenham.

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX, of Walton, was Master of the Horse to King Edward VI. In 1492 he inherited Gilling Castle, by descent, as heir to his ancestor Sir Ivo de Etton. (*See page 146.*) He was made K.B. in 1495, at the creation of Arthur Prince of Wales. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, and died in 1505, having had :

- I. THOMAS, his successor.
- II. William.
- III. Richard.
- IV. Robert Fairfax, of Acaster Malbis, gent. Will dated 12 July, 1526 (pro. 23 Sept. 1528). He was an executor to the will of his brother Sir Thomas Fairfax in 1520.
- V. Anne.
- VI. Elizabeth.
- VII. Jane, married to Sir Richard Aldborough, of Aldborough.
- VIII. Dorothy, wife of Christopher Nelson.
- IX. Isabella.

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX, of Walton, married Agnes, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, by Lady Margaret Percy, daughter of the third Earl of Northumberland. He died in 1520, having had issue :

- I. NICHOLAS, his successor.

II. William (twin with Nicholas) settled at Bury St. Edmund's. On Oct. 26, 1542, he married Anne Baker. He married, secondly, Kate, daughter of Robert Tanfield. He was buried at Walsingham, in Norfolk, on Dec. 12, 1588. He left four children :

1. William, in Holy Orders. Vicar of Holkham. He died at Walsingham on Feb. 27, 1598 ; his wife Lucy on March 23, 1610.
2. Thomas.
3. Stephen.
4. John, master of the hospital in Holme St. Mary, in the city of Norwich, in 1609. He married Mary, daughter of John Birch, of Norwich, and died in 1614, leaving :
 1. Benjamin,* in Holy Orders. Minister of Rumburgh, in Suffolk. Born 1592. Ejected 1662. Died 1676. He married Sarah, daughter of Roger Galliard, of Funden Hall, and had :
 - (1). John,† of Corpus Christi, Cambridge. Rector of Barking. Ejected 1662. "An excellent minister." Buried at Barking, August 15, 1700, aged 77. He married Eliza Cooper, of Mosborough, and had :
 - ¹ Nathaniel.
 - ² William.
 - ³ Elizabeth, married to Samuel Studd, of Battisford.
 - (2). Benjamin, married to Bridget, daughter of Walter Stringer.
 - (3). Nathaniel,‡ born 1637. Of Corpus Christi, Cambridge. M.A. 1661. Perpetual Curate of Willingham. Ejected 1662. In 1674 published "The Bulk and Selvedge of the World." A popular preacher and a good scholar. He practised medicine. He married Eliza, and had a son
Blackerley, of Corpus Christi. M.D. and M.A. 1689.
and a daughter
Catharine, ob. s.p. 1750.
 - (4.) Priscilla, lived in the family of the Bishop of Norwich.

III. Thomas. In Holy Orders. Of Caldbeck, in Cumberland. He married a daughter of John Orbell, of Shenfield, in Suffolk, and had :

1. Thomas, in Holy Orders, also of Caldbeck. He married Grace, daughter of William Halton, of Graystock, and died in 1640. He had ten children, namely :
 1. Thomas, Rector of Bolton in Cumberland ; living 1665. He married Jane, daughter of Richard Totsom, of Bridekirk, in Cumberland, and had a daughter.
Grace, married to Richard, son of Sir Edward Musgrave. They had seven children.
 2. William, of Parkhed, in Cumberland.
 3. Henry,
 4. Richard,
 5. Anthony,

* Calamy's Nonconformists' Memorial, vol. iii. p. 248.

† Ibid. vol. iii. p. 285.

‡ Ibid. vol. iii. p. 295.

6. Edward, married Frances, daughter of Thomas Collison, of Westow.
7. Lancelot,
8. Christopher, } died young.
9. Nicholas, }
10. Robert, of Cockermouth.
2. George, married to Catharine, heiress of the Fairfaxes of Finningly. He had :
 1. John, married to Eliza, daughter of R. Clack, of Beckford, in Holderness, and had :
 - (1.) William, Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and Vicar of East Ham. Ejected, 1642, by a Committee of Parliament, and imprisoned in Ely House, his wife and children being turned out of doors.* He married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Starkey, of Stretton, and had a son
 - George, the mathematician, who married Dorothy, daughter of Gervase Falconer, by Lettice, daughter of the above Richard Starkey. Their children were :
 - ¹ George.
 - ² Gervase.
 - ³ William.
 - ⁴ Dorothy, born at Womersley, in Yorkshire. She married George Read, a stationer and citizen of London, and had
 - Lydia, born 1708, married John Becquet, and had
 - Lydia, born 1731, married Count de Lorenzi.

iv. Miles, of Gilling, born about 1506.

v. Guy.

vi. Robert.

Anne, wife of William Harrington.

Margaret, wife of William Sayre, of Worsall, co. York. He died 18 July, 1531, and, before 5 August, 1535, his widow re-married Richard Mansell.

Isabel, married, and had issue.

Elizabeth, married, and had issue.

Dorothy.

Catherine.

——— wife of —— Dawnay.

SIR NICHOLAS FAIRFAX was of Walton and Gilling Castle. Sheriff of Yorkshire 1532, 1545, and 1561. He joined the "Pilgrimage of Grace" insurrection.† He married first, Jane, daughter of Guy Palmes, of Lindley, by whom he had issue (see p. 152); and, secondly, Alice, daughter of

* Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 526.

† Froude's History of England, vol. iii. p. 173 (*note*).

Sir John Harrington, and widow of Sir Henry Sutton, of Averham, co. Notts, who survived him. He died in 1572.

- i. WILLIAM, his successor.
- ii. Nicholas, married to Jane, daughter of William Hungate, of Saxton.
- iii. Thomas, Fellow of Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, in 1564. University Preacher 1659. Canon of Carlisle 1578, which office he resigned in 1595. Also chaplain to Toby Mathew, Bishop of Durham. He married a Miss Vaux. (See *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, ii. 176.)
- iv. George, married to Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Salvin, of New Biggin.
- v. Robert, of Pockthorpe, near Little Ruston. He married a daughter of John Spencer, of Yedingham, co. York, and had :

Jane, married to Thomas Lamplugh in 1584, who was grandfather of the Archbishop of York.

- vi. Edward, married to a daughter of John Lord Mordaunt.
- vii. Cuthbert,* of Acaster Malbis, married Mary Whitmore, and had :

1. Nicholas of Sand Hutton, who married Jane, daughter of Ralph Hungate, and had :
 1. Nicholas.
 2. Hungate.
 3. Elizabeth.
 4. Thomas, of Hunsley, born 1605. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Mountaigne, of Westow, and had :
 - (1). Anne.
 - (2). Lucretia.
 - (3). Melior.
 - (4). Elizabeth.
 - (5). Isaac, married to Catharine Herbert, of London, and had :
 - ¹ Francis.
 - ² Catharine.
 - ³ Mary.

2. Mary.

- viii. Henry, of Lund, in the parish of Byland.
- ix. Anne, married to Christopher Anne, Esq. of Frickley.

* Cuthbert Fairfax, of Acaster Malbis, and his daughter Mary, were reported as recusants. Also Ralph Fairfax, who dwelt at Dunsley, but resorted to the house of Cuthbert at Acaster. This Cuthbert had five sons, Nicholas, Edward, Francis, Thomas, and Cuthbert, and six daughters, Jane, Mary, Elizabeth, Mabel, Helen, and Margaret.

- x. Margaret, married to Sir William Bellasis, of Newborough, and had a son :
 Sir Henry Bellasis, married to Ursula Fairfax (of Denton).
- xi. Eleanor, married John Vavasour, of Hazlewood, but had no children.
- xii. Elizabeth, married Mr. Roos, of Ingmanthorpe.
- xiii. Mary, married Sir Henry Curwen, of Workington, in Cumberland. In May 1568, when Mary Queen of Scots took refuge at Workington, the Earl of Northumberland waited on her there with some Fairfaxes and Vavasours.*

SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX, of Walton and Gilling Castle, was Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1578. He had no children by his first wife Agnes, daughter of George Lord Darcy, but she brought him a wrought silk carpet, bordered with crimson velvet. He married, secondly, Jane, daughter and heiress of Brian Stapleton, of Burton Joyce, county Notts, and had an only son

THOMAS.

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX, Sheriff for Yorkshire 1628. On February 10th, 1628, he was created Viscount Fairfax, of Emley, in the county of Tipperary, and took his seat in the Irish House of Lords on Nov. 4th, 1634. He died in 1636. He married, first, Catharine, daughter of Sir Henry Constable, of Burton Constable,† and had :

- I. THOMAS, his successor.
- II. Henry, of Burlington, married Frances, daughter of Henry Barker, of Hurst, on the borders of Berks and Wilts. He died April 4th, 1650, aged 49, leaving three children :
 1. Henry,‡ of Hurst, married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Browne, of Norwich, and had four children. He died Sept. 15th, 1678, aged 56.
 1. Frances, married, in 1697, to David Earl of Buchan.
 2. William, died July 27, 1684.
 3. Anne.
 4. Alatheia.

* Froude's History of England, vol. ix. p. 233.

† He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Ford, Knight, of Butley, county of Suffolk, and widow of Sir William Bamburgh, Bart. of Housham, county of York.

‡ See Ashmole's Antiquities of Berkshire (vol. ii. p. 415) for inscriptions on the tombs of these Fairfaxes of Hurst.

2. John, died young.

3. Frances.

III. WILLIAM, father of the eighth Viscount.

IV. Nicholas, married to Isabel, daughter and coheir of Thomas Beckwith, of Acton, co. York, and died in 1657.

V. Jordan, merchant in London, 1634.

VI. John, merchant in London, 1634.

IV. Jane, married to Cuthbert Morley.

III. Margaret, married, first, to Mr. Watkinson Payler, and, secondly, to Sir John Hotham's son John. His second wife, and had no children.

II. Catharine, married to Robert Stapleton, of Wighill, who died in March 1634-5; secondly, to Sir Matthew Boynton, Bart. of Barmston, co. York, who died at Highgate, co. Middlesex, in 1646; thirdly, to Sir Arthur Ingram, of Temple Newsam, who died 1655; and, fourthly, to W. Wickham, Esq. of Rousby. She died in 1667.

i. Mary, married to Sir Thomas Layton.

v. Dorothy, married, firstly, to John Ingram; secondly, to Sir Thomas Norcliffe of Langton.

THOMAS, second Viscount FAIRFAX, married Alathea, daughter of Sir Philip Howard (Lord Carlisle's ancestor). He and his wife are buried at Walton. He died Sept. 24, 1641. His wife Sept. 3, 1677.

I. WILLIAM, third Viscount, born June 6, 1630. He died in 16..? He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Smith, and had:

1. THOMAS, fourth Viscount, died young.

2. William, died young.

3. Catharine, married to Benjamin Mildmay, Lord Fitz-Walter. Died on March 20, 1724, aged 80.

II. CHARLES, fifth Viscount, married Abigail, daughter of Sir John Yates, and died in Suffolk Street (London) on July 6, 1711. He left one child

Alathea, married to William Lord Widdrington, whose son was attainted for the '15.

III. John, died before his father, and was buried at Walton 26th Jan. 1693. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel Hungate.

IV. Nicholas, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Davison, of Blackstone, in Durham, and had issue:

1. NICHOLAS, who married Mary, daughter of William Weld, of Lulworth, and died Feb. 26, 1702-3. Leaving issue :
 1. CHARLES, sixth Viscount, died in 1715.
 2. Mary, married to the ninth Viscount.
2. CHARLES, seventh Viscount, died at Gilling in 1719, unmarried.
3. Alathea, married to John Forcer. (?)

Nicholas Fairfax married, secondly, Catherine, widow of Sir George Southcote, Bart. of Bliborough, co. Linc. by whom he had issue, Mary, bap. at Walton, 3rd Aug. 1666, and Dorothy, bap. 1st June, 1668.

v. Philip.

vi. Mary.

vii. Catharine, married to George Metham. She died in 1715.

WILLIAM FAIRFAX, of Lythe, county York, third son of the first Viscount Fairfax, married Mary, daughter of Marmaduke Cholmley, of Brandsby, and had :

- i. Charles, died without surviving issue in 1713.
- ii. WILLIAM, eighth Viscount Fairfax, married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Gerard. He died in November, 1738, having had :
 1. CHARLES GREGORY, who succeeded.
 2. Richard.
 3. ALATHEA, Mrs. Pigott.

CHARLES GREGORY, ninth Viscount Fairfax, of Gilling Castle, Lord of the Manors of Walton, Acaster Malbis, and Gilling, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, and widow of William Constable, Viscount Dunbar, on Nov. 17, 1719. She died without children, of small pox, on April 25, 1721. He married, secondly, Mary, his cousin, only daughter of the Honorable Nicholas Fairfax, by whom he had four sons and five daughters, but only two daughters survived their mother, who died on July 1, 1741.

i. Elizabeth, s.p.

ii. Anne, died unmarried in 1793.

Lord Fairfax died in 1771, when the title became extinct.

ALATHEA PIGOTT, daughter of the eighth Viscount Fairfax, and wife of Ralph Pigott, of Whitton, had a son,

Nathaniel Pigott, who married Anna Mathurina, daughter of Monsier de Beriol, and had a son

CHARLES GREGORY PIGOTT.

CHARLES GREGORY PIGOTT succeeded to Gilling Castle on the death of Anne Fairfax, daughter of the ninth and last Viscount Fairfax, his cousin, in 1793. He assumed the name of FAIRFAX. He married, in 1794, Mary, sister of Sir Henry Goodricke, of Ribston, and died in 1845, having had issue :

- I. CHARLES GREGORY FAIRFAX, of Gilling Castle, married a daughter of Michael Tasburgh, of Burgh Wallis, but died without issue in April, 1871.
- II. Thomas, died unmarried in 1828.
- III. Harriett, married, on Feb. 22, 1838, to Francis Cholmley, of Bransby Hall, co. York.
- IV. Lavinia, married the Rev. James Alexander Barnes, of Gilling.

III.

FAIRFAX OF DENTON AND NUNAPPLETON.

XIV. SIR GUY FAIRFAX was the third son of Richard Fairfax, of Walton, and Eustachia Carthorpe. (*See page 148.*) He studied law at Gray's Inn. Commissioner of Array for the West Riding 1435. Sergeant 1463. King's Sergeant April 28, 1468. Recorder of York 1460-1477. Judge of King's Bench 1478. Lord of the manor of Steeton, where he built a house, and a chapel, consecrated by Archbishop Neville in 1473. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Ryther of Ryther, and died in 1495, being still a judge. He was so attached to the house of York that he bore a white rose on the shoulder of the lion in his coat of arms. He left six children :

I. WILLIAM, his successor.

II. Thomas, of Finningley. Sergeant-at-Law. A member of the Council of the North. He married Cicely, daughter of Sir Robert Manners, and had a son

Guy, of Finningley, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Bassett, and had a son

Guy, of Finningley, whose sole daughter and heir,
Catharine, married George Fairfax, son of Thomas, and
grandson of Sir Thomas Fairfax of Walton. (*See page 151.*)

III. Guy.

IV. Nicholas.

v. Eleanor, married to Miles Wilstrop of Wilstrop, and had a son

Guy.

VI. Maud, married to Sir John Waterton, of Methley, Master of the Horse to Henry VI., and had a son

Sir Robert, father of Sir Thomas Waterton, of Walton.

XV. SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX, of Steeton. Serjeant-at-Law 1487. Recorder of York 1490-1496, and Judge of

Common Pleas 1509. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Manners, and died in 1514, leaving :

- I. WILLIAM, his successor.
- II. Ellen, married to Sir William Pickering, of Oswaldkirk, Knight Mareschal of England (marr. sett. 3 Nov. 1509), and had an only child

Hester, married to Edward Lord Wotton.

- III. Elizabeth, married to Sir Robert Oughtred.
- IV. Anne, married to Sir Robert Normanville, of Kilnwick Percy.
- V. Dorothy, the wife of Constable, of Kexby.

XVI. SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX, of Steeton. High Sheriff of York in 1535* and 1540. He married in 1518 Isabel, daughter and heiress of Thomas Thwaites of Denton, Askwith, and Bishop Hill and Davy Hall, in York, by Emota, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Middleton. She was a ward of the Abbess of Nunappleton. He bought the manor and tithes of Bilbrough in 1546. He received a grant of Nunappleton and all its lands, with the manor of Bolton Percy, in 1542. Sir William died on the 31st of October, 1558, and was buried by his wife in St. Nicholas' choir in Bolton Percy church.† He had issue:—
Guy, born in 1519, and died unmarried in 1545.

- II. THOMAS, ancestor of the Fairfaxes of Denton and Nunappleton.
- III. Francis, died young.
- IV. Edward, died young.
- V. GABRIEL, ancestor of the Fairfaxes of Steeton and Newton Kyne.
- VI. Henry, of Street Houses, living in 1584. He married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Aske, of Aughton, by whom he had :
 1. Gabriel, of Street Houses, married to Frances, daughter of Sir Brian Palmes, of Naburn, by Anne, daughter of Sir John Constable, of Halsham, and had :
 1. Dorothy.
 2. Anne.

(Others, as in vol. vi. p. 397.)

* His bills as High Sheriff, on parchment, are now in the possession of Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A., of Horton Hall.

† His will is printed in the Fairfax Correspondence. An inventory of all the furniture in each room at Steeton, made at the time of his death, is printed in the *Excerpta Antiqua* (York, 1795).

CORRECTIONS.

In Vol. VI. p. 397, line 21, *for* Rokesby *read* Rokeby; in line 23, *read* Robert Lord, of Kendal; in line 24, *for* Ascham *read* Acomb, and erase the words "Treasurer of the Mint at York," it having been Alderman George Gale who was under-treasurer and master of the York mint.

Page 402. Ferdinando second Lord Fairfax married Rhoda Chapman at St. Giles's in the Fields, Middlesex, Oct. 16, 1646.

Page 403. Sir William Craven married Elizabeth Fairfax at the same church, March 30, 1646.

Page 611. Gabriel Fairfax was buried 1584 (*not* 1581).

His grandson Thomas was probably the person buried in York minster as "Colonel Fairfax," Dec. 16, 1646.

The will of Major William Fairfax, slain at Marston Moor, is dated Oct. 1, 1644, and was proved Nov. 12, 1645. (See Skaife's *Register of the Burials in York Minster*, 8vo. 1870, p. 12)

For III. Nicholas *read* Henry.

Page 612. Thomas Fairfax of Sledmere was illegitimate. "Thomas Fairfax *alias* Roberts my bastard son,"—will of Gabriel Fairfax, 1582 (see the note in p. 611).

Sir William Fairfax was knighted in 1602, *not* 1562.

Page 613. Mary, married to Everingham Cressy, esq. was the eldest sister.

Page 614. Isabella was baptised at Steeton chapel, *not* Bolton Percy.

Page 615. The will of Catharine, widow of William Fairfax, was made at Newton Kyme, July 13, 1695, the day before her death; which therefore could not occur "in Lincolnshire."

Page 620, *read* Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ivo de Etton.

Page 621, *for* Sir Edward Colne *read* Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of England.

III. Ralph was the last Prior of Kyme.

x. Anne was the wife of John Foxley.

 FAIRFAX PARISH REGISTERS.

(Communicated by John Sykes, M.D., F.S.A. of Doncaster.)

Arksey.

1714, Sept. 16. Thomas Fairfax, gent., of the parish of Otley, and Elizabeth Phips *m.*

Halifax.

1715. Mr George Fairfax, of Washingbury, diocese of Lincoln, and Mrs. Francis Stern of Elvington, married.

Hull, St. Mary's.

1715, March 6. Elizabeth Fairfax buried.

Otley.

1628, July 27. Thomas, son of Charles Fairfax, esquire, baptised.

1640, Ap. 29. Mr. Thomas Fairfax,¹ son of Henry Fairfax, clerk, batchelor of Divinity, and second son to the Lord Fairfax, about 12 years of his age, being a gentleman of great hopes for his time, buried.

1666. Mr. John Beckwith, of Ripon, gent. and Mrs. Mary Fairfax married.

(With many others that Dr. Sykes has not copied.)

Pontefract.

1655, Oct. 20. Thomas, son of Nicholas Fairfax of Tanshelfe, esquire, by Isabel his wife (born ?)

1657, Sept. 18. Nicholas Fairfax, esquire, aged about 56, buried.

1673, Apr. 17. Charles, son of Mr. George Fairfax, of Carlton, bapt.

Woodkirk.

1704-5, Nov. 24. Thomas Fairfax de Menston cum Martha Ford de Burstall married

(This was the Rev. Thomas Fairfax, who occurs in vol. vi. p. 400.)

Selby.

1632, Aug. 11 Arthur, son of Ferdinando Fairfax, baptised.

1635, Sept. 17. Steven, son of Ferdinando Fairfax, bapt.

1655, June 24. Fardenando Fairfax (buried).

1616, March 19. Elizabeth Fairfax buried.

Featherston (epitaph).

P. 392. The following epitaph is in the chancel of the church of *Featherston*, co. York: The Honble NICHOLAS FAIRFAX, Esquire, of the county of York, son of Thomas Lord Viscount Fairfax, of Gilling Castle, who married Isabella, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Beckwith, of Acton, in the same county, esquire, and had issue one son and three daughters, Thomas, Katherine, and Ellinore. He deceased 18th September, 1657.

¹ See vol. vi. p. 399.

FAIRFAX OF GILLING CASTLE.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—On p. 392 of your sixth volume, it is stated that Sir William Fairfax of Gilling, father of the first Viscount Fairfax of Emley, married for his second wife Jane, daughter of Brian Stapleton of *Wighill*. In Douglas's Peerage of Scotland (1764) p. 117, it is stated that the lady was daughter of Brian Stapleton of Nottingham and Burton. These two persons were of different branches of the Stapleton family, as will be seen on p. 225 of Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, and in Tonge's *Visitation of the Northern Counties* (p. 2-4), both published by the Surtees Society.

There were contemporary Sir Brians in each branch for several generations; but to the elder branch, that of Burton-Joyce, the name peculiarly belonged.

I think the peerage is likely to be correct, because there was another connection between the Fairfaxes and Stapletons of Burton-Joyce through the Roos of Nottinghamshire. Thoroton, in his History of that county, records (p. 376) that Francis Roos of Laxton had six daughters married, "one to — Fairfax of Gilling; another to — Broughton, another to — Stapleton (named in Burton-Joyce), another to — Scrimshire of Norbury, another to — Maxfield, another to — Whitmore." On p. 286, under Burton-Joyce, he gives the epitaph of "Alis Rouse, daughter of Francis Roos of Laxton, first wife to Brian Stapulton, younger son of Sir Brian S., then wife of Anthony Stapulton of Remsen, last wife to Thomas Leeke of Hasland, co. Derby." She was buried 3 Jan. (probably 1595).

From Tonge, it appears that Sir Brian Stapleton of Burton-Joyce married first Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, Lord Scrope, and had Richard; he married secondly Jane, daughter of Thomas Basset of North Lavenham, and had Brian, who seems to have been the husband of Alice Roos.

It is known, I believe, that Sir Nicholas Fairfax of Walton and Gilling had two wives, Jane Palmes and Alice Harrington, and that the first-named was the mother of his children, whilst the latter was executrix of his will. Could he have had three wives, and was the second a daughter of Francis Roos? It seems very probable that

Sir William Fairfax and his brother Cuthbert married cousins, grandchildren of Francis Roos. Might not this have been brought about by their having as stepmother the aunt of these two girls? Of course the argument would be similar, though less strong, if this Roos marriage were with either brother of Sir Nicholas, not with himself. In the printed pedigree [vol. vi. p. 390, and the present volume, p. 151,] Miles, Guy, and Robert, brothers of Sir Nicholas, are untraced.

I have little doubt that Mary, wife of Cuthbert Fairfax, was the daughter of the Thomas Whitmore mentioned in the *Herald and Genealogist*, iv. 399. The printed Visitation terms her "daughter of — Whitmore of Yorkshire;" but Colonel Chester writes that the original notes of Dugdale's Visitation, preserved in the College of Arms, describe her as of *Nottinghamshire*. I believe there was no other family of the name connected with Nottinghamshire, and this connection of Fairfax, Roos, Stapleton and Whitmore, leads to this conclusion. Even the error of York for Notts is capable of explanation. Thomas Whitmore's eldest son was of St. Helen's Auckland, and his second son, Francis, was rector of Kirkby-Wiske, as well as of Bingham, Notts.

One suggestive bit of evidence comes from this side of the Atlantic. Some years ago, David Pulsifer, Esq., principal record clerk in the Secretary's office at Boston, obtained an old Bible picked up in a store at Ipswich, Mass. On one of the leaves was the following inscription, written so hastily that the impression was transferred to the preceding leaf:—

William Whitmore
went to Gillinge
anno Do 1574
mense sept.

"William Whitmore went to Gillinge Anno Doⁱ 1574, mense Sept." As Mr. Skaife's notes show that Cuthbert Fairfax and Mary Whitmore were married before 1570, I am inclined to regard this as the autograph of her brother William.

Of William Whitmore, of St. Helen's Auckland, I learn that he was probably of age in 1562, and that he bore for arms Vert, a fret or. (Surtees' Society, Durham Wills, ii., 213, Tonge's Visitation, p. xvii.) From Colonel Chester's searches I also find that in August,

1579, he was married to Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Hitch, gentleman, deceased, and that he married secondly Dorothy Welbury, at St. Andrew's Auckland, 28th September, 1587. The latter was administratrix of his estate 4th December, 1598; and he had no issue by either wife.

I cannot account for the appearance of this Bible in this country with any certainty. As already noted (H. and G. iv., 401), Francis Whitmore of Luxton was the nephew of William of St. Helen's Auckland, and his heir. Francis, in his will proved in 1649 (*not* 1646 as there printed), mentions his sister, Anne Ferrar, and her six sons. On our early county records at Ipswich, Mass., are the marriages of Anne Whitmore to George Farrar, February 16th, 1644, and Mary Whitmore to John Brewer, October 23rd, 1647.

As these two girls would hardly have come to the new settlement unaccompanied by relatives, I have sometimes surmised that George Farrar was one of the six sons above named, and that his wife was his cousin in some degree. Either name suggests a possible channel of descent for the book.

W. H. W.

Boston, U.S.A., April, 1871.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS.

The question of admitting British subjects to accept and wear "Foreign Decorations" was discussed in the House of Commons, on the 11th of August, upon the following Resolution moved by Mr. Eastwick as an amendment before going into Committee of Supply:

That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct that the existing regulations of the Foreign Office be so modified as to admit of British subjects accepting and wearing Foreign Decorations given as rewards for services rendered to the sick and wounded in the field during war under the Convention of Geneva, when such services have been performed with the permission of Her Majesty.

He had heard with pleasure that the services of a young diplomatist who represented this country at Versailles had been recognised, and he hoped that the greater reward which was spoken of in connection with his name would be conferred. Honours had been granted to other deserving men; but there were many whose services, though second to none, had not yet been rewarded; he alluded to those who

had engaged in the onerous, responsible, and dangerous duty of administering to the sick and wounded in the field under the Convention of Geneva. That convention was signed on the 18th Feb. 1865, but its sacred mission was first given effect to during the late war, and then with complete success. The help rendered by the English nation to the French and Germans was not unworthy of a great people in such a cause, and was most honourable to those who stood at the head of the movement by which it was supplied, of whom he would mention only the Duke of Manchester and the hon. and gallant member for Berkshire (Col. Loyd-Lindsay). But let not the labours of those by whom it was dispensed be overlooked. Mr. Eastwick then proceeded to particularise in detail the services of Deputy-Inspector-General Godson and Dr. Wyatt, who were sent by the War Department as Medical Commissioners to the French Army, and of Capt. H. Brackenbury of the Royal Artillery. The two former were by the Provisional Government nominated as officers of the Legion of Honour, and to Capt. Brackenbury and his coadjutors were proffered decorations from all the belligerents, the Bavarians and Prussians, as well as the French. Our Foreign Office regulations forbade these decorations being worn; and the Prussians, at all events, did not choose that their crosses should be sent to those who were forbidden to wear them. As the regulations were drawn up before the Convention of Geneva, and as that Convention had given rise to a branch of military service which was no less important and no less deserving of decoration than the combative, it would be not inexpedient that the officers who distinguished themselves in it should be permitted to accept and wear foreign orders and medals conferred on them by the belligerent states they assisted. He could not himself see that the prohibitions in the Regulations distinctly applied to the officers of whom he had been speaking. For what was the wording of those Regulations? It was as follows :

No subject of Her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a warrant under the Royal Sign Manual. Such permission shall not be granted to any subject of Her Majesty unless the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy, either at sea or in the field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed, beyond Her Majesty's dominions, in the service of the foreign Sovereign by whom the order is conferred.

The first remark he would make on these Regulations was that they did in effect bind only the officers in Her Majesty's service, for other

persons evaded or openly broke them.¹ In the next place he was unable to see why attention to the wounded in the field should not be considered as tantamount to "active and distinguished service before the enemy in the field." But he was bound to accept the interpretation put upon the words by the Secretary of State. He asked, then, that an humble Address might be presented to Her Majesty praying that these Regulations might be revised and so far modified as to allow of officers who had specially distinguished themselves in serving with the ambulances, or under the Red Cross of the Convention of Geneva,² accepting and wearing foreign decorations given to them in requital of their services. He asked this on three grounds—first, because this appeared to be the simplest, if not the only way of rewarding such services; secondly, because it was for the honour and advantage of the State that every encouragement should be given to this new department of military service; and, thirdly, as a graceful act of courtesy to the foreign governments by which these decorations had been proffered.

LORD ENFIELD with very great regret felt called upon on the part of the Foreign Office to offer a negative to the Resolution. He regretted it, first of all, because the hon. gentleman, who with very good taste had introduced the subject, had bestowed only merited praise on the gentlemen who had taken so conspicuous a part in the relief of suffering; and, secondly, because it was always an ungracious task to offer opposition to the expression of feeling on the part of the House with respect to the rewards of persons who had distinguished themselves, whether in civil, military, or naval operations. But the rules of the Foreign Office on this subject, though they might seem

¹ This statement (if Mr. Eastwick's words are correctly reported,) is somewhat too strong. British subjects cannot possibly become legally invested with foreign honours if they are forbidden by the Fountain of Honour. The "decorations" of foreign orders may be sent them: they may arrive safely, and nothing can of course prevent the recipients from placing them on their persons in their private circles, or when they visit the foreign country from which they received them; but they cannot wear them in public—in England at least, without subjecting themselves to ridicule, nor in any case display them at the British Court.—[EDIT. H. & G.]

² It is to be remembered, in connection with the subject before us, that the English branch of the *Société de Secours aux Blessés et Malades Militaires* of Geneva originated in the year 1869 in a communication addressed to the President M. Moynier, by Capt. Charles John Burgess, Adjutant of Volunteers, after consultation with other members of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in London, of which the Duke of Manchester is Prior. In August 1870 H.R.H. the Prince of Wales became President of the Committee, and Colonel Loyd Lindsay Chairman of its Executive.

harsh, were perfectly fair, because they were so simple that no private influence could be brought to bear to allow this person or that person to receive and wear a foreign decoration. The rules with regard to foreign orders were strictly limited to subjects of Her Majesty who had performed distinguished services in the field or by sea, or who were employed with Her Majesty's permission in the service of a foreign sovereign. The rule did not apply with the same severity with regard to foreign medals. They might be received with permission, supposing the services rendered had been performed by persons with the knowledge, sanction, and express authority of those acting on behalf of Her Majesty, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of State for War, or the First Lord of the Admiralty. It was on that principle that General Walker and Captain Hozier had been allowed to accept the Prussian Iron Cross, which was a medal, and not a decoration.¹ He was sure there was no one in the House who would not render a most grateful tribute of praise and sympathy to the persons referred to by the hon. gentleman for their most humane services to the sick and wounded during the late war, but unfortunately that work did not come exactly within the category he had stated. They were able to leave that work if they felt disposed to do so; they were not called upon to report on the subject to Her Majesty's Government. The royal licence had always been necessary for acceptance of Foreign Orders. They had been rare till the present century, but Queen Elizabeth committed Sir Anthony Shirley into close custody in 1593 for having accepted a French order without having permission, and made him send back the insignia to the French king.

The present rules were established by Lord Castlereagh in 1812. In his note to the Prince Regent he said they were intended "to prevent a spirit of political intrigue among the persons employed on foreign service." Men very distinguished not only in politics but in every branch of public life had frequently received offers of decorations from learned societies in Prussia, France, and Denmark, but in every one of these cases permission to accept these decorations was refused. And when he mentioned the names of Lord Macaulay, Sir David Brewster, Sir John Herschel, and Professors Owen and Faraday, who were offered foreign decorations, but were not allowed to receive them

¹ This distinction (if really expressed by Lord Enfield) is passing strange: for surely an iron cross is not a medal, and as decidedly it is intended to be a decoration. It is probable that his Lordship either said, or meant to say, that the Iron Cross is not the badge of what is generally termed an order of knighthood. It is rather the parallel to our own Victoria Cross.—[EDIT. H. & G.]

under these regulations of the Foreign Office, he was quite sure the House would be of opinion that no private or political influence was allowed to interfere with the enforcement of these rules. The Constitution of the United States forbids any officer in their service accepting a decoration without the consent of Congress. He was not aware that consent had ever been given. In 1865 the United States Government declined to apply for that consent to enable Lieutenant Pearson, of their navy, to accept the C.B. which the British Government offered to him for services in co-operation with the naval forces of England, France, and Holland in Japan. There was good reason to believe that the late lamented Mr. Peabody was precluded by the rules of his own country from accepting a decoration which was offered to him by the British Government. If these rules were altered he believed the Secretary of State would be put in a painful position with reference to the adjudication of claims of persons to be permitted to accept these decorations. He hoped the House would think that no better rules could be adopted than those which at present existed at the Foreign Office.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON said the noble lord always gave very clear answers to any question that was put to him, but he had altogether abstained from stating to the House the reasons upon which these rules were founded. If such rules existed he thought they ought at least to be impartially carried out. It appeared to him very anomalous to allow our military officers to wear the Medijie, a Turkish order granted for service in the Crimea. Again, those persons who were sent out at different times to a foreign court on the occasion of a ceremony such as a coronation were allowed, and very properly allowed, to wear the orders which the foreign sovereign conferred on them. Under these circumstances, he thought these rules were not impartially carried out.

Colonel ANSON reminded the noble lord that these Regulations were made before such a thing as the Red Cross Society was heard of. He thought the Foreign Office had taken a very narrow view of this question, and he hoped they would consent to the alteration which had been suggested.

Mr. C. BENTINCK opposed the motion. Hitherto it had always been the pride of Englishmen to rely not on paltry orders, which were frequently conferred for political services, but on real merit. People who chose to spend money when they were abroad could get any decoration or even title which they desired. He wished to see English-

men distinguished by their acts and deeds, and not by the trumpery tomfoolery of so many decorations placed on their breasts. He was once on board a steamer with a Queen's Messenger, who was in private dress, but who, on arriving at a foreign port, produced a string of orders and placed them on his breast, it appearing that he was an Isle of Dogs man who had served under the late General Evans.

Mr. WHALLEY hoped an exception to the general rule would be made in favour of Capt. Brackenbury and Mr. John de Havilland.

Sir D. CORRIGAN thought it unfair that, whilst the man who destroyed life was decorated, the man who saved life remained undistinguished.

The House divided for Mr. Eastwick's amendment . . . 48

Against it 47—1

Mr. WHALLEY moved to omit the words, "when such services have been performed with the permission of Her Majesty."

Mr. EASTWICK intended to have framed his amendment in such a way as to include all persons. He was, therefore, willing to support the amendment of the hon. member for Peterborough.

Mr. GLADSTONE said it would be his duty to take the sense of the House again upon the subject, for this was a matter that ought to be considered fully, and not with reference to an isolated point. He felt a great objection to indicating in a precise and positive manner one particular subject on which Her Majesty should be requested to alter existing Regulations on a matter which the House had not been accustomed to take into its hands, and with respect to which it was desirable that if any representation was to be made to Her Majesty, that representation should be made in general terms, so as to leave to the Crown as much liberty as possible in dealing with the subject. An Address of a definite and pointed nature, indicating a particular class of persons to be exempted, was not the proper mode of dealing with the matter, for all the various classes of persons who came under the rules should also have their cases considered.

Mr. WHALLEY said the object of his amendment was exactly in accordance with the statement of the right hon. gentleman.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

On Mr. Eastwick's amendment being submitted to the House as an original Motion another division was taken, and the numbers were—

For the Motion 41

Against it 52

Majority —11

IF we venture to append a few lines of remark to this report, it will be to express an opinion that our great error in England in matters of this kind has been and still is that we do not accommodate ourselves more nearly to continental usages.

Primarily, no doubt, orders of knighthood were the distinctive associations of military persons only. The very name of Knight, expressed in all Latin records of the middle ages by *miles*, implies as much; and as *chevaliers* were horse-soldiers, so orders of chivalry were as much made for military men as orders of monachism were for religious men.

But now and for some centuries past Orders of Knighthood have been more widely distributed upon the continent; and even with ourselves simple knighthood has for many generations been bestowed upon "Knights of the Carpet;" whilst in more recent times the Bath and other orders have been opened to "Civil" knights and companions of various grades.

There is therefore a manifest inconsistency in conceding that Foreign Orders and Decorations may be accepted by military and naval officers only, and not by other British subjects.

To check and prohibit the assumption of Foreign Titles, including "Sir," the distinguishing title of a Knight or Baronet,¹ and to limit the creation of them entirely to our own Sovereign Fountain of Honour, we consider most proper and desirable: but at the same time

¹ The first royal license on record to enable a British subject to accept a foreign order of knighthood is dated 16th July 1789, and grants to Samuel Bentham, Esq. permission to accept and wear in his own country the insignia of the Order of St. George of Russia.

It would appear that the original regulations of King George the Third respecting the acceptance of foreign orders stipulated only for the Royal permission: and that the qualifications of "active and distinguished services before the enemy either at sea or in the field, or unless he shall have been actually employed in the service of such Foreign Sovereign," were added in 1812.

Up to the year 1810 it appears to have been the custom to assume the title of "Sir" upon receiving the Royal assent to accept a foreign order; but in that year the question was raised, in the case of Captain Henry Clements Thompson, R.N., who had received the Sovereign's consent to accept the Order of the Sword of Sweden. The case was referred to the heralds, whose opinions were much divided, but the majority decided to report that the acceptance of a foreign order did not confer the title or rank claimed.

The direct contrary had, however, been previously ruled by Lord Ellenborough in the case of the Rev. Sir Robert Peat against William Dearsley, for an assault. An

we think it equally unwise and uncourteous to forbid the acceptance by persons of merit and desert of those tokens of approval which Foreign Persons may be disposed to confer upon British subjects, as a testimony perhaps to a world-wide appreciation of their scientific or philanthropic achievements.

In the discussion before us we hear for the first time in English official usage the word "Decorations" put forward instead of Orders. But there is apparently a great confusion in the official mind as to what is an Order and what a Decoration. A medal we are told is not a decoration—in the sense of the "Regulations" of 1812. But crosses are decorations, and therefore prohibited, and yet the Iron Cross of Prussia is an exception, and is to be classed as a medal.

Thus, the Victoria Cross is not an Order, it would seem, because an Order, in modern ideas, implies the badge of an association or sodality. There is no fraternity of the Victoria Cross, but each recipient receives it as an individual.

In the same way there is no fraternity of Knights Bachelors. This is a personal honour, bestowed in Great Britain by the Sovereign only, or by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Knights, then, do not necessarily belong to an order; nor does an "order" necessarily belong to knights.

In fact, we give in modern times a different sense to the word "order" to that it formerly implied. In other days the French *ordre* was in England called a livery, and the King's livery of a collar was worn not only by knights but also by esquires, and so it is still worn by the judges, by the Lords Mayor, by the heralds, and some other

objection was taken to the description of the Plaintiff as "Sir," he not having been knighted by the King. Lord Ellenborough said, "That the order of knighthood having been confirmed by patent from the King of England, no doubt whatever could be entertained respecting its validity. The King is the Fountain of Honour, and no one ever doubted the *knighthood* of Sir Sydney Smith, with many others, whose *rank* had been confirmed by the King. Had it been written *baronet*, the objection would have been fatal."

In the year 1813 Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms, suggested the expediency of restraining the practice of assuming the title of "Sir" upon the reception of foreign orders, and a clause providing against such construction of the licence was first introduced into the royal warrant allowing John Milley Doyle to accept the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, on the 20th of March 1813. It then became understood that previous to the Regulation of 1812, the investiture with a foreign order, sanctioned by the Sovereign, entitled the recipient to the title of "Sir."

officers of the royal household, not as a badge of knighthood, but of service or allegiance only.

In this sense the Victoria Cross is an "order" or livery bestowed by the Queen, though not a badge of knighthood; and we may say the same of the Iron Cross of Germany, and even of the "decorations" of the inferior grades of many of the continental orders, which do not bring any titles with them. In fact, no foreign order, either of the higher or the inferior grades, is now allowed to confer a title in this country, even when permitted to be worn by the favoured members of the military and naval professions. Therefore the acceptance of a foreign order is not objectionable as involving rank or precedence. Nor can we in any view perceive a reasonable consistency in permitting the wearing of a Foreign medal, and forbidding a cross, merely because it is asserted *pro arbitrio* that the former is not a "decoration," whilst the latter falls, in the meaning of the Foreign Office, under that term. Further, we are still unconvinced that the wearing of Foreign Decorations is wisely prohibited to any deserving man, particularly if he first ask and receive the permission of his own sovereign to accept the same. Most especially such decorations appear to have been well earned, not only in the case brought forward by Mr. Eastwick, but in many other instances abroad and at home during the period of the late unhappy war.

REVIEW.

HISTORY OF THE CHICHESTER FAMILY.

History of the Family of Chichester, from A.D. 1086 to 1870. Including the Descents of the various Branches settled at Raleigh, Youlston, Arlington, Widworthy, Calverleigh, Hall, and elsewhere in Devonshire; also of the Chichesters, Marquesses of Donegal, and Barons Templemore. By Sir ALEX. PALMER BRUCE CHICHESTER, Bart. London: (Printed for the Author.) John Camden Hotten, 74 and 75, Piccadilly, W. 1870. Small 4to, pp. xii. 174.

The author of *Westward Hoe*, in imagining a concourse of all "the gentle blood of North Devon" at Bideford church, mentions last, but not least, (for almost all stop to give them place,) Sir John Chichester of Raleigh,—followed in single file, after the good old patriarchal fashion, by his eight daughters, and three of his five famous sons (one, to avenge his murdered brother, is fighting valiantly in Ireland, hereafter to rule there wisely also, as Lord-Deputy

and Baron of Belfast); and he meets at the gate his cousin of Arlington, and behind him a train of five daughters and nineteen sons, the last of whom has not yet passed the Town Hall while the first is at the Lych Gate; who, laughing, make way for the older though shorter branch of that most fruitful tree.

This incident, as may be anticipated, is founded on tradition, but in its details is almost more incorrect than might have been expected. In the first place Sir John Chichester of Raleigh and Amyas Chichester of Arlington were brothers, not cousins; in the next, the younger branch (to adopt the novelist's figure of speech) was scarcely longer than the elder; and lastly, all Mr. Kingsley's numbers are wrong. Amyas Chichester of Arlington, by his wife Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Gifford, of Brightley, co. Devon (married 1534), had indeed seventeen children—thirteen sons and four daughters, but not twenty-three; the former number is sufficiently remarkable in connection with these circumstances,—that they were all born of one mother, and that their father died (in 1577) at the age of fifty.¹ Sir John Chichester of Raleigh and Youlston (ob. 1569), also by one wife,—Gertrude (ob. 1566), daughter of Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham,—had sixteen children, seven sons and nine daughters, and these numbers Mr. Kingsley might readily have known, and adhered to, as they occur in the following passage of a popular and familiar county historian:²

This worthy knight was of great reputation for his many virtues, but much more favoured for his issue: he had seven sons, whereof four were Knights, one created a Baron, and one a Viscount; and nine daughters, all married to the chiefest families in this county. (Westcote's *Survey of Devon*.)

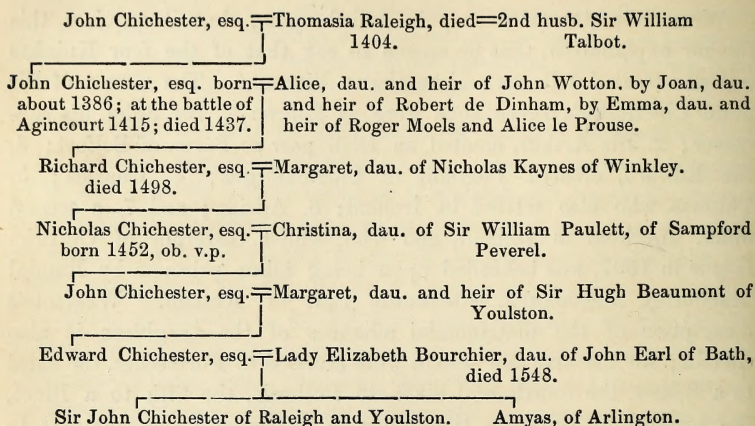
¹ It is satisfactory to find that the mother of this numerous progeny survived to 1596 (p. 80).

² On looking further, we find that Mr. Kingsley copied from a local author of perhaps still greater popularity. In Prince's *Worthies of Devon* is the following passage: "In relation to this ancient family I shall crave leave only to add a remarkable instance of the strange fertility of that branch thereof which yet flourisheth at Arlington. Amias Chichester of that place, esq. by Joan his wife, daughter of Sir Roger Giffard of Brightly, kt. had nineteen sons; every one of which (what you may think much stranger) had no less than four sisters; fourteen of the nineteen lived to be proper gentlemen; though not above three of them had issue. When they all went to church, the first would be in the church-porch, before the last would be out of the house." It may deserve the attention of the family genealogists to inquire further whether Prince was probably right in the number of nineteen sons. At the time of the Visitation in 1620 there were only the thirteen whom we name in the text: and four daughters. Possibly other sons may have been born afterwards.

Westcote's statement may be relied upon; but it requires this further explanation, that he means to say that of the four Knights one was created a Baron and another a Viscount. The names of Sir John Chichester's seven sons were as follow: 1. Sir John, his successor; 2. Sir Arthur, created an Irish peer as Baron of Belfast; 3. Sir Edward, created Viscount of Carrickfergus; 4. Charles; 5. Thomas, who also settled in Ireland; 6. Adrian; and 7. a second John, knighted in Ireland, and who, whilst Governor of Carrickfergus in 1597, was beheaded upon being taken prisoner by Randal MacSorley Macdonnell, afterwards Earl of Antrim. Westcote's description of the matrimonial alliances of the daughters is also correct; for the first and second were married to Fortescues, the third to a Basset, the fourth and sixth to Pollards, the fifth to a Bluet, the seventh to Prideaux, the eighth to Dillon, and the youngest to John Trevelyan of Nettlecombe.

Of their cousins, the children of Amyas Chichester, less is known; but we will also rehearse the names of his sons: 1. Henry, his successor at Arlington, and progenitor of the Author of the book before us; 2. John, 3. Richard, and 4. Hugh, of whom there seems to be no more known but their names; 5. Robert, buried at Arlington in 1622, having attained the 74th year of his age; 6. Giffard; 7. Severus; 8. Philip, buried at Arlington in 1616; 9. Edward, killed in a duel at Barnstaple in 1590; 10. Sylvester; 11. Paul, "a worthy Captain, both in the Netherlands wars and elsewhere, slain at "the Groyne" or Corunna in 1589; 12. Bartholomew, who married Catherine Avery; and 13. Gregory, "nunc valettus Roberti Chichester de Raleigh, Militis Balnei." —Heralds' Visitation of Devon 1620, which is supposed (pp. 36, 80) to signify that he was *Esquire* to his cousin Sir Robert as a Knight of the Bath; but we entertain some doubt whether the Heralds would have employed the word *valettus* in that sense, and it was in 1603, seventeen years before 1620, that Sir Robert was made K.B.

The Chichester family had risen to distinction in Devonshire for about six generations before the two brothers Sir John and Amyas; after John Chichester of Donwer in Somersetshire had married Thomasia, sole daughter and heiress of Sir John Raleigh of Arlington. John is said to have been the son of Sir Roger Chichester, knighted by King Edward III. after the siege of Calais, afterwards a warrior at Poitiers, and who died about 1370 (p. 13); but whose marriage does not appear. Afterwards the descent was thus:—



The origin and earlier history of the Chichester family has been very obscurely treated by our peerage-writers and other genealogists, as is evident from the introductory passages of the book now before us :—

There has hitherto been great misconception respecting the origin of the surname of Chichester, and the ancient pedigree of that family. Never, it is believed, until now, has the history of the Chichester family, prior to the marriage of John Chichester with the heiress of the Raleighs in 1385, been correctly written. At the time of the Heralds' Visitation, in the reign of James I., the mistaken notion seems to have arisen that the Devonshire Chichesters were descended from Thomas de Cirencester of South Poole, who was known to have been Sheriff of Devon and Member of Parliament in the reign of Edward II., and a supposititious descent was supplied by the genealogists of the time, connecting him with Robert de Cirencester, who was Bishop of Exeter in 1138, and with the famous monkish chronicler Richard of Cirencester, who died at Westminster, A.D. 1355. So thoroughly had the error obtained ground, that, in erecting a memorial window to the Bishop in Exeter Cathedral, the arms assigned to him were those now borne by the Chichesters, and it was considered to be some sort of confirmation of the belief that the Bishop belonged to the family of Chichester, that near where he was interred in Exeter Cathedral was the monument of a knight of the time of Edward I., who, because he bore on his shield the arms which were generally known as those of Chichester, was believed to have belonged to that family.

This effigy is now known to represent Sir Walter de Raleigh,¹ a famous warrior, married to a daughter of the powerful Gilbert de Umfraville, by his wife Matilda, Countess of Angus. The arms on his shield were assumed by the Chichesters about

¹ A note states that this suggestion was made in some work (unnamed) of the late Rev. Dr. Oliver; but in his *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter* Dr. Oliver gave the Bishop the arms now borne by the Chichesters.

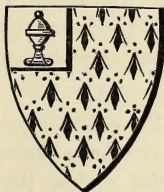
one hundred years after the time of his death, by virtue of the marriage with his great-great-granddaughter, Thomasine Raleigh.

If any arms at all were to be depicted in connection with the Bishop, the appropriateness of which there is every reason to question, as the existence of heraldry at this early date (temp. King Stephen) is extremely doubtful—he certainly ought to have neither the Chichester nor Raleigh arms, but the arms of Cirencester, to which family he doubtless belonged.

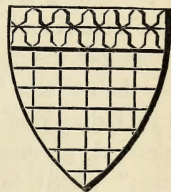
The same mistake respecting the connection between the Bishop of Exeter and the Chichesters of Devonshire, is made by Izacke, in his *History of Exeter*, Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*, and Prince, in his *Worthies of Devon*. Westcote, who compiled a *History of Devon* in the time of Queen Elizabeth, containing a great number of valuable pedigrees, has also fallen into the same mistake, probably from his having obtained his information from the Heralds' Visitations, although he enters a protest against the theory that the Chichesters and Cirencesters are one and the same family, in the following words: "Some will have this name of Cirencester and Chichester to be all one, but I cannot yield unto them, for their names and armouries so far differ."



Arms of Cirecester or Ciren-cester, now borne by Prideaux.¹



Arms of John Chichester, Lord Mayor of London, 1369.



Arms of Raleigh of Raleigh, now borne by Chichester.

A little reflection will show how easily the genealogist of the time of Elizabeth or James I., by whom the pedigree was compiled, may have confused the two names, when observed by him in ancient writings; that of Chichester being spelt *Cycestr*, *Cicestre*, and *Cicester*; whilst Cirencester was written *Cyrcester*, *Cirecestr*, and *Cyrcestr*. Although so little difference appears to the eye and ear in these two names, the origin of each family is widely different. That of Chichester is derived from one

¹ It is added in the book, that in the Parliamentary Writs, temp. Edw. I. and Edw. II., these arms are given for Sir Thomas de Cirencester, "as one of the bannerets for the county of Warwick." The roll printed by Sir Francis Palgrave in his *Parliamentary Writs* is of course referred to; but very erroneously, for the entry occurs



among the knights, not the bannerets, of the county of Gloucester, not Warwick:—"Sire Thomas de Cirecestre de argent a un chevron de azure e un label de goulles." (Roll t. Edward II. edit. Nicolas, p. 78.) It is also stated that the same coat is "now borne by Prideaux;" but that is not the fact; Prideaux bears Argent, a chevron sable, and a label gules; and this it is said "was the coat of Orcherton, whose heiress married Prideaux t. Hen. III." (Shirley, Noble and Gentle Men of England, p. 31.)

Engeler, who, at the time of the Domesday Survey, held the manor of Cycestr' or Chichester, in Sussex; and whose descendants in the course of time, as surnames became prevalent, were known, in accordance with the universal custom, by the names of their lands. We find the name *Cicestr'* or Chichester used as a surname as early as the time of Henry I., and contemporaneously that of *Cyrecester* or Cirencester. It is, therefore, only reasonable to imagine that a family of the latter name in a similar way took its origin from the place so named in Gloucestershire.

* * * * *

A very careful and extensive investigation among the ancient records, dating from the time of the Conqueror to Henry IV., now preserved in the State Paper Office, has brought to light a great number of entries relating to the Chichester family, conclusively proving that, from the earliest period, there was always a distinction between them and the Cirencesters, and it is from these entries, extracts from which follow in chronological order, that a tolerably complete account of the ancient portions of the Chichester pedigree has been drawn up and verified.

These introductory passages seem to promise so well for a critical and intelligent spirit in what might follow, that we have experienced considerable regret in the disappointment of our anticipations. Notwithstanding the distinction so properly set forth between persons deriving their names from Chichester or Cirencester respectively, there is still pervading confusion in the extracts given from the public records of persons presumed to have been members of "the Chichester family:" added to which the notion that all the persons named Chichester were of one family is altogether a mistake.

There are few genealogical errors more common and yet more palpable than this. Men were named after the place of their birth or residence; but it should always be remembered, not only that several places bore the same or similar names, but also that many independent persons may have come from the same place. Some proof of consanguinity beyond identity of name is all but indispensable. More especially is this requisite when names are derived from large towns or cities like Cirencester and Chichester. But in the book before us all the Chichesters (with some Circesters) are inlisted as ancestors of the present family of Chichester: and even a monk, though monks are well known to have usually relinquished their paternal names and assumed that of their birthplace, is introduced in this way:

He [it matters not who, so that it is a contemporary,] appears to have had a brother, Robert Cicest'r, a monk, who received the King's assent to his election to the Bishopric of Cork.—*Patent Rolls for Ireland*, 5th Edw. I. (p. 10.)

And again a mayor of London is brought in thus, after a notice of Roger de Cicester, said to have been present at the battle of Bannockburn in 1314:

A relative and contemporary of his (possibly his brother,) [*the name William is here evidently omitted,*] man-at-arms or esquire, was returned by the Sheriff of the county of Essex, pursuant to a writ tested at Bishops-Thorpe, on the 20th June, 15th Edw. II., as a resident of that county, and summoned by separate summons to perform military service against the Scots, to muster at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the eve of St. James the Apostle.

There is every reason to believe that the son of this William was John de Chechestre, an eminent goldsmith and citizen of London, maker of the King's Privy Seal, and of the wedding jewellery for the marriage of the King's son and the Lady Blanche. He was Sheriff in 1357; Lord Mayor and the King's Eschaetor for the City of London in 1369, in which year the celebrated William Walworth was Sheriff. He died in 1381, and by his will (enrolled at the Guildhall, London,) he left his tenement in the parish of St. John Zachary, and his shop in "the Chepe" at the corner of Friday Street, to his kinsman John French; and the bulk of the remainder of his property, including a tenement called "the Sarazyns hede," he bequeathed to his wife Alicia, and after her decease to his son William Chichester.

Even before the surname of Chichester appears at all, recourse is had to the Domesday Survey to find some person at Chichester who may be adopted for an ancestor. And the person so adopted is no other than Engeler a tenant *in capite*, who, in the opinion of more learned genealogists, was an ancestor of the Bohuns of Midhurst.¹ Engeler held two hides of land of the King in the manor of Chichester; he also possessed the manor of North Marden near that city;² the manor of Stondon in Bedfordshire, and that of Tickenham in Somersetshire. The passages of the record relating to the first three properties are printed in fac-simile by photo-lithography as a frontispiece to this book, but they are most woefully misinterpreted in the text.³ Other records are afterwards exhibited in the same way.

¹ Though Engeler is the orthography of Domesday Book, the name is more properly Engelger or Ingelger, as it appears in charters and in the chronicles both English and French. See the remarks in our last volume, p. 435: and an article on the Bohuns of Midhurst in a subsequent part of our present volume.

² Dallaway's Rape of Chichester, 1815, p. 186.

³ In the first place, as to Chichester, it is stated that Engeler there held of the King two hides and "*also one carucate of land in the same manor in his own right;*" what the record says is (in the usual form) that he kept one plough or plough-land upon the two hides. Secondly, as to the Meredone of the Survey, it is misnamed Mendon, "which he [*i. e.* Engeler] formerly held of King Harold (called Earl Harold):" the survey does not mention Harold at all under this manor, but states that it had been held of the countess Githa by Lepsi, and was now held by Engeler of earl Roger. Lastly, the text states that Engeler held two hides of Adelisa wife of Radulphus de Thellebroc in Standune in the county of Bedford: but the Survey says that at Standone Engeler held two hides and a half of Azelina the wife of Ralph Tallgebosc,—otherwise written Taillebois, but very different from Thellebroc.

The next is from the Pipe Roll 2 Hen. II. 1155; entitled "Matthew de Chichester pays a fine of 4s."; and in the text explained that, "having been fined four shillings for *some transgression of the King's peace*, he was excused therefrom by the King's special writ directed to the sheriff." But the roll does not say that he had committed any transgression, only that he owed the 4s. for the tax called the Dane-geld; and instead of paying the same, he was excused.

The third facsimile is of an entry in the Coram Rege roll of 47 Hen. III. And this clearly relates to one Robert of Cirencester, not Chichester. His name is spelt in the record *Cy'cestr'*, that is, in extenso, Cyrecestre; and the lands to which it relates are at Lichelade (not "Lethlade"), in Gloucestershire.

The first person named from the city of Chichester occurs in 1129, one Henry de Cicestr', who (it is assumed in p. 7) "*appears to have been the successor to the lands in the manor of Chichester*" which belonged to Engeler: but the proof (?) of such conjecture is that this Henry of Chichester—no doubt really a townsman of Portsmouth who had migrated from the neighbouring city—gave to the hospital of St. Mary and St. Michael in Portsmouth a house adjoining to the said hospital on the west.

The christian name of Roger, which occurs in successive reigns, beginning with that of Edward I., in connection with property at Chichester, seems at last to commence the line of the existing family; but still we do not find any evidence of their affiliation, beyond bare assertion, until we arrive at the name of Sir Roger Chichester, knighted by King Edward III. after the siege of Calais, and afterwards present at the battle of Poitiers. It would be interesting to ascertain what arms Sir Roger bore, as it seems to us to be a mere assumption that "the ancient bearing of the Chichesters was *Ermine, a canton sable*" (p. 13). That is by no means evident from the arms of the Mayor of London, who is not shown to have been of the same race; and the remarks which follow connecting the Chichesters with the Dukes of Britany, because of their ermine coat, are not worth any serious discussion.

We are told that the present arms of Chichester, *Chequy or and sable, a chief vaire*, were those of the original family of Raleigh, of Raleigh, co. Devon; and were assumed by John Chichester, esquire, the son and heir of Sir Roger, after his marriage in 1384 with Thomasia, daughter and sole heir of Sir John de Raleigh (p. 20).

Yet as early as the reign of Edward II. we find a Devonshire

knight bearing the same arms which were afterwards borne by the great Sir Walter Raleigh:

Sire Symon de Ralee, de goules, a une bende engrale de argent. (Roll temp. Edw. II. edit. Nicolas, p. 15.)

Other fac-similes are introduced to illustrate the family of Raleigh. One, from Domesday Book, is supposed to show that Beatrix widow of Walter Raleigh "was seised of four carucates of land in Ralegh" (p. 14): but the record appears to us only to say that *Radelie* was part of the land of the Bishop of Constance, and that it had been held by one Brictric, a male not a female, in the time of the Confessor.

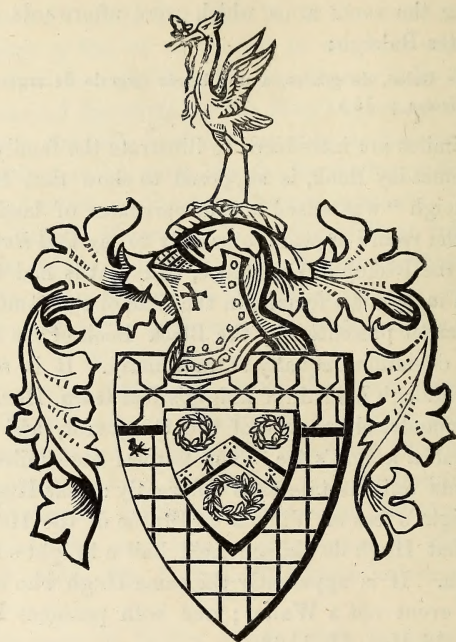
The information presented by the Black Book of the Exchequer is detailed with deviations equally extraordinary. It is stated (p. 15) that Hugh de Ralegh held three knight's fees temp. Hen. I. of Robert Duke of Normandy, eldest son of the Conqueror, and that his son Walter held half a knight's fee. The faithful fac-similes which face these statements tell the tale thus differently: that Hugh de Ralegh held three knight's fees of William de Braose of the Honor of Barnstaple; and that Hugh de Ralegh held half a knight's fee of Robert the King's son. It is apparently the same Hugh who occurs in both places, at any event not a Walter; and both passages belong to the same date, *i.e.* 14 Hen. II. 1168.

Again, in p. 21, it is stated that

We learn from the *Inquisitio post Mortem*, taken at Exeter 4th ^(a) Henry IV. that Thomasine ^(b) outlived her first husband John Chichester, and married secondly Sir William Talbot, chevalier. She died on Monday next after ^(c) the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, in the third year of Henry IV., and her son John Chichester, then sixteen ^(d) years old, was declared to be her heir.

The document is present in fac-simile to correct no fewer than four errors in this brief abstract: ^(a) the Inquisition was taken on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle in the 5th Hen. IV.; ^(b) the lady's name was Thomasia, not Thomasine; ^(c) for "after" *read* before; and ^(d) for "sixteen" *read* seventeen.

Altogether, as regards the antiquarian portion of this book, we have seldom seen one in print in which high aims have fallen so short in their performance. We are put in mind of a school exercise formed on the outlines of some competent master, but filled in as to its details by a very inexperienced pupil. Or, has the nominal author availed himself of the aid of one of the empirical traders in genealogy, who, like the gentleman whose advertisement we quote in a subsequent



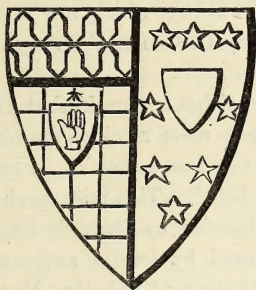
Arms of Richard Chichester (born about 1455), grandson of John Chichester of Raleigh and Anne Wotton. He founded the house of Chichesters of Hall by marrying the daughter and heiress of Simon Hall of that place. Arms of Hall, Azure, a chevron ermine between three chaplets of roses argent. Crest of Chichester, a heron rising with an eel in his beak proper.

page, affect to outbid the regular practitioners at once in cheapness and in accuracy!

However, full four-fifths of the volume are occupied with the authentic genealogies of the Chichester family, in its several more recent branches; these appear to be carefully compiled, and will be very useful to all parties concerned. They are introduced in the following order: 1. Chichesters of the Raleigh and Youlston branch, in which a Baronetcy has been enjoyed from the year 1641; 2. the Irish branch of Chichesters: of which come the Earls and Marquesses of Donegal and the Barons Templemore; 3. the Chichesters of Arlington, advanced to a Baronetcy in 1840, and now represented by Sir Alexander, whose name is on the title-page; 4. the Calverleigh branch

of the last, who are Roman Catholics; and 5. the Chichesters of Hall. These have all descended from Sir John Chichester, Sheriff of Devonshire in 1552 and 1557, and Knight of the Shire in 1553 and 1562, the patriarch already noticed.¹

The several matches are illustrated throughout by bold and effective cuts, but as no tinctures are expressed, and no blason is attached, it becomes necessary to consult other authorities for that information. This is a manifest defect; but the publisher advertises copies "with all the shields of arms emblazoned by hand in their proper colours." We must mention the absence of an index to the alliances as another great deficiency.



Arms of Sir Alexander P. B. Chichester, Bart.; impaling Gules, an inescutcheon argent within an orle of mullets or, for Chamberlayne of Cranbury Park and Weston Grove, Hants.

The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal. Published under the direction of the Council of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association. Part V. 8vo. pp. 106.

We are pleased to find this now flourishing Society commencing so well the second volume of their Transactions; the first volume of which we recently noticed.² The contents of Part V. are varied; the

¹ At p. 33 it is stated that this "Sir John was knighted, with many others, at the palace of Westminster by the Earl of Arundel, who held a commission to do so from the Queen, in 1556;" but this was on the morrow after the coronation of Queen Mary, Oct. 2, 1553. (Machyn's Diary, notes, p. 335.) Sir John Chichester his son was knighted in 1580. (Morgan's Sphere of Gentry, Lib. 3, p. 88.) Sir Arthur Chichester, afterwards Lord Belfast, was knighted in 1595 (Ibid.)—by Henri IV. in France, as related in Alexander Spicer's Elegy upon him, which is reprinted as an appendix to the book now reviewed.

² See our Vol. VI. p. 665.

leading paper being one entitled, *Almondbury in feudal times*, by J. K. Walker, M.D., F.S.A. Scot. Others are, *A Subsidy Roll for the Wapentake of Aybrigg and Morley of the 15th Hen. VIII.*; some original Charters and evidences of the family of Lascelles; and part of the Register of Marriages in York Minster, commencing in 1681. The last, with Mr. Skaife's valuable notes, will form an exceedingly useful sequel to the Register of Burials in the same cathedral church, which constituted so important a portion of the former volume. Other papers relate to inscriptions on Church Bells, to an ancient Crucifix found in Womersley church, and to some very remarkable "cruciform platforms," discovered under the surface of the ground at various places in Yorkshire, which are attributed by Mr. Charles Monkman and Mr. Henry C. Coote, F.S.A., in two learned papers, to the Roman *agrimensores*.

We cannot pass over without remark that Dr. Walker, in his paper on *Almondbury*, has once more retailed the old error, that Robert de Lacy, the last male of the first house of Lacy, "made his *half-sister* Albreda de Lisours his heir." This misapprehension, originating in a monkish writer, was admitted by Dugdale into his *Baronage*, and has consequently been followed by several authors of high reputation, as Dr. Whitaker in his *History of Whalley*, Hunter in his *South Yorkshire*, and of course many others; but it ought to have been arrested after Mr. Hunter, in editing the Pipe Roll of 1131, had discovered the following passage:—

Robertus de Lusoriis reddit compotum de viij li. vj s. viij d. ut ducat in uxorem sororem Ilberti de Laci. In thesauro iiij li. Et debet iiij li. vj s. viij d. (Magnus Rotulus Pipæ, 31 Hen. I. edit. 1833, p. 8.)

which showed plainly that Albreda de Lisours, on whom and her posterity Robert de Laci was pleased to settle his inheritance, was really his cousin-german and not his half-sister, being the daughter of his aunt Albreda, who had married Robert de Lisours, as proved by the above record. A correction removing from the genealogy of our great families an idea so anomalous, and so contradictory to all feudal usages, as that a half-sister *ex parte maternâ* could ever have been allowed to inherit a great fief, should have been carefully recognised by subsequent writers; and on its first appearance there seemed to be a prospect that such might be the result. Mr. Hunter, in his Preface to the Pipe Roll, gave a prominent place to his discovery, and in the Appendix to Baines's *History of Lancashire*, 1836, vol. iv. Mr. Hunter's remarks were not only properly acknowledged, but quoted at length.

Yet, in the new edition of Baines (1870, ii. 14) the old story is repeated; nor is the more correct descent noticed either by Courthope or Burke, in their respective works on the Extinct Peerage which have appeared of late years. We cannot therefore particularly blame Dr. Walker; but at the same time we may express a sincere regret that the truth, when it does rise to the surface, should be so liable to be disregarded and lost in the constant flood of copying and bookmaking.

The Family of Killigrew. By R. N. WORTH, Plymouth. Reprinted from Number XII. of the Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, 1871. 8vo. pp. 14.

This article contains the substance of a MS. history of the Killigrews, which is quoted by the Messrs. Lysons, in their Cornwall, at p. xvi. and again at pp. 99 and 102. It offers very curious particulars of the origin of the town of Falmouth, and, as it now appears, upon good authority: for the writer was Mr. Martin Killigrew, who was a son-in-law of Sir Peter the last heir male of the family, and who, having assumed the name of Killigrew (instead of Lister) on his marriage, for some years managed the family estates. It was written in the year 1737 or soon after; but, though employed by Lysons and subsequent historians of Cornwall, it has not been hitherto printed. Mr. Worth (whose name is well known from his *History of Devonport*, and a proposed *History of Plymouth*,) has now, in a condensed form, given the substance of the whole memoir. The Killigrews, deriving their name from a manor in the parish of St. Erme, are reputed to have descended from a natural son of Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans; whose arms were reflected in their own, as theirs are again in those of the town of Falmouth. Arwenack house, "the finest and most costly then in the county," was built by John Killigrew, who was the first Captain of Pendennis Castle appointed by Henry VIII. on its erection; and the town of Falmouth arose in its vicinity in the 17th century. A baronetcy was conferred in 1660 on Sir William Killigrew,¹ who had distinguished himself in the military services of the States of Holland and the King of Denmark, with re-

¹ In Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*, 1841, Sir William is styled as "of Arwenick," and it is stated that he "died unmarried in 1665, after having wasted the whole of his paternal estate, and alienated the barton and manor of Arwenick to his brother, Sir Peter Killigrew, knt." But this statement is evidently erroneous; for Martin Killigrew (p. 8) distinctly describes Sir William as "a younger brother."

mainder to his elder brother, then Sir Peter, of Arwenack, knight; and the title was inherited by his nephew, but became extinct on the death of the latter in 1704. The representation of the family ultimately vested in that of Wodehouse, now Earl of Kimberley.

There was, however, a junior branch of Killigrew which in many respects eclipsed that of Arwenack. "From a branch of this family, settled in Middlesex, (say the Lysons,) sprung Thomas Killigrew the celebrated wit of Charles the Second's reign, Sir William Killigrew, Dr. Henry Killigrew, all dramatic writers, Mrs. Ann Killigrew the poetess, daughter of the latter, Admiral Killigrew, a celebrated naval officer in the reign of William III., and General Killigrew, who died in 1707, and has a monument in Westminster Abbey." Martin Killigrew notices Dr. Henry Killigrew, who was Master of the Savoy and a Prebendary of Westminster; his son Henry the admiral, and another son, James, a naval captain, killed in action with the French off Leghorn; but Martin was shy of those junior members of the family who were still surviving at the time he wrote,—“to whom I am a stranger, or desire to be so thought.” In fact, the latter portion of the family history, it would seem, is still untraced.

NORTH'S PLUTARCH: Notes as to a Copy of this Work in the Greenock Library, supposed to have been Shakspeare's. By ALLAN PARK PATON. Greenock, 1871. 8vo. pp. 36.

The use which Shakespeare made of Sir Thomas North's¹ translation of Plutarch in his three tragedies of Roman story, founded on the lives of Brutus, Antony, and Cleopatra, has been long recognised, and is described by Hallam as being "too exact." The dramatist copied passages almost verbatim, merely adapting them to rhythmical periods, just as he transferred whole passages of the chronicles to his English "Histories." It is probable, however, that Shakespeare had performed this task some years before 1612, which is the date of the copy of North's Plutarch that forms the subject of this pamphlet. The book bears on its title-page this inscription:

Vive: ut Vivas: W. S.: pretiū 18^s.

¹ "Thomas North, second sonne of Sir Edward North knight, L. North of Kirthel-ing," as he is styled in the title-page of his translation of Guevara's Death of Princes, 1557. There are memoirs of Sir Thomas North in *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, ii. 350, 553.

and has also the initials W. S. stamped on one of its sides. It contains only two MS. notes, which are of little importance, but more than a hundred passages are marked with :• like those on the title-page. Thus the questions arise, Was this book Shakespeare's? and was VIVE UT VIVAS his motto?

It has never been ascertained that the Poet habitually used any motto, in connection with his shield of arms or otherwise. In one place only, in MS. Vincent 157, in Coll. Arm. the words *Non sans droict* are written above the arms sketched in the margin of the draft Grant to his father,—as was noticed in our vol. i. p. 512. We scarcely think those words are likely to have been written in allusion to the objections that were made to the grant itself, as suggested by Mr. Paton, p. 30. We regard them as a motto¹; but they have not occurred elsewhere in connection with Shakespeare.

The motto VIVE UT VIVAS has been adopted by many persons and families, as will be seen in Elvin's *Handbook of Mottoes*, with several variations, as *Vive Deo ut vivas*, *Vive ut postea vivas*, and *Vive ut semper vivas*; but Mr. Paton takes particular notice that it is associated with the *falcon* in the families of Falconer, including Falconer of Halkertoun, Earl of Kintore, whose supporters are falcons. Now, the crest granted to Shakespeare was a falcon holding a spear. Whether this coincidence is likely to stop there, or to lead to further confirmation of Mr. Paton's views, we must now leave for future discussion.

SIR RICHARD PIPE, AND THE ARMS OF PIPE.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

DEAR SIR,—On p. 35 of your last number, you state that Sir Richard Pipe, knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1579, “was buried at Walding Wells in Nottinghamshire, and probably came from that county.” This is not quite correct. Sir Richard was the second son of Richard Pipe of Wolverhampton in Staffordshire, and the descendant of an ancient family whose pedigree is given in Shaw's *History of Staffordshire*. He purchased, in 1571, the manor of Barlborough, in Derbyshire, and was buried there in 1587, as appears from the following inscription in Barlborough church:

Hic jacet Ricardus Pipe miles, civis quondam et Major London, et hujus rectoriæ solus patronus, qui ultimum diem clausit 19 die mensis Sept. A.D. 1587, et ætatis suæ 72. (See Glover's *Derbyshire*, ii. 79.)

¹ *Non sine jure* is the motto assigned by Elvin to the name of Charter.

You correctly describe the arms he bore; but at the Visitation of London, taken in 1568, the following were entered: Azure, a fesse double-cotised between six crosses-crosslet or: Crest. A demi-pegasus argent. See Harl. MS. 1463, f. 5.

The organ-pipes and crosslets appear (impaled with *Smith*) on the brass, in Stoke Prior church, Worcestershire, of Robert Smith, who married one of Sir Richard's daughters.

The coat, Gules, two lions passant *guardant* or, was borne, according to Mr. Papworth, by Richard Pipe of Erdington, who married the daughter of Harcourt; and this is corroborated by a pedigree in the Harl. MS. 6128, f. 76, wherein it is stated that¹ Pipe married Margaret daughter of Henry Harcourt, and the arms of Pipe are given as two lions passant.

They had a daughter Eleanor, married to John Beche, whose daughter Maud married Richard Holden,² ancestor of the Holdens of Erdington, who bore for arms a chevron between three cross-crosslets, and not the modern coat attributed to that family by Mr. Kittermaster. Among the Holden quarterings in Aston church are *two lions passant* and *two bars*, evidently the coats of Pipe and Harcourt. The other quarterings appear to be Kingston, Goodere, Brooke, Grove, and q? Yeldentre, but they are strangely arranged.

Yours truly,

H. SYDNEY GRAZEBROOK.

Stourbridge, Aug. 14.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE LADY MARY, DAUGHTER OF KING JAMES I.—The blunders both of parish clerks and stone-cutters are very familiar to us. Discrepancies in date between registers and monuments may be frequently detected: in the former, as well as the latter, an error may have arisen from carelessness in copying, because the entry in the Register was not made, as it ought to have been, at the performance of the service. Sometimes a date on a

¹ But he is there called *John* Pipe.

² Otherwise named *Philip* at Beche and *Edward* Holden in Nichols's Leicestershire, iv. 935.

monument may be wrong even from following the Register,—mistaking perhaps the day of interment for that of death. But no one would have thought of going to Westminster Abbey and to one of the Royal monuments for an example of this association in error.

But so it is: both Register and Monument state that the Lady Mary, daughter of King James, died on the 16th December, 1607. It happens that there are many distinct and satisfactory historic records to the contrary. Among others Howes, the continuator of Stowe's chronicle, states that the Lady Mary died on Wednesday the 16th of September and was interred at Westminster on the 23d: having previously mentioned her birth on the 8th of April 1605; which corresponds with the further statement of the epitaph: *Vixit Annos II. Menses V. Dies VIII.* Howes also records the christening of this Princess on the 5th of May 1605, and the churching of the Queen on the 19th of that month: both those ceremonials took place at Greenwich, and we understand they are described at length in *The Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal*, now in the press for the Camden Society, under the editorship of Dr. Rimbault.

There is therefore not the least doubt that the monument should bear the month of September as that of the Princess's death. Three months later the Court had perfectly recovered its ordinary gaiety, and so many notices are preserved of its Christmas festivities that Colonel Chester has been anxious to vindicate not only the good manners but the natural instincts of the Royal father and mother by pointing out that a belief in the accuracy of the epitaph would involve a serious charge upon their conduct and character. His very complete exposition¹ completely counteracts the possibility of any such hasty judgment.

How this extraordinary error originated it is more easy to guess than to determine. It may have been committed in 1607, or possibly after the Restoration. At the latter date the Abbey Register is known to have been put together afresh, after having been ill-used and mutilated; and the like process may very probably have been necessary for the Royal Monuments. This is a question of minor importance: and, after all, we must say that we regard the whole matter chiefly in the light of its affording a sample of the incalculable amount of critical care which Colonel Chester is bestowing upon the Abbey Registers,² and which is likely to render them, when published, one of the most valuable acquisitions to the student of English Genealogy that has ever been provided for him.

¹ "An Official Inaccuracy respecting the Death and Burial of the Princess Mary, daughter of King James I. Read at a meeting of the Historical Society of Great Britain on Monday June 12, 1871, by Colonel JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, Fellow of the Historical Society." 8vo. pp. 8.

² See the note in p. 61 of our last Part.

EDMONDSON'S ALPHABET OF ARMS.—Is it anywhere mentioned from what previous armorial collection Edmondson formed his Alphabet of Arms, which occupies a considerable portion of his *Complete Body of Heraldry*, 1780, and has since been poured forth into the subsequent works of Berry, Burke, &c. ? He describes it himself in these words : “AN ALPHABET OF ARMS, containing upwards of Fifty Thousand Coats, Ancient and Modern, with their Crests and Mottoes, and the Dates of the several Instruments by which they were respectively granted. Collected from Register Books, Pedigrees, Herald's Visitations, Church Gatherings, and other Manuscripts deposited in the Bodleian, Harleian, and Cottonian Libraries, the British Museum, the College of Arms, the Libraries of the several Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge, and other Public as well as Private Repositories. To which is added, by way of APPENDIX, a Collection of New Arms, Crests, Mottos, &c. which have been granted at the Herald's Office, since the year 1770.” It is quite incredible that Edmondson himself could have extracted the “*fifty thousand coats*” contained in his work from their respective sources, and even allowing that he might have derived a large proportion from Glover's Ordinary (which is also printed in his First Volume), it is still highly probable that he had some substantial foundation in the collections of some previous labourer, which formed the nucleus of his own work. Edmondson was a coach-painter in London, and though made Mowbray Herald Extraordinary so early as 1764, yet he was never actually a member of the College of Herald's, and probably never had unrestrained access to their records. To ascertain the sources of his Alphabet would not only be an interesting piece of literary history, but would be occasionally serviceable for ulterior inquiries. H. S. G.

ARMS OF SMITH-SHENSTONE AND THOSE OF THE TOWN OF DUDLEY.—The following inscription, we learn from the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, is placed upon the principal vase of a set of plate, valued at 700*l.*, recently presented to the Earl of Dudley's Mine-Agent at Dudley :

Presented, together with four Grecian and Assyrian vases, to FREDERICK SMITH SHENSTONE, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Saint John's College, Oxford, Deputy-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, Justice of the Peace for the counties of Stafford and Worcester ; Captain of the Dudley Squadron of the Queen's Own Worcester Yeomanry Cavalry ; late Captain in the Staffordshire Volunteers ; first Mayor of Dudley ; and late Chairman of the South Staffordshire Iron Trade ; on his retiring from the general management of the Earl of Dudley's mining estates, after a period of twenty-five years' service, by the agents, workmen, and others connected therewith, as a memorial of the esteem in which he is held by the contributors, who deeply regret to lose the direction and guidance of a friend so kind, courteous, and sincere.

January 3rd, 1871.

It will be perceived from this inscription, that the surname of Shenstone has reappeared in the neighbourhood in which it was once so famous. The

present bearer of the name is, however, in no way related to the amiable Poet, but, on retiring from the management of Lord Dudley's mining estates, he has thought proper to add to his patronymic, Smith, the surname of Shenstone, because he possesses an estate in the parish of Shenstone near Lichfield. Mr. Smith-Shenstone bears for arms, Gules, a bend engrailed argent between two salamanders in flames proper. Crest, On a rock a chamois at gaze proper, charged with a crescent. Motto, *PER SAXA PER IGNES*. These bearings were granted to his late father Richard Smith of the Priory, Dudley, also for many years agent to the Lords Ward. (See Grazebrook's *Heraldry of Smith*, p. 119.) A salamander in flames is the crest of the baronetical family of Smijth, but in this case it is allusive to the pursuits and not to the name of the grantee.

Mr. Frederick Smith was the first Mayor of Dudley, and in that capacity invented a coat of arms for the seal of that borough. It appears to have been suggested by the arms granted to Mr. Smith. As these bearings have never been registered in the College of Arms there exists of course no official description of them, but the following is about as correct a blason as can be given: Gules, on a fess engrailed argent, between in chief the keep of Dudley Castle (very faithfully represented) and in base a salamander in flames proper, a trilobite¹ or "Dudley locust" between an anchor cabled on the dexter and a Davy lamp on the sinister, all it may be supposed "proper." Crest, On a wreath a lion's head couped. Legend, "THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, & BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF DUDLEY. 1865."

For the accompanying engraving of the arms of Dudley we are indebted to the Editor of Debrett's *Illustrated House of Commons*.



The crest is intended for that of Lord Dudley, Out of a ducal coronet or a lion's head azure; but a wreath has been substituted for the coronet under the (mistaken) supposition probably that the *crest-coronet* was applicable only to a peer.

"The Priory" at Dudley is a very handsome house erected by the late Earl of Dudley as a residence for his agent, closely adjoining the picturesque ruins of the ancient priory.

¹ *Pendiculus marinus trilobus*, the fossil of a remarkable extinct animal plentifully found in the limestone of which the castle hill is composed.

A RADICAL REFORMER IN GENEALOGY.—We find this Advertisement in *The Field* newspaper of the 9th Sept. 1871. We presume the advertiser will have no objection to our republishing it, though we do not anticipate that his objects will thereby be promoted. Our readers may perhaps derive some amusement from the self-confidence and effrontery of Mr. James Phillippe, but will scarcely deem it worth while to ask a gentleman, of whose name they thus hear for the first time, for his credentials as being entitled to outweigh the authority of all the official Heralds, both of ancient and modern times.

PEDIGREES COMPILED, with the proper Arms and Quarterings.—Mr. JAMES PHILLIPPE, of 48, Bedford-row, London, having satisfied himself that nearly the whole of the pedigrees hitherto published are fictitious; that the whole of the pedigrees contained in the Heralds' Visitations, which were made between the reigns of Henry VIII. and Charles II. are either fictitious inventions or the erroneous result of tradition, and can only be relied upon as to the then living and two preceding generations; and having long ago discovered that the genealogical manuscripts in the British Museum, from which so many spurious pedigrees have been concocted, are simply trash; and after a careful examination of the public and other records, has satisfied himself that pedigrees can only be compiled correctly from the Common Pleas Rolls, called the *Coram Rege*, *De Banco*, *Quo Warranto*, *Recovery* and *Common Rolls*, extending from 5th of Richard I.—Rolls, the examination of which occupied him many years, their contents having hitherto, from their immensity, remained entirely unknown, and from which, having extracted an astounding collection of genealogical and historical information, he confidently states that he is the only man who ever lived competent to give a true account of all families of English extraction.

Fictitious pedigrees and family histories examined and reported upon.

Note.—The way in which fictitious pedigrees are got up is simply this. A copy is made of some pedigree in the Heralds' Visitation Book, or county history, of a family of the name required. This is filled up with a string of names purely imaginary, and the whole being splendidly written on vellum or fine paper, and emblazoned with arms as genuine as the remainder of the work, is called a pedigree. Some ambitious people even go to the expense of having it certified by John Brown, or some other such distinguished individual with something tremendously ridiculous under his sign manual, in the shape of Green Dragon, Two-headed Elephant, &c.; but this high honour entails an extra expense of something like 250*l*. Some send a copy of this wonderful production inclosed in a 20*l*. Bank of England note to the editor of the *History of Noddledom*, when the same appears in the following edition of that valuable work. With respect to coats of arms, all arms were adopted originally in the same manner as trade marks are at the present day, the original inventor being the right owner, and any person can use any coat at the present day which did not previously belong to another person. As for the Heralds' College having any right to grant coats of arms, it is so absurd that it is wonderful that any persons should be such addle-headed donkeys as to entertain any such humbug. Mr. Phillippe compiles a genuine pedigree, properly vouched, at half the price at which spurious pedigrees are obtained elsewhere.

No doubt, there is one mode of practice within the walls of the Heralds' College, and another outside. We will only remark that the advertiser appears to be well acquainted with the processes in use outside.

We cannot admit the emendation proposed by G.K., that the inscription attached to LE VIELLE ESCU DE LEICESTRE in the Society of Antiquaries' Roll of Arms (see our vol. iii. p. 11), viz. *Cike de Leycr.* should be read Cité de Leycestre. One sufficient reason is, that Leicester was not a city. The word continues a puzzle; but we may remark that an early copy of the Roll in the Sloane Collection gives the same reading.

Arms of the Lords Lyon from the XV. Century to A.D. 1870.—We have received from Mr. Henry Laing of Edinburgh, the author of the well-known and excellent volumes of Ancient Scottish Seals, a very beautifully emblazoned photograph displaying the arms of all the Lords Lyon, in number nineteen, comprised in the period above specified. They are arranged with tasteful accompaniments, as in a painted window. We beg to return our best thanks to Mr. Laing for his elegant present.

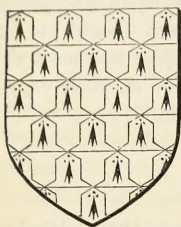
Can your readers give me any information as to the descent and family connections of Evan Thomas of Swansea, South Wales; born 1580, and died 1676. His son Philip came over to America in 1640 and died in 1686. The family bear the following arms: Argent, a chevron cheequy or and sable between three Cornish choughs proper. Crest: on a branch of a tree, lying fesseways, at the dexter end some sprigs vert, a Cornish chough with wings expanded proper. Berry, in his *Encyclopedia Heraldica*, vol. i. signature 5q 2, gives a nearly similar coat as of Thomas of London, which I cannot connect with our family. Wishing to compile a Genealogy of the family, and not being able to visit England, any information would oblige me.

Baltimore.

LAWRENCE B. THOMAS.

GRESLEY OF MILVERTON.—The arms attributed by Mr. Kittermaster to "Greystey of Milington" (see our last Part of *H. and G.*, p. 31), are evidently those which belonged to "Thomas Greysly of Milverton, bastard son of Greysley the Knight," who occurs in the list of Residents in the county of Warwick, 20 Eliz. printed in the *Collectanea Topogr. et Genealogica*, vol. viii. at p. 304. William Gresley, esq. of Drakelow, co. Derby, sheriff of Staffordshire 4 Eliz. was afterwards knighted, and was father of Thomas knighted in 1603, and grandfather of George created a Baronet in 1611. When Sir William was knighted does not appear from the list of Elizabethan Knights in Morgan's *Sphere of Gentry*, nor is the date of his death given in Wotton's Baronetage; but he was evidently "Gresley the knight,"

living (or lately deceased) in 20 Eliz. The arms of his "bastard son" is an instance of such relationship being denoted by a bordure for difference.



The undifferenced coat of Gresley : Vaire ermine and gules, was borne by Sir Geffrey de Greseley in the reign of Edward I. and by Sir Peres (or Peter) de Gresley, in the reign of Edward II. (Rolls). In that of Richard II. John de Gresley bore Vaire argent and gules. As remarked by Mr. Shirley, the bearing was doubtless one of feudal allusion to the house of Ferrers, under whom Drakelow was held

anno 1200, by the service of a bow, quiver, and twelve arrows. (*Noble and Gentle Men of England*. Third Edition, 1866, p. 45.)

CONINGSBY FAMILY.—In preparing for my work on the *Mansions of Herefordshire* a detailed pedigree of the Coningsby family, several difficulties present themselves, which some of the correspondents of the *Herald and Genealogist* may assist me in removing.

1. Thomas Coningsby of Leominster married a daughter of Thomas Hackluyt of Eyton, and had five sons. Of these three at least left issue, viz. Robert Coningsby (query of Docklow?) who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Wentworth of Mendham Priory, Suffolk; Thomas Coningsby of Hampton, who married twice, and by his second wife, Frances, daughter of Thomas Houghton of Houghton, had two sons; and Gilbert Coningsby, who married Joyce, daughter of Ellis Yevans of Northope, co. Flint. I can only trace the further descent of one of these lines, and that conjecturally. One Henry Coningsby (whom I suppose to be the son of the above Thomas) died 12 Charles I., and from his inquest it appears that his son and heir, Bennett Coningsby, was then three years and eight months old. Bennett Coningsby died in 1671, leaving a son of the same name, who died shortly afterwards unmarried. I should like to know whether there are descendants of any of the above lines now in existence.

2. Had FitzWilliam Coningsby (grandfather of the Earl) another wife besides Cecilia Neville? Harleian MS. 2218 inserts him in the Booth pedigree as husband of Mary, daughter of Charles Booth of Brainton.

3. What is the meaning and what the language of the motto used by Sir Thomas Coningsby for his hospital foundation deed—"Soies Soldathoes Hesiathores ne Heblathores?" I have copied it *literatim* from an old transcript.

C. J. ROBINSON.

Norton Canon Vicarage, Hereford.

WATSON'S EARLS OF WARREN AND SURREY.

One of the most remarkable genealogical works produced in England during the last century, both for the purpose and intent of its production and the labour and sumptuousness of its execution, is Watson's *History of the Earls of Warren and Surrey*. It is embellished with every illustration, armorial, monumental, and topographical, of which the subject was capable: and further decorated with a countless number of ornamental initials and vignettes (generally arabesques of considerable elegance) all impressed from copper plates. The detached engravings, more than fifty in number, are described in the full account which Moule gives of the book in his *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, pp. 441—445; but it is impossible to estimate the cost which must have been expended on so sumptuous a work.

The author, the Rev. John Watson, M.A., F.S.A. had published a *History of Halifax* (4to. 1775) in which (pp. 523—525) he has given minute details of his own biography down to that period. He was born in 1724 at Lyme cum Hanley, in the parish of Prestbury, Cheshire¹; was elected a Cheshire Fellow of Brazenose 1746; became Perpetual Curate of Ripponden in the parish of Halifax 1754; F.S.A. 1759; Rector of Moningsby, co. Lincoln, 1766; and Rector of Stockport on the presentation of Sir George Warren, K.B. in 1769. Besides some professional pamphlets, he wrote six antiquarian essays inserted in the *Archæologia*, and also made extensive MS. collections for the Hundred of Macclesfield (which are further noticed by Ormerod, *Hist. of Cheshire*, iii. 389), and for part of the county of Lancaster. Dr. T. D. Whitaker (who at the close of his *History of Leeds* followed his steps at Halifax²) allows him to have possessed "great antiquarian curiosity, coupled with persevering industry,"—"without much either

¹ His name was thus entered in the Register of Manchester School, 1740, Jan. 14, "John Watson, the son of Legh Watson of Swinton, yeoman." (Manchester School Register, Chetham Soc. 1860, p. 12.)

We have heard that Mr. Legh Watson was a steward, or agent, of the Warrens of Poynton. John Watson was elected a scholar on the foundation of Sarah Duchess of Somerset, and held a Manchester School exhibition in the years 1744-5-6.

² Dr. Whitaker's copy of Watson's *Halifax*, with his MS. annotations, is now in the possession of Mr. James Crossley, F.S.A. the President of the Chetham Society; who also preserves the velvet cap worn by Watson when at work in his study. We may further here make note that a copy of Wright's *History of Halifax* 1738, with MS. notes by Mr. Watson, is preserved in the valuable Yorkshire library of Edward Hail-

of acuteness or enthusiasm." "The same criticism (adds Ormerod, *ubi supr.*) may in a great measure be applied to his account of the Warrens, and more particularly to that of the Stokeports included in the same volumes. He will generally be found unskilful in appreciating the relative value of his various MS. materials, and too much encumbered with the mass which he has collected to bring it to bear with effect on the subject of his work; but his diligence in collecting is apparent throughout, and his accuracy in abstracting and transcribing is unquestionable."

Another notice of Mr. Watson occurs in the autobiographical *Life of Gilbert Wakefield*, who knew him well from being his curate at Stockport and marrying his niece. "He was (it is there said) a very lively, conversant, well-informed man, and one of the hardest students I ever knew. His great excellence was his knowledge of antiquities. * * * He was by no means destitute of poetical fancy, had written some good songs, and was possessed of a most copious collection of bon-mots, facetious stories, and humourous compositions of every kind, both in verse and prose, written out with uncommon accuracy and neatness."

Mr. Watson was instituted to the rectory of Stockport August 2, 1769, on the presentation of Sir George Warren, K.B. and remained there until his decease. He did not long survive the completion of his "Earls of Warren and Surrey," nor long enough to witness its circulation, as we shall show hereafter. There is a portrait of Mr. Watson as a frontispiece to his book, painted by D. Stringer, and finely engraved by James Basire 1780, and it represents him as a handsome, portly, and dignified divine, in full buz wig and canonicals (three-quarters length).¹ There is also an earlier portrait, an etching by W. Williams,² which is the frontispiece to the *History* stone, esq. F.S.A. of Horton hall, Bradford; and also the portfolio of Watson, containing prints illustrative of Halifax and its neighbourhood.

A large folio volume of MS. Pedigrees, chiefly of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, compiled by Mr. Holland Watson, a son of the historian, was seen some years ago by the present Mr. Canon Raines of Milnrow.

¹ It may have been the contemplation of this portrait which induced Sir Egerton Brydges in the *Censura Literaria* to speak persistently of the author as Dr. Watson, to which degree he did not attain. The same error is committed by Horsfield in his *History of Lewes*, and as we shall see by others, as Bray and J. C. Brooke.

² Williams drew the other plates for Watson's Halifax and etched most of them. "He was originally a strolling player, then commenced painter, draughtsman, &c. and settled at Halifax, where he died: having written *An Essay on Halifax*, a Poem in blank verse, 1761. 4to." Gough's *British Topography*, 1780, ii. 434.

of *Halifax*. Underneath this are his arms, Argent, on a chevron engrailed azure between three martlets sable three crescents or. On an escutcheon of pretence, Sable, a cross potent or, *Allon*. Crest, On a wreath, a griffin's head erased argent, on the neck two chevrons gules, in the beak a slip of three lilies proper. Mr. Watson married for his first wife (in 1752) Susanna, daughter and heiress of the Rev. Samuel Allon, Vicar of Sandbach in Cheshire;¹ and for his second (in 1761) Ann, daughter of Mr. James Jaques, merchant, of Leeds. He died at Halifax on the 14th of March 1783.

Sir George Warren died suddenly at Tonbridge Wells on the 30th August 1801; and a remarkable notice of him (from the pen of Mr. Gough) then appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxi. p. 861. It states that he married first, in 1758, a Miss Revel,² with a fortune

¹ The name of this gentleman, who became Vicar of Sandbach 1733, and was buried there Aug. 26, 1736, is printed *Allen* in Ormerod, iii. 62, but it is Allon in the History of Halifax, p. 523, and some documents now in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Canon Raines of Milnrow show that such is the true orthography. Those documents relate to an affair of no less importance than Mr. Watson's marriage settlement, and are dated respectively the 29th and 30th May 1752. The first is a lease for a year, signed by *Legh Watson, John Watson, and Susanna Allon*; the second an Indenture tripartite, between—1. Legh Watson of Berristall, co. Cestr. gent. and John Watson of Halifax, clerk, his eldest son and heir apparent; 2. Susanna Allon of Barnsley, spinster; 3. George Legh of Halifax, LL.D., and William Horton of Chaderton, co. Lanc. esq; reciting that a marriage is intended between the said John Watson and Susanna Allon: lands, messuages, tenements, and hereditaments of the said Legh Watson at Little Hulton (bought by him of Ellis Crompton of Great Lever), the corn tithes, &c. and five closes of land at Swinton, in Worsley, are conveyed by said Legh Watson to Dr. Legh and Horton in trust, and also lands, messuages, and tenements situate at Barnsley, Old Barnsley, Worsborough, and Dodsworth in the co. York, in the tenure and occupation of 25 tenants, mentioned by name, and two chief rents of 3*d.* and 6*d.* issuing out of two messuages in Barnsley, in the tenure of Sam. Firth and Edw. Depledge, are conveyed by the said Susanna to the said Dr. Legh and Horton in trust; to the use of said John Watson for his life, and afterwards to the use of the said Susanna for her life, in lieu of dower, with power of appointment by said John Watson to their or any of their issue. Failing issue, for said Susanna to raise 2,000*l.* on all the premises conveyed, and to dispose of the same as she pleases within 12 months next after the death of said John Watson. Reciting further, that John Warren of Poynton, co. Cestr. esq. had leased a tenement in Poynton to the said Legh Watson for the life of the said Legh, for the life of Esther his wife and Ann his daughter, both of whom are now dead; the same lease is conveyed to the trustees for the benefit of the said John Watson and Susanna Allon for the residue of the term.

² Jane, daughter and heiress of Thomas Revel, esq. of Fetcham, co. Surrey, buried at Stockport Dec. 26, 1761, leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth Harriott, wife of Thomas James Bulkeley, Viscount Bulkeley in the Kingdom of Ireland. Lord Bulkeley assumed the additional name of Warren in 1802.

of 200,000*l.*; and secondly, the daughter of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen, from whom, after protracted litigation (some particulars whereof are given), he was separated about 1772; and closes with a statement that his body was carried with great funeral pomp for interment in the family vault at Chester, when "the procession, except those of the royal family, was one of the most costly and attractive that had been seen for several years." Sir George had been made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King George the Third; and he sat in parliament for the borough of Lancaster from 1758 to 1780, for Beaumaris 1780-4, and again for Lancaster 1785-1796.

We have not ascertained when Mr. Watson was first engaged by Sir George Warren to investigate his ancestral claims, but imagine that it was at some time not very far removed from Watson's first settling into residence at Stockport. When the *History of Halifax* was published in 1775, this announcement was made at p. 525 of that work at the close of his autobiography:

—he has in manuscript, ready for the press, An History of the Antient Earls of Warren and Surry, proving the Warrens of Poynton in Cheshire to be lineally and legally descended from them.

And it was immediately after that the first edition was printed, bearing the following title:—

The History of the Ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey and their Descendants to the Present Time. By the Rev. JOHN WATSON, M.A. F.A.S. and Rector of Stockport, in Cheshire. His name shall live from generation to generation. Ecclus. xxxix. 9. *Warrington: printed by William Eyres. MDCCLXXVI.*

It is printed in quarto, the pages of letter-press being of small dimensions,—in which the edition of 1782 but slightly exceeds it, and without any engravings, either as plates or vignettes. The title and dedication form vi. pages, the text 427.

It is stated by Moule, and repeated by Martin,¹ in his *Bibliographical Catalogue of Privately Printed Books* (second edit. 1854) and again by Lowndes, that "only six copies of this impression were issued, for the purpose of obtaining information and correctness:" and we may assume that this statement was founded upon that of Gilbert Wakefield (in his *Autobiography* already mentioned), "Not more than

¹ Martin adds, "The work was subsequently published in 1782:" in accordance with which idea he omits any description of the edition of 1782: but the work, as we shall see, was never actually published, in the ordinary sense of that term, nor even circulated gratuitously until some years after 1782.

six copies, I think, of this work were printed," the last having probably heard that number from Mr. Watson himself. Such we may take to have been the fact; but the number has been sometimes misapplied to the completed work.

However, only one copy of this impression is known to be preserved, which is now in the library of the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street. It was noticed by Sir Egerton Brydges in the *Censura Literaria* (1805) i. 356, and there stated to have belonged to Mr. Astle,¹ "with the MS. notes of the compiler." The MS. notes are not in the hand of "the compiler," or author, if such was the impression of Brydges, but in that of Mr. Richard Barnes, a lawyer, of Reigate,² one of the gentlemen to whom the book was submitted for correction, but, as they occur throughout the volume, it is not surprising that Sir Egerton fell into this misapprehension. It has also certainly passed through the hands of Mr. Bray, the Historian of Surrey, whose autograph we recognise in the following memorandum pasted to the first fly-leaf:

This book seems to have been circulated for corrections and additions. It received them in abundance, and in 1782 was printed at Warrington in 2 vol^s. 4^{to}. the first containing 304 pp. the 2^d 245 besides Indexes, and a great number of plates of castles &c. and seals, and very many elegant vignettes, and arms in the margins. Sr Geo. Warren got it compiled to prove his right to the Title of Earl Warren, but, unfortunately for Dr Watson the compiler, it did not prove enough; at least Sr Geo. did not get the Title (*The rest cut off*.)

(Mr. Bray, like others, makes the mistake of terming the author Dr. Watson.)

¹ Mr. Astle had assisted in the work from the first. Contributions by him are acknowledged in 1776 at p. 113, 218 (the charter afterwards engraved at p. 293 of the edition of 1782), 275, and perhaps in other places.

When the library of the Royal Institution was formed the Managers "procured the entire collection of the late Thomas Astle, Esq. author of *The Origin and Progress of Writing*: which Library was chiefly collected by the Rev. Philip Morant, author of the *History of the County of Essex*. Many of the Books are enriched with his [Mr. Astle's] manuscript notes, particularly those relating to Biography." Preface to the Library Catalogue, by William Harris, Keeper of the Library. 1809.

² The site of Reigate castle was the property of Lord Sommers, "but in the occupation of Mr. *Richard Barnes*, a respectable attorney at law of this place, by whose singular attention to this venerable monument of antiquity the few traces that remain of its pristine grandeur and importance are likely to be preserved to posterity." *History of Surrey*, by Manning and Bray, i. 294; where also is printed a Latin inscription written by Mr. Barnes in 1777, and erected on the gateway of Reigate castle after its repair at his own expense. Mr. Barnes's name is still remembered at Reigate, in conjunction with that of his partner Mr. Glover, who also became a devoted antiquary.

And on p. 239 Mr. Bray¹ has left this marginal note :

Such grant as far as respects the Castle and town of Reygate, the Manors of Dorking and Becheworth, is stated in an Inquis. post mortem 21 E. 3. Close Rolls, n^o 58. W. BRAY.

It may be interesting to point out some entire passages contributed by Mr. Barnes, which are by no means unimportant. The following are references to them in the edition of 1782 :—

Page 3, the six lines commencing "Ordericus Vitalis," &c.

P. 4, the ten lines commencing "This Werina," &c.

P. 14, the note "In an anonymous MS." &c.

P. 37, the note "This cartulary of Lewes Abbey," &c.

P. 39, commencing "In Domesday book (*lin. penult.*) the whole of the next page, and to the middle of p. 41.

P. 43, "The present remains," &c. eleven lines, and many other alterations of the description of Lewes Priory.

P. 60. The minute account of the removal of the gravestone of Gundrada from Isfield church to the vestry pew of St. John's church at Lewes on the 2d October 1775, at the expense of William Burrell, esq. LL.D. and F.S.A. by whom it had been discovered at Isfield a few years before. Mr. Barnes, it may be remarked, writes the name correctly, Burrell, but in all the editions of the book it is printed Burrel: (not so, however, in the acknowledgments, vol. ii. p. 245.)

P. 196, the seven lines commencing "It was perhaps," &c.

P. 201, the six lines "The robe however," &c.

P. 271, "In 1290 we find him engaged," &c. (19 lines.)

P. 291, "In the said Monasticon," &c. (13 lines.) (Mr. Bray has here made this *mem.* "This is printed in the foll. page 269," *i.e.* of the edition of 1776; and by the like oversight we find the same repeated at p. 56 of vol. ii. in the edition of 1782.)

P. 295. The charter here engraved from the original "in the hands of Richard Barnes of Reigate, Esq." is transcribed by Mr. Barnes in the margin of p. 219 of the impression of 1776.

Vol. ii. p. 74,— "except in two citations which do not affect the main argument of this work,"—referring to existence of the title of Earl of Warren after the ^{1st} death of Earl John in 1347.

P. 92. "To the name of Hanteyns I find Gules three bendlets or."

Mr. Barnes writes "Hanteyns" for Hauteyn, as it was misprinted in the first edition, and in the edition of 1782 it is printed (in this sentence) Hanteyns, but the name is really Hauteyn. In the margin of p. 301 (first edition) Mr. Barnes has written the following remark :—

"But tho' Maud daughter of Richard de Skegeton might assume the name of erford from the place where she dwelt, she would not be entitled to bear the

¹ There are other marginal notes by Bray in pp. 228, 243, and the last leaves are mended with a slip of paper directed to the "Rev^d Mr Manning."

arms of Nerford, which was a different family from her own, and therefore it must be deemed an oversight in those who have attributed to her the lion rampant ermine."

This remark was *not* adopted by Watson, though he labours to show that there were *two* Mauds de Nerford: a point which will be noticed at the close of this article.

We give one more passage from Mr. Barnes's MS. notes, as it occurs at p. 140 of the edition of 1776:—

A charge in the handwriting of Baron Thurland, at a court held by him for the Countess of Peterborough, Lady of the manor of Reigate, mentions that in the time of King Hen. 3^d there came into England certain Friars of the Holy Cross (a new order), who were for a long time prevented from settling by the other old orders, till at length by the power of Earl Warren, then Lord of the manor of Reigate, they were there first planted, and at Guildford. It was he who first endowed them, giving them parcel of the demesnes of his manor, first for the place of their habitation and afterwards for their support. In the margin of this charge it is said that the manor of Southwicke near Shoreham in Sussex was held of the manor of this priory, and the charge refers to a record of 18 Hen. 6, shewing that the Lords of the manor of Reigate (the owners of the castle) had the right of patronage, or the advowson of the house or priory of Reigate, which was nothing more than the election of the Prior. William earl Warren granted them estovers, and timber for the repair of the buildings of the Hospital. It was called *Hospitale Sancte Crucis*.

In the edition of 1782 these particulars occupy two pages (202-4), being more fully stated from Baron Thurland's charge, and accompanied by a view of Reigate Priory, "from a drawing in the possession of Richard Barnes of Reigate, Esq."

The leading passages of the Introductory Dedication of 1776 will also be perused with interest:—

To Sir GEORGE WARREN, Knight of the Bath.—Sir, I have the honor to present you with the following account of a once noble, and very distinguished family, from which it appears that you are the next lawful male descendant. The work itself is the result of an enquiry which you desired me to make, whether there was any foundation for the tradition that your family had a right to a peerage. How far these observations may answer your end in this respect I cannot say; I have put them in the strongest and fairest light I could; they are now before the public, and must stand or fall by their decision. So far, I think, is certain, that the stain of bastardy, which several records in the Heralds' Office, and assertions from thence in printed authors, have fixed on the chief ancestor of your family, is effectually removed; and this, I apprehend, has hitherto been looked upon as the great bar to your claim. As that opinion has been almost universally received, it became the more necessary to make the confutation of it public. You will find a good deal more said than was necessary to effect this end, but I was willing that an example should be set to all the nobility and great men in England, in a case which has been too much neglected, the collecting together such memoirs as would give a regular account of their respective families. This would procure us a more perfect Baronage than we are at present possessed of, and would greatly contribute to improve the history of our country . . .

Having given this account of the only known copy of the First Edition of the History of the Earls of Warren and Surrey, we have now to describe a unique copy of the Second Edition, for we think it very improbable that any second copy of this should now be in existence. Neither Moule, nor Lowndes, nor any other bibliographer, has been aware of the remarkable fact, which we have lately ascertained, that this work was printed not only twice, but three times. Besides the first impression in one volume 1776, and that in two volumes 1782, which is generally seen, there was an intervening edition in 1779.

In one of the series of letters from John Charles Brooke, Somerset Herald, to Mr. Gough, printed in the VIth volume of Nichols's *Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century*, there is the following passage, dated *Heralds' College, May 30, 1780* :—

Dr. Watson, of Stockport, called upon me this morning; he has brought the Warren book up with him, having had *about a dozen copies* printed to distribute about among the genealogical literati, that they may make notes on it, and then *it is to be re-printed, a third time*. He desires I will ask your permission to have one sent to you, that the type, manner, vignettes, &c. may receive your approbation, as I told him you was well-skilled in these matters, and please to give an answer on this head; it will be a good introduction to your having a copy of this pompous book when printed. He talks of having several more plates engraved for it.

This passage shows that “about a dozen copies” were printed of the Second Edition, and there seems to be a tradition that the actual number was fifteen, though that tradition has in ignorance been misapplied to the edition of 1782. This we gather from Brunet,¹ and from an earlier French bibliographer, Peignot.²

It is in the library of Evelyn Philip Shirley, esq., at Lower Eaton Park, Warwickshire, that we have recently been permitted to examine a copy of the Second Edition of 1779. It was the same that was submitted, as a proof for correction, to the perusal of Mr. Gough; of Lord de Ferrars (afterwards Earl of Leicester 1784, and Marquess Townshend 1807, and for many years President of the Society of Antiquaries); and of Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart., (who succeeded the Marquess as Pres. S. A. after having been for many years V.P.) It contains marginal remarks in the handwriting of all those

¹ “On a dit et répété, bien faussement, qu’il n’en avait été tiré que 15 exemplaires. Ce qui a donné lieu à cette supposition c’est qu’effectivement il existe une première édition de cette généalogie, 1776, dont il n’y a eu que 6 exemplaires tirés et distribués, pour obtenir de nouveaux enseignements et des corrections qui ont été employés dans l’édition de 1782.” *Manuel du Libraire*, 1864, col. 1422.

² See the extract from Peignot hereafter, p. 18.

eminent antiquaries; and others in the autograph of John Charles Brooke, Somerset Herald, upon whose professional aid the author evidently mainly relied; in that of John Elliot, esq., F.S.A., of the Middle Temple; and in that of Mr. Watson himself. These corrections we find on comparison are generally made in the edition of 1782; and we have convinced ourselves that the work was then reprinted throughout, and not merely amended by cancelled leaves, for the pages do not correspond so exactly as they would have done in that case. Nor is it possible that the country printer in Lancashire could have kept his types standing. The edition of 1779 and that of 1782 must each have gone through the same course *ab initio usque ad finem*.

What some of the most remarkable of the alterations made upon the print of 1779 were, Mr. Shirley's copy shows. More may possibly have been introduced from other sources; if so, we have not proceeded to look for them. But we will now specify the most interesting of the marginal annotations by the writers we have named, and show how far they were adopted.

The MS. emendations commence in the Dedication, in the handwriting of J. C. Brooke. In the second edition Sir George Warren had been assured—

From these Earls it is clearly proved, that you are well descended—

Brooke proposed to alter the word “well” to “legitimately” (*so written*), but this alteration was not made.

Other alterations, which are also in Brooke's hand, were however introduced, as in the following passage:—

This Gordian knot however is at last untied, and the *great* stain upon your family removed. Your claim to a peerage is now laid open, and appears to be founded *on the strict rules of the feudal system, from which so many titles in England have originated*.

To shew *this*, &c.

A pen is here drawn through the words now printed in italic; the word “supposed” is substituted for *great*; the words “so justly” are inserted before “founded,” and the sentence made to conclude thus—“so justly founded that you need not despair of success in a country where claims less clear than yours have been admitted.

“To shew the nature of this claim,” &c.

It was, it may here be remarked *en passant*, most assuredly not “on the strict rules of the feudal system” that Sir George Warren's claim was founded, but rather upon the much more modern idea of an entail to heirs male.

The Dedication in 1779 ended with the Latin quotation, *Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus*. For this was substituted in 1782

..... Perit omnis in illo
Nobilitas, ejus laus est in origine sola.

In Brooke's hand, at the head of the first page, is written—

In this book and the 2^d Volume are MSS. notes by Geo. Lord de Ferrars, S^r Henry Charles Englefield, bart., Richard Gough of Enfield Esq. Director of the Society of Antiquaries, and Jno. Charles Brooke, Somerset Herald.

In a letter from M^r Gough to M^r Brooke 27 Dec. 1780, he says, he is concern'd to see *Monast. Collect. Antiq.* and such half-words in so well printed and well written a work,—and he thinks cheque shou'd every where be substituted to checky.

(*J. C. Brooks wrighting.*
M. Gregson.)

To the second of these Notes was annexed the memorandum (here copied) by the illiterate editor of the *Fragments of Lancashire*, in whose hands (it appears from p. 5) the book was in the year 1818.

In the margin of p. 5 is this note in the handwriting of Mr. Gough, on “the country of Calais, or Caux:”

—rather the county of the Caletes, now the Pais du Caux in Normandy. Valesii Not. Gal. 237. Le Febure Hist. de la ville de Calais, I. 20. (*M^r Rich. Gough—autography—by comparison, M. Gregson 1818.*)

Another, from the same hand, is in the next page. The text stood:

As a farther proof, we meet with *Willielmus comes de Warrenna*, amongst the tenants in capite in Domesday book, under Oxenefordscire.

Not (remarks Mr. Gough) in the *Original*: for there he is called *Wm de Warene* and the last article in that Co. is *Terra Will'i comitis*, but no title specified; whereas in [Yorkshire inserted by Brooke,] Sussex, Bucks, Cambridgesh. Huntint. and Bedfordshire Domesday he is styled simply *Ws de Warren*. It may be observed however here once for all y^t all who bore titles of earldoms in England at y^t time took them from places on the Continent.

At p. 10 are marginal notes by Mr. Gough and Sir Henry Englefield on a well-known vulgar error, which has not yet been eradicated from among the fancies of popular archæology. In the text of 1779 was this passage—

Godfrey Bosville, Esq. of Gunthwaite in Yorkshire, has a MS. account of this family, which contains this anecdote (but from what authority I know not), that a monopoly was once granted to the earl of Warren of ale and beer; and whoever kept a public house was obliged to take a license from him, and set up his arms over the door. Hence a checker came to mark an ale-house, as a bunch of grapes does a tavern. A writer in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. i. p. 50, thinks that this sign shewed that the game now called Draughts might be played at within. The sign of the Checkers was found in one of the streets of the late discovered subterraneous town of Pompeii, where shops are supposed to have been. (*Archæologia*, vol. iv. p. 170.)

Upon which Mr. Gough remarks,

This would be decisive against any reference to the Warren arms; tho' it does not follow y^t the house in Pompeii was a *drinking* or *gaming* house.

The following observations are also from the same hand:

This wants confirmation. Q. if the Chequè of Taverns being now *Red* and *White* did not rather imply the colour of their wines than any reference to the earls of W Q. too if Monopolies were of so early date, especially of the staple liquor of England.

And on the word "Draughts" in p. 11:

He might have added other games played with men or dice. *Scaccarium* is a *Chess* board, and the Exchequer is supposed to have had its name from a chequered pavement. See Du Cange in voc.

Upon which Sir Henry Englefield remarks with greater accuracy:

The Checked Cloth with which the table of the Court of Exchequer is covered was originally designed and is to this day used for settling accounts on, with counters placed on the squares. In Flanders the Chequers is the sign of a Goldsmith's shop only.¹— HENRY C. ENGLEFIELD.

In the edition of 1782 (p. 12) the preceding remarks by Mr. Gough are worked up into an additional paragraph: but those of Sir Henry C Englefield, which point to the more probable conclusion that "Chequers" were public houses at which workmen were paid their wages,² are not introduced.

At p. 16 is a vignette of what the author designates as the Crest of Mortimer, introduced because Warren had the like, differing only in colour; but which is really the crest-coronet with a plume of feathers—now more correctly known as a *panache*, and which was not a family or armorial crest, but one worn, as a helmet might be, by knights indifferently,—though it has been in modern times adopted as the hereditary crest of many families.³ J. C. Brooke has here written—and the same crest appears in drawings of various ancient seals of the Mortimers earls of March in the *Aspilogia* of Mr. Brooke, Somerset Herald.

Mr. Brooke's *Aspilogia* is now in the College of Arms, among the other books of his collection. It is a portfolio in two volumes, containing copies of most of the engravings of Seals which had appeared in England before his time, and among them are those of the book we are now considering, several of which are accompanied by his own drawings from which they were copied.

In p. 17 Lord de Ferrars has left the following very sensible remarks, which, though they echo the opinions of Dugdale and others

¹ Evidently because goldsmiths were also bankers and money-changers. J. G. N.

² See our vol. iv. p. 510.

³ See our vol. ii. p. 56.

of our best armorists,¹ have never sufficiently influenced the practice of our official heralds in England—

A collateral branch of the family of Mortimer (I believe that of Chelmersh) bore the same coat already described, only changing the colours of the shield from Or and Azure to Or and Gules. This way of marking the distinction in coats of arms between different branches of the same family, as antiently practised, seems much preferable to the present mode, by labels, crescents, mullets, annulets, &c., which marks of difference are usually so small in the shield, that they are scarce perceivable, and sometimes liable to confusion; whereas the antient method of differencing by varying colours, or adding bends, borders, chiefs, &c. was much more conspicuous and remarkable, and capable of infinite variety, as appears from the example Dugdale has given us, in his preface to his *Usage of bearing Arms*, of no less than twelve or more branches of the spreading family of Basset, all bearing the same coat of arms, with some remarkable distinction from that of the chief stock and from each other.

DE F.

Page 18. Another note from the same hand:

In the course of these Memoirs the Earls of this family are in some places called Earls of Warren, and in others Earls Warren, the former a local title, the latter nominal. Qu. would it not be right to stile them throughout either Earls of Warren, or Earls Warren?

DE F.

Upon this we shall find something further hereafter.

In J. C. Brooke's hand (p. 19):—

Vide *History of the Tenants in Capite mention'd in Domesday-book*, MSS. compiled by Mr. J. C. Brooke, Somerset Herald, where various authentic instances are given of Anglo-Saxons, &c. who were not deprived of their property at the Conquest; and a remarkable one quoted from that work in Dr. Nash's *History of Worcestershire*, under the manor of Clifton upon Teme, vol. i. p. 239.

Brooke's compilation is there quoted as No. 71 of his library of MSS.

P. 74. In Mr. Gough's hand—

q' if *Chapter house* is not here put for the convent.

q' the authority.

Answered by John Elliot, esq. F.S.A., thus—

the authority is as follows, p. 9: Lewes Reg^r. Notum sit p^rsentibus et futuris q^d ego Will^{us} de Warennia Com. Surreyie cum p^rum [*an abbreviation for primum. J. E.*] post mortem patris mei Willⁱ in Angliam veni apud monast^rium Sci Panc^{ij} in Cap^{lo} fr^m D^o ibi serviencium cum hominib³ meis residens om^s donacones quas id^r pat^r meus et mat^r mea Gundrada, &c. &c.

By which abbreviations I understand are meant the words in *Capitulo fratrum*, as they can apply to no other sense or meaning.

J. E.

The reading was right, but the meaning had been misunderstood in the text, in the words "lodged with his retinue, in the chapter house

¹ See our vol. ii. pp. 14 *et seq.*

at Lewes." The Earl lodged in the *monasterium*, but confirmed the grants of his parents *in capitulo*, in a chapter of the assembled brethren. In the edition of 1782, p. 80, Mr. Elliot's extract is given as a note, but the text remains unamended.

At p. 91 is another note by the same writer, at the words *Hec omnia*, &c.

Here ends the recital and confirmation of the Grants by the 1st W^m de Warene and his freeholders to Lewes Priory. The residue is a recital of all that was given by the 2d W^m de Warene and his freeholders; making together a noble foundation, which was not a little enlarged by the subsequent Earls. J. E.

P. 178. Lord de Ferrars asks,—

Qu. why is there not a plate in this book exhibiting the remains of Pevensey Castle, which once appertained to the Earls of Warren, and of which there does yet remain much more considerable ruins than of Lewes Priory and several other places of antiquity, whereof the views are given in this book? DE F.

Mr. Watson replies "It is engraved;" and the plate appears at p. 231 of the edition of 1782.

P. 211. . . . Grey of Shropshire, who bore *Gules, a lion rampant argent within a bordure ingrailed of the second*.

Surely the christian name and place of residence of this Grey of Shropshire might be easily found; for from the coat he bore described in the next line (which is the same as the Greys lords Powis) he must have been of that family, which having been so eminent in that country the christian name of this Grey might, I should think, easily be got at. DE F.

Upon this Sir Henry Englefield remarks:—

„N.B. tho' the Greys were a very spreading family, yet no branch of them bore the coat described in the text, or anything like it, except the Greys of Wark, Heton, &c. in Northumberland. The families of Grey of Wilton, Ruthin, Groby, Rotherfield, &c. all bearing barré A. and bl. with due differences. The Greys of Northumberland alone bore the coat described in the text, a branch of which settled in Shropshire after the marriage with the dau. and coh^r of John Cherlton lord Powis, which title they came to inherit afterwards, and no doubt this . . . Grey of Shropshire (if it can be proved he bore the arms described above) was a cadet of that family; as will probably appear from the Pedigree of the Greys, Lords Powis.

This suggestion did *not* lead to the identification of the father of Hawise Grey, wife of Richard Warren (see the Third Edition, p. 219).

In more than one place Lord de Ferrars asserts the true designation of his own ancestors, as in p. 188 (altering the orthography from Ferrers to Ferrars):

for William de Ferrers read William Earl of Ferrars and Derby, for he was as much intitled to the dignity of Earl of those places as Earl Warren was to the Earldoms of Warren and Surrey. DE F.

And again in p. 230 he has placed these two marginal notes :

The name of this family has been variously written, as well as that of Warren, and almost every other family of great antiquity ; in Latin deeds it is usually de Ferrariis, in English de Ferrars or Ferrers, and in France the same family flourished a long while, being called de Ferrieres ; but no doubt the proper spelling is de Ferrars, it being the original way of writing the name of this family, and that which is followed by the present Ld de Ferrars.¹

To write more properly of this person, say *the Earl of Ferrars and of Derby*, for this family retained the title of Ferrars, which was foreign, after their advancement to the Earldom of Derby in England, as the Earls of Surrey did their more antient Earldom of Warren.

DE F.

Upon this assertion of the noble commentator, and his previous note transcribed from page 18, as well as Mr. Gough's remark about the Earls in Domesday Book taking their "*titles* from places on the continent," we feel constrained to say, in the cause of truth, that Ferrars was not a "title" at all, but a surname; it was a "foreign" surname, but not the title of a foreign dignity. When the Earls of Surrey or Derby were designated as Warren or Ferrars they were merely designated by their personal names instead of the names of their counties.

P. 197. Reigate Priory, note by Mr. Gough:

It was purchased by Humph. Parsons, esq. Lord Mayor of London, who made some additions to it. After the death of his wife he sold it to Mr. Ireland, who pulled down the greatest part and sold it piecemeal.

In Vol. II. p. 2, on a note referring to "*Antiq. Repertory*, vol. ii. p. 154," for the Siege of Carlaverock,

Mr. Gough is of opinion that it is *below the dignity* of this book to quote the *Antiquarian Repertory* in any instance.

This opinion is not in the handwriting of Mr. Gough himself, but of J. C. Brooke.² But the suggestion was deferred to: and the note omitted from the edition of 1782.

¹ The dignity possessed at this time by the writer was the old Barony of Ferrers of Chartley, which he had inherited in 1770 on the death of his mother Charlotte Viscountess Townshend, who had derived it by descent from Compton, Shirley, Devereux, and Ferrers. See Nicolas's *Historic Peerage*, edit. Courthope, p. 187.

² The *Antiquarian Repertory* was started in 1775, and continued in Parts to 1786, by R. Godfrey, an unscrupulous bookseller, who was very indiscriminate in the materials he accepted, and careless in his editorship; and many of his engravings were vile copies or still more wretched originals. This disgusted Gough, Pennant, Michael Tyson, and other earnest antiquaries; but some articles of real value redeemed the book, and it came to a second edition in 1807-9 in 4 vols. 4to. Among the contributors were Astle and Grose, and Grose had the credit of being editor; but this Grose denies in a letter to George Allan of Darlington, Feb. 4, 1776: "The *Anti-*

At p. 204 was this passage:

The Rev. Dr. Gower, who is expected to honor the county of Chester with a compleat account of its antiquities, &c. in the sketch of his materials for his work (p. 21) has this note, &c.

Mr. Gough altered this to "The late Rev. Dr. Gower, who was expected to have honored the county, &c. had he lived and met with sufficient encouragement," &c.

This correction was attended to, but the last line *not* inserted. Dr. Gower died in the year 1780, and full particulars of his Collections and their fate will be found in the Preface to Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, pp. xi. *et seq.*

The alterations in the concluding paragraph of the work will be best shown by quoting the edition of 1782.

It is excusable therefore, if I express the happiness I feel from having it in my power to number among the friends to this work, George lord de Ferrars. William Burrell, Esq. LL.D. F.S.A. Richard Gough of Enfield, Esq., Director of the Society of Antiquaries. John Elliot of the Inner Temple, Esq., F.S.A. Thomas Astle of Battersea-Rise, Esq., F.R. and A.S. Isaac Heard and Ralph Bigland, Esq^{rs.}, of the Herald's College. John Charles Brooke, Esq., Somerset Herald, F.S.A. Joseph Edmondson, Esq., Mowbray Herald extraordinary, F.S.A. Sir Henry Charles Inglefield, Bart. Rev. Samuel Pegge, of Whittington, F.S.A. and Richard Barnes of Reigate, Esq., with other correspondents, whose names are noticed along with their communications.

Of these names, those of Lord de Ferrars, Gough, Heard, Bigland, Edmondson, and Englefield, (*misprinted* Inglefield,) are insertions which did not appear in the former impression. We imagine that Mr. Elliot and possibly Mr. Barnes had been material contributors to the work in the first instance.

Throughout both volumes the remarks and additions made in the copy now examined appear to be faithfully employed for the edition of 1782, the work being wholly reprinted for that purpose, and the first volume extended from 294 to 304, the second from 233 to 245 pages. The greater part of the additional matter is derived from the collections of J. C. Brooke, who had been very industrious in forming them, particularly for Yorkshire and the North of England, and who had evidently materially contributed to the original formation of *quarian Repertory* goes on. You was misinformed as to my conducting it. I have given a number of drawings to Mr. Godfrey, as I would to anybody else that wanted them, and gave him some pieces to help him on." (Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, viii. 695; see also pp. 659, 660, 732, 733 of the same volume.) Mr. Gough gave his opinion of the *Antiquarian Repertory* in the review of the *Gentleman's Magazine* 1777, p. 644, but did not condescend to notice the work again.

Mr. Watson's book.¹ Here and there additions are made by the author's own hand; one of which, beginning "I have the following extract," &c. (at p. 103 of vol. ii.) is printed in p. 105 of the later edition. Another is the rewriting of a passage in vol. i. 259, which Lord de Ferrars had considered too mild a censure on so atrocious a crime as is laid to the charge of John Earl Warren, that of making away with two Welsh princes of whom he was guardian; and upon which matter Mr. Shirley's book contains some further comments in the autograph of Sir Henry Englefield. In one instance (vol. ii. p. 107) Lord de Ferrars detected that a wrong coat had been engraved for the name of Longford, and the vignette was corrected accordingly.

We have met with nothing to afford us an intimation to what extent this memorable work was circulated during the life-time of Sir George Warren, K.B. of Poynton, at whose expense it had been produced. It has been shown that its title-pages bear the date 1782, and that its author died in the following year: but there is another remarkable point about the book that proves it was not actually completed for some time longer. Nearly all the plates have this publication line—a condition that was then required under legal penalties,

Published as the Act directs on the 20th August 1785.

So that it is not probable that many perfect copies, if any, were distributed before that date.

Sir George Warren, in his will dated in 1782 and proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury after his death in 1801, bequeathed the work, under the words "all my Books, MSS. and Papers relating to the History of the Earls of Warren" to his distant cousin (as he supposed) Sir John Borlase Warren, K.B.

According to Mr. Watson's genealogies, Sir George and Sir John Borlase Warren were descended from a common ancestor who lived three centuries before their time, and died in the 23rd Hen. VII. There are, however, very reasonable grounds for believing that the Warrens of Stapleford, co. Nottingham, of which Sir John Borlase Warren was the representative, were not at all descended from the ancient family of Warren.²

¹ Mark Noble, who had known Brooke personally and intimately, directly associates him with Watson, as having been "employed" upon the work by Sir George Warren. *History of the College of Arms*, p. 433.

² They were descended from Sir Arnold Waring, who was knighted 4 March, 1632-3. He was son of William Waring, buried at Thorpe Arnold in Leicestershire in 1592, the son of another William Waring, buried there in 1584, who was nephew of William Waring, merchant of the staple of Calais, whose inquis. p.m. is men-

However that may be, the Stapleford family was not destined long to survive that of Poynton. Sir John Borlase Warren had been created a Baronet in 1775, but he had no surviving heir, for his only son was slain at the landing in Egypt in 1801.

It was, we presume, after the death of Sir John Borlase Warren in 1822 that the remaining copies of the *History of the Earls of Warren and Surrey* were brought to a public sale, as thus stated in H. Bohn's edition (1864) of Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*:—

The greater part of this expensively got up book was sold off by auction nearly fifty years ago, and most of the copies were imperfect, wanting especially the folding plate of Earl Warren drawing his sword before the Commissioners of Edward I. and the folding view of Poynton Lodge, Cheshire.

tioned in Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, under Costock, folio edit. p. 29. In his will, sealed with a merchant's mark and proved in 1542, he states that he was born at Tanworth, and mentions his cousin William Waring of Bery Hall in the parish of Solihull, co. Warwick. The Warings of Tanworth in Warwickshire bore, Azure, a chevron between three lions passant or; but there is no record of any arms in the Stapleford family until those of Warren of Poynton were used to a release dated 1676 by Arthur Warren, son of Sir Arnold and father of the Arthur Warren who married Anne, sister and coheirress of Sir John Borlase of Little Marlow, Bart., and was great-grandfather of Sir John Borlase Warren. The arms used at the funeral of this Arthur in 1696 were, Checquy or and azure within a bordure sable, and over all the canton of Neirford. No arms were however recognised to the family till 1802, when they were established to Sir John Borlase Warren and the descendants of his father John Borlase Warren, Esq. Playfair, in his *Baronetage*, (*British Family Antiquity*, vol. vii. App. p. cxxxviii.) gives the Nottinghamshire descent of the Warings, but not correctly, altering the name to Warren, and attaching them to the ancient Warrens in the conjectural way suggested in Mr. Watson's book.

Sir John Borlase Warren left an only daughter, the wife of George Charles Sedley, who in 1813, together with his father (on the latter succeeding to the title and estates of Vernon), assumed the names of Venables-Vernon, of which the latter name was his patronymic. In 1829 he succeeded his father as fourth Lord Vernon, and died in 1835. His wife in 1826 had assumed the name of Warren only; and after her death in 1837 her only son George John the 5th Baron Vernon assumed for himself but not for his issue the name and arms of Warren only, both of them so doing in compliance with the will of Lady Bulkeley, the heiress of Sir George Warren of Poynton, K.B. (see the previous note in p. 195), she having died without issue. Thus the presumed relationship of the families was recognised. His eldest son the present Lord Vernon bears the names of Venables-Vernon, without that of Warren; while the second and youngest son, having succeeded to the estates of his great-grandfather the said Sir J. B. Warren at Stapleford, Notts, and at Stratton Audley, Oxon, (which last was formerly the estate of the Borlase family,) took, in compliance with his will, the names of "Borlase-Warren," before those of "Venables-Vernon," by royal licence dated 4 Jan. 1856.

We have not, however, found, in the several copies we have lately examined, that these plates are deficient. The view of Poynton Lodge, if not placed as a frontispiece to the second volume (as specified by Moule) will often occur, together with the smaller oval print of the same mansion, further on in the volume. The plate of Earl Warren asserting his tenure by right of his sword we have always found in its place (at p. 249 of the first volume), though destitute of all inscription. It is a long folding plate, its engraved surface measuring 15 inc. by 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ inc.; and its depth leaves no margin for inscription,—at least in any bound copy.¹ The picture was painted by R. E. Pine in 1770, and of the subject Watson himself says that

This was the original of that motto which was inscribed about some ancient seals of arms belonging to the Warrens of Poynton in Cheshire, viz. *Gladio Vici, Gladio Teneo, Gladio Tenebo*, the last word of which is the present motto of the family.² A fine historical picture, painted by Pine, representing this remarkable event, is in the hands of Sir George Warren, who hath caused a print to be taken from it for the use of this work.

We have seen it stated in a bookseller's catalogue that the number printed of the Third and last edition was 250 : and that statement is very probably the truth.³ Upon similar authority we learn that the copper-plates are preserved at Sudbury hall, the seat of Lord Vernon.

Lowndes mentions the prices produced by this book in the sales of several celebrated libraries, viz. Bindley 2*l.* 7*s.* Towneley 3*l.* 5*s.* Nassau 3*l.* 6*s.* Edwards 3*l.* 17*s.* Gough 4*l.* 4*s.* Marquess of Townshend 4*l.* 6*s.* Fonthill 5*l.* 10*s.* Roscoe 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Add, Turnbull (1863) the arms coloured throughout, 6*l.* 15*s.* Woodford 14*l.*

There are copies in these public libraries,—in the British Museum two, one which formerly belonged to the library of King George III. and the other Mr. Grenville's,—the latter called Large Paper in the Catalogue of Mr. Grenville's collection; but the book was printed

¹ We have now met with one or two exceptions in which the print is folded up: but still there is no engraved inscription except the publication-line (with the date 1785) then required by law.

² TENEBEBO is stated to have been the motto of Sir George Warren when installed K.B. in 1761: Edmondson's *Complete Body of Heraldry*, vol. ii. Additions and Emendations, letter W.

³ Of the assertion to which Brunet refers (see note in p. 200) that only fifteen copies were printed of the book, we have met with the following version: "Ce superbe ouvrage, orné de portraits, vues perspectives, armoiries et blasons en or et en couleurs, n'a été tiré qu'à quinze exemplaires, nombre égal aux chefs des familles illustres compagnons de Guillaume le Conquérant. Cet ouvrage n'a jamais été vendu. (Note extraite du Catalogue de M. Chardin, 1806, n° 2089.)" Peignot, *Répertoire de Bibliographies Speciales*, 8vo. 1810. p. 142.

only on paper of one size, with wide margins, as before noticed. Other copies are in the Bodleian, the Advocates, Signet, and College Libraries at Edinburgh, in Chetham's Library at Manchester, and the Inner Temple Library (formerly the copy of "W^m Hamper, Birmingham 1817"), and the Royal Institution. A copy in the library of the College of Arms which bears the initials G. M. on the title-page, was the gift of the late Mr. Dendy, *Chester Herald*, Nov. 14, 1861.

There is no copy in the libraries of the Society of Antiquaries, the Atheneum Club, Sion College, or Trinity College at Dublin; none in the libraries of the City of London at Guildhall, the Middle Temple, or Lincoln's Inn.

Such presentation copies as have been examined for us were given by Sir John Borlase Warren.

In the library of Daniel Gurney, esq. F.S.A. at North Runcton is a copy thus inscribed:—

*Francis Hargrave,
a present made to me this day by Sir John Borlase
Warren, Bart. K.B. F. H. 16 June 1802.
Note that this book has not yet been published
for Sale. F. H.*

This copy was bequeathed with Mr. Hargrave's library to the British Museum, from whence it was sold as a duplicate in 1818.

Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley possesses a beautiful copy of the last edition, which bears on a fly-leaf this inscription:

*Jo: Jackson 1805.
Presented by Sir John
Borlase Warren, K.B. &c.*

In the library of George Edward Adams, esq. *Lancaster Herald*, is a copy having this inscription in both volumes:

*W^m R^d Middlemore
Presented to him by The R^t Hon^{ble}
Sir John Borlase Warren Bart the
23^d Feb^y 1807.*

The copy in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle has the "Carlton House Library" book-plate: and one which belonged to the Duke of Clarence (King William IV.) is now in the possession of J. J. Howard, esq. LL.D. F.S.A. In this there are three book-plates: 1. of the initials W. H. surrounded by the Garter and surmounted by a royal coronet; 2. the name-plate of Colonel FitzClarence; 3. his armorial plate, inscribed Earl of Munster.

Other copies of the edition of 1782 are in the possession of the fol-

lowing gentlemen who have kindly communicated with us on this occasion :

James Crossley, esq. at Manchester (two copies).

Robert Davies, esq. F.S.A. at York—formerly belonging to “Lady Elizth and Mary Cotes.”

The Earl of Effingham at Tusmore House. In this copy the arms are coloured ; it formerly belonged to Matthew Gregson, F.S.A. of Liverpool, and we suspect that he may have purchased it at Poynton, (or elsewhere,) at the same time that he bought the copy of the Second Edition (now Mr. Shirley's) which had gone through the critical ordeal of contemporary antiquaries.

Daniel Gurney, esq. F.S.A. at North Runcton.

The late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. F.S.A. at Stourhead.

John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. (formerly in the library of Mr. William Figg, F.S.A. of Lewes).

The Duke of Northumberland has two copies, one at Alnwick Castle and the other at Syon House.

William Langton, esq. of Manchester ; formerly belonging to “*J. H. Clive, Chell.*”

George Ormerod, esq. LL.D. F.S.A. at Sedbury Park, Chepstow.

The Rev. Mr. Canon Raine at York.

Albert Way, esq. at Wonham Manor, Surrey.

Mr. White at Dorking : formerly belonging to George R. Corner, esq. F.S.A.

A copy now in the hands of Mr. Boone the bookseller in New Bond Street has the book-plate of John Barratt, and on the title-page the name of the Right Hon. *J. H. Smyth*, some time Master of the Mint (or that of his son of the same name). A copy in the hands of Messrs. Ellis and Green, booksellers in King-street, Covent Garden, is illustrated with more than 200 additional engravings.

Such is the bibliography, so far as we have been able to collect it, of this remarkable book. But the reader who has accompanied us thus far will take a further interest in learning what reception it had, not merely as a book for the library, but as accomplishing its main object, the resuscitation of the Earldom of Warren and Surrey.

We have not heard of any literary criticism passed upon Mr. Watson's work on its first appearance, and perhaps, as it was never regularly published, it did not attract the notice of any of the ordinary reviews. But at subsequent periods deliberate opinions upon its merits have been publicly expressed by at least five eminent genealo-

gists,—Sir Egerton Brydges, Dr. Whitaker, Ormerod, Townsend (as expressed by Dallaway), and Hunter.

The first, in the *Censura Literaria*, 1805, vol. i. pp. 19-23, 184-191, —though much inclined to lean,¹ with a kindred kindness, to the plausibility of the claim, yet was obliged to admit that “a critical attention to all that Watson, with the aid of these authorities [Flower and Glover], has been able to urge in favour of the latter mode [of descent], induces me to confess that he leaves the matter in very great doubt” (p. 20). On the important point how far the descent, if perfectly proven, would have established a claim to the Earldom, Sir Egerton Brydges is silent; but Dr. Whitaker, in his *Loidis and Elmete*, 1816, vol. i. p. 277, showed that the Author proceeded on an entirely mistaken argument, in imagining that the Earldom could devolve on a male line of Warren, however distinctly established in pedigree. Isabel, the daughter and heiress of the third Earl, had carried it successively to her two husbands: it was inherited by her descendants, and they must be all proved extinct, which is by no means the case, before the dignity would revert to any junior branches in the male line. But Dr. Whitaker, in conclusion, admitted that he was “bound in justice to add, that the *legitimacy* of the Warrens of Pointon appears to be fully proved by this historian.”

Dr. Ormerod the Historian of Cheshire (in his vol. iii. p. 340), presented a fair review of the known evidence, and of the arguments *pro et con*, but was obliged to leave the question still in doubt. We will quote his exposition of the whole discussion, for the benefit of those to whom it may be new:—

Sir Edward Warren appears to have been the husband of Maud surnamed of Nerford,² daughter and co-heir of Richard de Skegeton, and according to every

¹ It was a convenient peg to fasten some reflections upon the recent ill-success of “the collateral branch of another noble family, who, with better proofs and better pretensions” (than the Willoughbys) &c. &c. &c. See a long note, in *Censura Literaria*, i. p. 190. We need scarcely add that Sir Egerton Brydges alluded to the claim made by himself—in the name of his elder brother—to the *Barony of Chandos*. But Time works his revenges, and sometimes in the cause of truth. The “better pretensions” of this claim, after suffering long suspicion, were at last fully demonstrated to be nothing but pretensions after all, when G. F. Beltz, Lancaster, published his convincing book on the *Barony of Chandos* in the year 1834.

² Watson assumed that there were two Mauds de Nerford, one the concubine of the last Earl Warren, and the other the wife of Sir Edward Warren as above; and Ormerod repeats this double designation of Sir Edward’s wife in his pedigree of Warren, p. 343.

authority was descended, either legitimately or otherwise, from the Earls of Warren ; but the authorities differ as to the precise mode of the descent.

On this subject, as Mr. Watson observes (*House of Warren*, ii. 75-82), there are *three opinions*, but the second of these may be again subdivided.

The *first* opinion (that of Vincent, and the one which has been generally believed,) states this Sir Edward to be son of John de Warren, bastard son of John the eighth Earl by his concubine Maud de Nerford. The only objection to this supposition is that the King, who was last in the Earl's settlement, entered, instead of Sir Edward, upon the lands settled on this John de Warren's *lawful* male issue. (Watson, ii. 76-77.)

The *second* is contained in the pedigree drawn up by Glover (Vincent's Cheshire, Coll. Arm.) which makes the said John (father of Sir Edward) legitimate son of John seventh Earl Warren ; and this account is varied by Sir J. B. Warren's pedigree, which makes Sir Edward legitimate son of the seventh Earl himself. (*Ibid.* 77-80.)

The *third* and last occurs in the Poynton pedigree, as drawn by Flower and Glover in 1580, viz. that Sir Edward was son of John, son of Sir John, son of William, which William was unquestionably son of Reginald de Warren, a younger brother of William the third Earl.

An establishment of this hypothesis was the object with which Mr. Watson's History of the Warrens was written, and the result was an admirable account of the great Earls of that title, and of the family of the same name which settled at Poynton, each branch being severally traced and identified by every means which antiquarian research could supply ; but with respect to the *link between the families*, to the *two Johns de Warren* who *intervene* in Glover's pedigree between *William*, nephew of the third Earl, and *Sir Edward*, the ancestor of the Poynton branch, without whose identification the whole falls to the ground, it must be owned that the reader will only find (in pp. 88-89, vol. ii.) the unsupported assertions of Glover repeated, without confirmation, or even an attempt at confirmation.

It was in the same year (1819) that Dallaway published his *History of the Rape of Arundel*, in which, at pp. 121-123, he discusses the question of the descent of the Warrens of Poynton, showing the several theories of Flower and Glover, Vincent and Dugdale, and lastly of Watson. He appends some valuable observations which were communicated to him by Francis Townsend, Windsor Herald, then engaged in collecting materials for a new edition of Dugdale's Baronage. These include proofs that the Earl was never divorced from his wife Isabel de Barre, the grand-daughter of King Edward I. nor married to Isabel de Holland, whom in his will he terms his *compaigne*.

Dallaway dismisses Watson's book with this criticism, that it is "elaborate as to the historical collections for the House of Warren, but conjectural as to the establishment of its main point."

It was reserved to Joseph Hunter, the Historian of *South Yorkshire*, to verify and establish the older belief, that the Warrens of Poynton

were really an illegitimate branch of the ancient house, descended from John the last Earl (ob. 1347) by his concubine Maud de Nerford. He found, however, that the Earl's bastard son, the ancestor of the Poynton family, was not John, but Sir Edward Warren. In his *History of South Yorkshire*, 1828, vol. i. 104-110, under Coningsborough, Mr. Hunter has given the best and most reliable account of the Warrens; but he also communicated to the last number of the *Retrospective Review* (Second Series, 1828, ii. 527) a *precis* of the argument, which will now bear repetition:—

THE WARRENS OF POYNTON.—The principal object of "The History of the House of Warren," a work in which it is manifest that great attention was given to the subject by its learned author, was to prove that a race of gentry of the name of Warren, who had resided, from the reign of Edward III., at Poynton, near Stockport, in Cheshire, were in legitimate descent from the ancient Earls of Warren; and that, being so descended, the head of that family had a right to the Earldom of Warren.

The second position was a palpable *non sequitur*. For if it could have been proved, to the satisfaction of a Lords' Committee, that Sir George Warren did descend in the line contended for by Mr. Watson, it would by no means have followed that he was entitled to the rank and privileges of Earl of Warren, which had once passed to the issue of a female heiress; and, on the same principle, would have gone, on the death of John the last Earl of Warren, if any where, to the issue of his sister, the Countess of Arundel.¹

In his first position he appears to be equally in error. He has shown indeed that Vincent² and Dugdale³ are both wrong when they deduce the Warrens of Poynton from John de Warren, an illegitimate son of the last Earl. He has also produced very probable reasons why the Warrens of Poynton did not descend, as others have conjectured, from a John de Warren, said to be son of John the seventh Earl, who died in 1304, by a second wife, a daughter of Mowbray. But it does not follow that, having cleared away these two hypotheses, the third which he adopts becomes established as indisputably true. We are persuaded indeed that that hypothesis is equally without the support of evidence, and in opposition to very pertinent probabilities, with the two which Mr. Watson has ably disposed of.

It is admitted that the Poynton family descend from a Sir Edward Warren, who was living in the reign of Edward III. This is a point about which there is no dispute. The question is, how Sir Edward was connected with the Earls? Mr. Watson

¹ In fact, the title of Earl of Surrey *was* assumed by the Earls of Arundel, and so has descended to the Dukes of Norfolk. Townsend (Windsor) has shown (Additions to Dugdale's Baronage, in Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal. vii. 134, 135) that Johanna de Bars the widow of the last Earl continued to be constantly styled Countess of Warren or Countess of Surrey and Sussex until her death in 1361, and that after her death the Earl of Arundel, as next heir, used the additional title of Surrey. The Earldom of Surrey is considered to have been vested in him and his son until the attainder of the latter in 1397. See Nicolas's *Historic Peerage*, edit. Courthope, p. 463. (J. G. N.)

² "Discovery," p. 525.

³ "Baronage," i. 82.

deduces his descent from Reginald, a second son of William the second Earl (and consequently grandson to Gundred the daughter of the Conqueror), who is said to have had by Adeliza, a daughter of Roger de Mowbray, William, his only son and heir; who, by Isabel, a daughter of Sir William de Haydon, had Sir John Warren; who, by Alice, daughter of Roger de Townsend, had another Sir John; father to Sir Edward, by Joan, daughter of Sir Hugh Port.

Now, we have no attempt to *prove* the existence of the two Sir Johns: no inquisitions (for the latter of these at least must have lived within the period through which we are so rich in that species of evidence): no reference to any thing which has the semblance of authority for the marriages with Townsend and Port. The whole is taken from an unsupported pedigree, which purports to have been prepared by Flower and Glover, but which would seem to betray some inferior hand, when it gravely states that Hugh Capet was the son of Osmund de Comitibus Villâ, by Warina sister to Herfastus, did we not know that the truly respectable name of Glover is subscribed to other Northern pedigrees in which there are errors as palpable. We think therefore that, till there is something to prove the existence at least of these two Sir Johns and their wives, it were too much to call upon his Majesty to allow a dignity to their supposed personal representative which would have had the effect of placing him above all the Earls of the realm. We think moreover that the true descent of Sir Edward Warren, and consequently the relation in which the Warrens of Poynton stand to the Earls of Warren, is shown in a very satisfactory manner in a volume relating to the topography of the south part of Yorkshire, which has been lately published. It was known to Dugdale that the last Earl of Warren, who died in 1347, left a will which was entered in the register of Zouch, Archbishop of York. Mr. Watson when he was preparing his History of the House of Warren inquired for this will; but to his great mortification found that Zouch's register which contained it was lost. He was therefore compelled to take his knowledge of it from the few notices of its contents to be found in Dugdale's Baronage. In the course of the researches made for the topographical work just referred to, the author discovered, not indeed the original register, but a very valuable abstract of it made by Dugdale's great friend and coadjutor Dodsworth;¹ and in that abstract a much more ample notice of the contents of the Earl's will than is to be found in the Baronage. He mentions in it several children, males and females, all of whom must have been illegitimate; and amongst them occurs the name of *Edward de Warren*, to whom he leaves 20*l*.

It is then for the first time shown that the last Earl of Warren had a son who bore the name of Edward; and as the house of Poynton is known to descend from an Edward de Warren, who must have been contemporary with that Edward; as there was a strong current of tradition that it did descend from an illegitimate son of the last Earl of Warren; as the distinction in the arms of the Warrens of Poynton was a lion rampant ermine, which was the coat of Nereford,² and the Earl is well known to have had a mistress of the name of Maud de Nereford; as there also is an absence of all evidence for any other descent of Sir Edward Warren, the undoubted

¹ Dodsworth's MSS. at the Bodleian, vol. xxviii. f. 134.

² A canton gules charged with a lion rampant ermine was placed on the chequy coat of Warren,—the same which appears in the Roll t. Edward II. under Norfolk as the coat of Sire William de Neirford, de goules a un lion rampaund de ermyne.

ancestor,—we confess we see not how the conclusion can be evaded that he is the Edward de Warren named in the will, a son, but not legitimate, of the eighth and last Earl.

The name of Warren was allowed to all the male issue of the Earl. This appears to have been on the same principle that the Cornwalls, Barons of Burford, and the Somersets, now Dukes of Beaufort, had their surnames. The one descended from an Earl of *Cornwall*, the other from an Earl of *Somerset*.¹ So the Earl of Warren gave the name of his earldom to his illegitimate sons. Another illegitimate son of the Earl of Warren not noticed by Watson, named Ravelyn, is mentioned in the Rolls of Parliament, 9 Edward III.²

We have one more remarkable particular to give before we close this article. Mr. Watson is said to have inquired in vain for the Register of Archbishop Zouch, and in vol. ii. p. 50, he stated that it was “unfortunately lost.” In this supposition Mr. Hunter acquiesced. But, if ever missing or mislaid, it has been recovered, and has, with the other registers of its series, been made to render forth its treasures of information by the Surtees Society. The will of the last Earl Warren will be found at length in the *Testamenta Eboracensia*, vol. i. 41-47, and it is one of the most curious and interesting in that collection. The Earl’s surviving children by Maud de Nerford were then grown up and some married, and he had another *compaigne* named Isabelle de Holand. The following are the passages in which he mentions the new connections he had thus acquired, and his children—

Jeo devys a dame Maude de Holand iiij jumentz de mon haratz de Sussex. ³

Jeo devys a monsire Robert de Holande les quissers ove le picer de quir qui sount pour mon destrer.⁴

Jeo devys a monsire Otes de Holande les coverturs burnutz de plate qui sount pour mon destrer.⁵

Jeo devys a monsieur William de Warene mon filz cent marcs, ma hure d’argent dorre pour Strathorne, ove la cercele d’argent pour yeel, deus taches et le latz dargent dorretz pour le mauntel, et tout mon hernoys pour le jouter.⁶

Et a ma fille sa compaignie j nouche d’or.

¹ To these examples is to be added the equally illustrious one of the Arundels, and that in the legitimate, not an illegitimate, line. As Archbishop Arundel and many other younger branches of the Earls of Arundel were only known as Arundels, that may be properly taken as the actual surname of the family; and not FitzAlan, as in the Peerage writers.—J. G. N.

² Vol. ii. p. 88.

³ Four carriage-horses from his stud in Sussex.

⁴ The leathern armour for the haunches and breast of his charger or war-horse.

⁵ The burnished caparisons of plate for the same.

⁶ His hure of silver gilt for Stratherne with its band or wreath of silver gilt, two tags and the lace of silver gilt for the mantling, and all his armour for jousting. The *hure* was a kind of hat worn over the helmet, called by modern heraldic writers a *chapeau* or cap of dignity; and the makers thereof were *hurriers*, of whom there was

Jeo devys a *Edward de Warenne mon filz* vynt l.

Jeo devys a Johan de Basyngg ma fille une coupe dargent pleyne.

Jeo devys a Katerine ma fille dys marc.

Jeo devys a Isabelle ma fille, noneyne de Sempryngham, vynt l.

Jeo devys a daunz William de Warenne mon filz ma bible que jai fait faire en Fraunceys, et qule demoerge en la meson ou il serra priour apres son decesse en perpetuel memoire de moy.

Here are enumerated the Earl's surviving children, probably in the order of their birth. The eldest was Sir William,¹ and he had a wife, but whose name does not appear. Edward was the second,—the ancestor of the WARRENS OF POYNTON. The eldest daughter had acquired another name by marriage. Katharine was unmarried; and Isabel was a nun at Sempringham. Lastly is mentioned Don William (the second of that name), who had become prior of Horton in Kent in 1338.²

After many other legacies, one of which we cannot pass over without noticing its heraldic interest,

Jeo devys a monsire William de Friskeneye deus botels d'argent ove escuchounz des armes³ monsire Johan de Breouse.

we arrive at a long catalogue of articles bequeathed to Isabelle de Holand, commencing thus—

Jeo devys a Isabelle de Holand ma compaigne mon anel d'or ove le bone rubye, les quinze anels d'or par constellation qui sont en mon Egle d'or,⁴ ensi q'ele mette autres anels en lour lieus tiels come lui plerra, les principals vestementz entiers pour ma chapelle, &c. &c. &c.

The will was made in the castle of Conisborough on the 24th June

a company in London. This *hure* bore the crest of Strathern, of which earldom the testator died possessed, styling himself Johan Counte de Warenne, de Surrey, et de Strathorne, Seigneur de Bromfelde et de Yale.

¹ "This William bore for his coat armor *Checky or and az. a chief argent.*" Memoirs, &c. ii. 68, quoting "Miscellanea MS. B. 2."

² This second William may not improbably have been by another mother. Mr. Hunter, (*South Yorkshire*, i. 105) in enumerating the Earl's children, mentions two more, viz. John and Thomas, both living 1316. He has also named another, Ravelyn, in the extract already given from the Retrospective Review. But he has omitted "Monsieur William de Warenne," the married son named in the will.

³ Were these such little pendant escucheons, generally enamelled, as still occur not unfrequently among the relics of former times?

⁴ He had previously devised to the chapel of our Lady of Walsingham "mon Egle dor sanz les anels qe sount mys par constellation." These rings set as a constellation were of the like fashion as one of his personal jewels, "les quinze anels d'or mys par constellation queux jeo ay meismes porté," and which he devised to the Archbishop of Canterbury, John de Stratford, the first named of his executors.

1347, and proved on the 26th of the following month. The term *ma compaigne* applied to Isabelle de Holand has puzzled genealogists¹: for they knew that it meant at the time nothing less than wife. Indeed in this very document it is applied in that sense to the testator's daughter-in-law the wife of Sir William de Warren; and the Earl's nephew and successor in the Earldom of Surrey, Richard Earl of Arundel, in his will dated 1375, designates his wife of royal blood as "*ma treschere compaigne Alianore de Lancastre.*"²

We must conclude that the Earl of Warren chose to regard and to style Isabelle de Holand as his wife, although he had failed to procure a divorce from his actual wife Joan de Barre, a granddaughter of King Edward I., who survived him, and is styled Countess of Surrey after his death.

J. G. N.

Guigard, in his *Bibliothèque Heraldique de la France*, has omitted any notice of Watson's work: but he mentions, as his No. 4792, Notice historique et généalogique sur la Famille de Warren et sur ses établissements successifs en Angleterre, en Irlande, en Lorraine, et en Toscane. (Par le comte FRANCOIS PATRICE EDOUARD DE WARREN.) *Nancy, Autog. L. Christophe*, (1861), in-4°. Avec blasons. There is a copy of this in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris.

There is also an American work of some importance on the Warrens, of which copies are to be found in the libraries of the British Museum and the Athenæum Club. It is a quarto volume bearing this title: Genealogy of Warren, with some historical Sketches. By JOHN C. WARREN, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Harvard University. Boston, 1854. pp. iv. 113. See this fully described in Whitmore's *American Genealogist*, 1868, p. 96. About half the book relates to the Warrens of England. Not only does the author derive the Warrens of Poynton from the Earls of Warren, but he derives the Warrens of Headborough, Devonshire, from those of Poynton; and various families in America from those of Headborough. Mr. Whitmore, the American bibliographer, has the acumen to perceive that these are "bold hypotheses," and he has further the courage to pronounce them to be "*not proven.*"

¹ Mr. Hunter's remarks on the point are these:—"The precise force of the word *compaigne* as applied to Isabel de Holand is not apparent. Joan de Barr was beyond question then alive, and bearing the title of Countess of Surrey; but it is thought by many that the marriage was dissolved, and that Isabel was in truth his wife, a relation which was expressed by the word *compaigne*," &c.

² So also in the glass at Shrewsbury the Welsh princess Hawise, wife of Sir John de Charlton, lord of Powis, was styled *compaignon*, about the same period: see our vol. vi. p. 119. It was therefore a term applied to ladies of the highest position, and might rather be translated by the modern term "consort" than by any having a degrading implication.

IV. KERR OF LOCHTOUR AND CHERRYTREES: WITH A
NOTICE OF THE LIFE AND DESCENDANTS OF MR. DAVID
WILLIAMSON, MINISTER OF ST. CUTHBERT'S EDINBURGH.

The chief property of this family lay in the parish of Yetholm, on the east side of Prymeside Loch, and their residence, a castellated edifice on the margin of the water, was called Loch Tower or Lochtour.

The lands originally formed part of the estate of Prymeside Loch, and were given as patrimony to a younger son of the family in the middle of the sixteenth century (see Vol. VI. p. 233), and again in the next generation to

I. Gilbert Kerr of Lochtour, second son of Andrew Kerr of Greenhead and Prymeside Loch, and Alison Wauchope his wife (ibid. p. 234). He had, 1608, January 30th, crown charter of Middlestead and Black Middings, county Selkirk; 1610, June 18, of Baillie alias Eightfield, in the same county; 1611, November 19th, crown charter of confirmation to him and his eldest son, Robert of Town Yetholm, &c. in the county of Roxburgh.¹

He had a charter in March 1616, of the Mains of Hietoun to him and his sons William and Mark, and in 1623 was one of curators of James Kerr of Chatto his grand-nephew. Gilbert married Esther, daughter and co-heir (with her sisters Dorothy wife of George Halyburton of Pumkell, and — wife of — Rutherford,) of Gavin Elliot of Stobs, in the county of Roxburgh; was alive 1634, and had four sons:

1. Robert younger of Lochtour, 1611, dead s. p. 1624.
2. John.
3. William, who in 1616 has a crown charter of an annual rent out of lands of Hayhope in which he is styled Mr.
4. Mark 1616.

II. John Kerr of Lochtour was, 1624, March 9th, served heir special to his brother Robert apparent of Lochtour in Town

¹ In Jeffrey's Roxburghshire John Kerr of Hirsell is said to have had Town Yetholm in 1608, and to have been succeeded by his eldest son Gilbert of Lochtour. A reference is given to *Acts of Parliament*, vol. iii. page 409. What is to be found there is a ratification in 1585 to Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, of various estates including Town Yetholme. In 1608 there is no mention of John Kerr of Hirsell as owner of Town Yetholme. John Kerr of Hirsell's eldest son was Sir Mark.

Yetholm, Cherrytrees, Hayhope, &c. and had a crown charter, 1634, August 1st, to John Kerr, younger, of Lochtour, of four husband lands in Town Yetholme.

He married Janet, daughter and co-heir (with her sisters Margaret and Agnes both unmarried in 1624, when they were served heirs portioners of their father) of George Fawsyde of Cowthrop-pill. John Kerr must have survived his father a few years only, as he was dead in 1644, leaving issue—

1. John his heir.

2. Andrew who in 1639, December 23, had sasine of the lands of Town Yetholm; which he appears to have sold in 1643 to Sir John Wauchope of Niddrie.

He was served heir general to his sister Mrs. Knox, 1644, Feb. 6th.

1. Margaret, married in March, 1638, the Reverend Robert Knox, minister of the parish of Kelso, and died without issue about 1642; her husband, who is believed to have been descended from a brother of *John Knox* the Reformer, married 2ndly in June, 1643, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh.

III. Sir John Kerr of Lochtour in 1644 represented the county of Roxburgh in Parliament: had 1648 February 11th crown charter of novo damus of all his lands of Town Yetholm, &c. united into the barony of Lochtour. He was knighted by Charles II. at Scone, 2nd January, 1651, and died soon after; married his kinswoman, Jean, daughter of John Kerr of Littledean, in the county of Roxburgh.

Dame Jean Kerr married secondly (contract dated 16th June, 1652) Sir John Wauchope of Niddrie, in the county of Edinburgh, by whom she had issue, and was alive in 1692, aged 70.

Sir John Kerr appears to have been in embarrassed circumstances, as Sir John Wauchope held a wadset over Lochtour for 25,000 merks, and there were other heavy burdens. He had issue—

1. Gilbert his heir.

2. Thomas of Hayhope, in the parish of Yetholm, who was killed in 1673 at Crookham in Northumberland. Wod-

row mentions that he was in concealment there with several other Whig gentlemen when a party commanded by Colonel Struthers arrived to apprehend them. "Ker comes to the door, and while he is walking there smoking his pyp, he discovers the party and immediately calls his friends to draw their horses and draws his own, first resolving not to be taken, bot thought to have taken a by-way, thinking Struthers would have passed them; however, when Ker mounts, one Squire Martins, Sir John Martins the Mare of Newcastle's son, Struthers' nephew, wold by all means challenge our friend, contrary the rest their inclination, and coming up to Ker, asked who he was; he answered he was a gentleman; he sayes, 'Be taken, dog;' Ker sayes, 'Where is your order?' upon which he drew his pistoll and shot Ker in the belie; immediately Ker fired and shot him dead through the head, and after Ker finding himself deadly wounded, he ran upon the party and fired his other pistoll, and then drew his sword and fought while he was able to sit on horseback, and then dropped down, yet wrestled on his knees and prayed, while the rest were fighting, till his breath was gone. Our friends fought while they were able; Alexander Hume is run through the body, Henry Hall is shot through the arm, all sorely wounded, bot hops of their recovery. The English, some mortally wounded and two killed, with two of their best horses, valued at 100 pieces. Our friends being disabled retired, and the enemy durst not pursue them. Struthers comes to Ker while his breath was hardly out, and he and all of them runs their sword in him and takes by the heels and trails him through the puddle, and then flings him on a dunghill; they wold not bury his corps till a party of friends went in and brought it away." Colonel William Cleland wrote an elegy on Thomas Kerr, who seems to have died without issue, as his brother William of Cherrytrees was served heir general to him 12th March, 1691.

3. William of Cherrytrees and Newton, of whom after.

1. Margaret married Richard Leirmount of Whytelawhouse; 1668, June 20th, they resign all their rights over

Town Yetholm under the bond granted by Sir John Wauchope in 1654 to Sir John Kerr.

2. Jean, living unmarried 1668; consents to sale of Cherry-trees 1691, being then the wife of William Bennet of Grubbet, county of Roxburgh.

IV. Gilbert Kerr of Lochtour married Jean sister of Inglis of Elviestoun; 1649, September 26, charter of Lochtour in their favour by his father Sir John. This gentleman seems all his lifetime to have been struggling to get quit of a heavily encumbered estate on terms that would leave him not absolutely a beggar. In 1651 he sold his property to Sir John Wauchope, and actually executed a disposition 4th December; but the arrangement was broken off, and a new one entered into in 1654, the terms being that Sir John was to pay all debts, allow Gilbert Kerr and his wife, if she survived him, an annuity of 1000 merks, and pay 10,000*l.* at their death to their children. This agreement also was cancelled, the debts having on investigation proved heavier than had been stated. In 1657 he signed a contract to sell his whole estate to Antonie Rosewall, an Englishman carrying on business as a merchant in Leith, and who held bonds over it, but this third sale also came to nothing; and, finally, it is alleged that, by the influence of his wife, Sir John Wauchope was in 1661 prevailed on to acquire his stepson's whole landed property, paying 12,000 merks and taking all the burdens on himself.

Gilbert was dead in 1668, and his wife before 1692. They had—

John.

Rachel, alive unmarried 1692.

V. John Kerr and his sister, in 1692, sued Wauchope of Niddrie for 10,000*l.* under the bond of 1654, but this claim was dismissed by the court of session, in July 1694, as totally groundless. The purchase was altogether a source of much annoyance to the Wauchope family, as James Wauchope, son of Sir John and Dame Jean Kerr, claimed Lochtour from his half-brother the Laird of Niddrie, in consequence of his mother's rights over the estate for jointure, &c. In 1698 Mr. Patrick Chalmers, who

appears to have acted for the Laird of Niddrie, writes to him of the Kerrs. "I have at last brought the poor gentleman bearer hereof and his sister to compliance with you, and therefore I confidently expect you will use them discreetly (as there is not the least ground to doubt of it), it being wholly referred to you. I am persuaded, since it is in charity that you give them anything, that it will not be the worse." There is a letter from John Kerr to Niddrie in which he throws himself and his "perishing family" upon his generosity, and ascribes "the woeful difference that has been amongst us" to his own simplicity. Finally, in 1701, he and his sister granted Mr. Wauchope a ratification. Nothing further is known of them.

IV. William Kerr, of Cherrytrees in the parish of Yetholm, and latterly of Newton. Kerr of Cherrytrees is a Commissioner of Supply 1690, and Kerr of Newton, the designation he took after the sale of Cherrytrees, in 1691; he held the same office in 1698 and 1704.

Crown Charter 1668, July 24th, to William son of the late Sir John Kerr, knight, of the lands of Cherrytrees, Baireff, &c. which had belonged to the said Sir John and his late son Gilbert, and their predecessors, and latterly to Sir John Wauchope of Niddrie, who had disposed them to the said William, reserving a life-rent of 1000 merks to Jean Ker Lady Wauchope his wife, as secured by her contract of marriage; also certain rights of Thomas and Jean Kerr, brother and sister of William. This Laird is accused of fraudulently taking Sir John Wauchope's bond for 10,000*l.* from a bundle of papers which Sir Alexander Don had in 1683 sent to Lady Wauchope, then resident with her son at Cherrytrees.

Like most of the family, he was a decided Whig, and was in 1684 accused of conspiring against the succession of the Duke of York. He sold Cherrytrees to Major James Murray about 1691. His wife Eupheme, Lady Cherrytrees (? daughter and coheir of Lieutenant-Colonel William Kerr of Newton), was an admirer (scandal says too warm an admirer) of Mr. David Williamson. He had a daughter, but apparently by a former marriage.

V. Jean Kerr, regarding whose marriage to the Reverend

David Williamson the following story is told in Captain John Creighton's Memoirs:—"My first action, after being taken into the Guards, was with a dozen gentlemen more to go in quest of Mr. David Williamson, a noted Covenanter, since made more famous in the book called Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence. I had been assured that this Williamson did much frequent the house of my Lady Cherrytrees (within ten miles¹ of Edinburgh), but when I arrived first with my party about the house the lady, well knowing our errand, put Williamson to bed to her daughter, disguised in a woman's night dress; when the troopers went to search in the young lady's room, her mother pretended she was not well, and Williamson so managed the matter, that when the daughter raised herself a little in the bed to let the troopers see her, they did not discover him, and so went off disappointed, but the young lady proved with child, and Williamson, to take off the scandal, married her in some time after."

The direct descendant of this marriage is the Rev. James Cassels Brown, of Liverpool, who, failing descendants of John and Rachel Kerr, seems to be heir general of the Kerrs of Lochtour.

David Williamson, rather a notable character in his time, was baptized at St. Andrew's 2nd September, 1636, being the son of William Williamson, a respectable glover in that town, and of Helen Lyndesay his wife. Having taken orders, he was in 1661 presented by Charles II. to the second charge of St. Cuthbert's parish, Edinburgh, but next year was deprived for not conforming to episcopacy, but continued till 13th April, 1665; when preaching his farewell sermon, he said, "I will return and die minister of this kirk," a prediction which was fulfilled.

In July, 1674, Williamson was denounced a rebel for holding conventicles, and intercommuned in August, 1675. It was at this period that the adventure above narrated occurred at Cherrytrees, which led to his third marriage.

He acted as a captain at the Battle of Bothwell Bridge, but after the proclamation of liberty to Presbyterians returned in July, 1687, to St. Cuthbert's, and a meeting-house was erected

¹ If Cherrytrees be meant, it is much further from Edinburgh.

for him. After undergoing imprisonment he was restored to St. Cuthbert's in 1689, taking the first charge then vacant, and was sent as one of the Commissioners from the Church of Scotland to present an address of congratulation to William and Mary, before whom he preached. His sermon delivered before the Scottish Parliament on the re-establishment of the Presbyterian form of Church government, must have severely tried the patience of his hearers, extending as it did to 180 heads, and his published compositions not giving a high idea of his eloquence.

Williamson was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1702, and died August 6th, 1706, aged 70, leaving a library and collection of manuscripts of some value, and a watch, which is said to have been the earliest instance of the possession of that article by a Scottish minister. A few years before his death he presented a dwelling-house to his colleague and successors in the parish of St. Cuthbert. His character has been much attacked and warmly defended, and it is not improbable that the virulence of the Episcopal party added the impropriety to the anecdote of his concealment by and subsequent marriage to Jean Kerr; certainly Kirkton and other historians on the side of the Covenant circulated many groundless scandals of a similar stamp against the Bishops and Episcopal clergy. Williamson was undoubtedly a devoted adherent to his religious and political principles, and a sufferer on account of them.

He married 1st, Isabel Lyndsay, who died March 1665, and had—

William, who died young.

Secondly, Margaret Scott, and had—

Margaret, who married James Haswell, merchant, Jedburgh.

Thirdly, about the year 1676, Jean Kerr of Cherrytrees, and had—

Elizabeth, who married April 16, 1704, the Reverend John Brown, Minister of the parish of Abercorn, brother of George Brown of Finmount in Fife, and had issue.

Fourthly, Margaret Melville, who died October 1692. She probably was mother of John born 1680, Minister of Inveresk 1702, died 1740. He married first, Aug. 1, 1703, Christian, dau.

of Mr. John Boyd, one of the regents of the University of Glasgow, and had by her, who died 28th January 1732, three sons and three daughters. Secondly, in 1732, Elizabeth daughter of Robert Brown of Coalstown, county of Haddington, widow of John Hamilton of Udstoun in Lanarkshire.

Agnes, who married April 1708 the Rev. Henry Robin of Burntisland.

Fifthly, Margaret Douglas, on whose death "Verses" were written, which are to be found in Maidment's "Packet of Pesticent Pasquils," and had

David, apprenticed 1713 to a surgeon in Edinburgh.

William.

Mary.

The name of the sixth wife has not been discovered; but the seventh whom he married on the 10th May 1700 was Jean daughter of Arthur Straiton of Kirkside, head of an old family in the county of Forfar. This alliance gave rise to more than one "Pasquil" printed in the above named collection, particularly an "Epithalamium" by Mr. Fynnies. They had issue—

Arthur.

Joseph, of whom after.

Jean.

Mrs. Williamson survived her husband, and married secondly, in June 1717, Mr. John Martine of Little Airies in the county of Wigtown.

Joseph Williamson of Leven Lodge near Edinburgh, was born the year of his father's death; passed as advocate in 1732; was appointed principal Clerk of Teinds 1741, and one of the clerks of the city of Edinburgh 1742. He married first Agnes Luke, heiress of Foxhall in the county of Linlithgow, and by her, who died August, 1766, had—

1. John of Foxhall and Clerkington; died 30 June 1780, aged 48; leaving—

David, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 92nd Regiment, died unmarried about 1845.

Emily, died unmarried 1840.

2. David, appointed Extractor of Teinds 1773, died without issue.

3. Joseph, of whom after.

1. Martha, married 1st. Alexander Murray younger of Ayton, county Fife; hence the present Joseph Murray of Ayton, esq.; 2nd. Rev. John Muschet, minister of Stirling, without issue to survive; she died 1796.

Mr. Muschet, by his first wife Anne, daughter of Graham of Meiklewood, co. Stirling, was father of Dr. Patrick Muschet of Birkhill, who married Agnes daughter of James Saunders, W.S., and Margaret Williamson; their son is the present proprietor of Birkhill, near Stirling.

3. Janet, married Thomas Alves, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

4. Jean, married the Rev. James Blindsell, D.D., minister of Dundee, one of His Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland.

5. Margaret, married James Saunders, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, and had—

John, father of William Saunders, solicitor before the Supreme Courts of Scotland; Joseph and James, both died without issue; Mrs. Muschet of Birkhill; May, wife of James Robertson, writer to the signet, mother of the late Honourable Patrick Robertson, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, whose son is the present Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Robertson-Ross of Glenmoidart, co. Inverness, a Knight of the Legion of Honour; Margaret, married Thomas Beveridge, Depute Clerk of Session, and had a son William T. R. Beveridge, Assistant Clerk of Session.

6. — married Robert Macnair, merchant in Glasgow. Among her descendants are Rev. James Macnair, minister of the Canongate parish, Edinburgh; Robert Macnair, M.D., Leith, &c.

Mr. Joseph Williamson married secondly Joan Neilson, and died 29 July 1795, aged 89; it is remarkable that this should be the date of the death of the son of a clergyman who held a living before the Restoration. Mr. Williamson lived to be a great-great-grandfather.

Joseph Williamson, the third son, was in 1772 appointed Joint Principal Clerk of Teinds along with his father, after whose death he became sole clerk. He married first Miss Nelson, and had—

1. John, lieutenant in the army, drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Ireland; died unmarried.

2. Joseph, of the East India Company's Service, died unmarried.

3. David, died unmarried.

1. Isabella, married William Moxon, merchant in St. Petersburg; her only surviving child Harriet, Mrs. Smith, is a widow and has no family.

2. Agnes, married Captain Brown, and has two daughters.

3 and 4. Jane and another daughter died unmarried.

He married secondly Sarah, daughter of Henry Francis Dove, Captain R.N., widow of — Lynd, esq., and by her, who died 7 November 1848, had issue—

1. Francis Alexander, major in the East India Company's Service, died unmarried 17 April 1855, the last descendant in the male line of the Rev. David Williamson.

2. Henry John, died unmarried 17 April 1840.

1. Constantia, married in 1847 Rev. Robert Somerville, minister of the parish of St. Boswell's, and has issue.

2. Alicia.

3. Fanny, married in 1833 Alexander Harry Gibbs, esq., but has no family.

Mr. Williamson died 8 April 1826, aged 79.

S * * *

OBITS AND PEDIGREE OF THE NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BLOOD OF FITZ-YVA AND BEAUPRÉ, WITH THE ALLIANCE OF HELIGAN.

(MS. in Coll. Arm. F. 1, fol. 210.)

The Messrs. Lysons, in their account of the ancient families of Cornwall (*Magna Britannia*, vol. iii. 1814) very briefly notice that of Beaupré, as "extinct in the fourteenth century: the heiress married Trevanion;" the family of "Fitz-Ives" no further than by stating (p. cxlvi.) that its heiress was married to Petit of Ardevora in Fil-leigh; and regarding Helligan, of Helligan in St. Ewe, they only state that it was "extinct at an early period: the coheiresses married

Trewarthian and Basset." (p. cxxxvi.) It is evident, therefore, that the following obits commemorate "good knights" whose memory is well-nigh effaced, but who must have been of high repute in their day, commencing as they do with one who had a royal bride, and forming later alliances with names of such distinction as Carminow, Dunstanville, Sergeaux, &c.

Le peticru de les pdes hōmes et gentiels de sank fites yva et
beauprees ove le aliaunce dell Helugon.

Obitus d'ni Ric'i fitz yva militis A° 1207.

Obitus d'ne Isabelle uxoris sue filie Regis Joh'is.¹

(primus filius.) Obitus d'ni Will'mi fitz yva militis de Lan-
uestby et Penhalyn in die S'ti Augustini xxvj° die mensis Maij
A° d'ni 1265.

Obitus Rosee uxoris sui filie d'ni Rad'i Beauville militis quarto
die mensis Aprilis A° d'ni 1291.

Obitus d'ni Stephani de bello prato milit' xvij° die mensis
Martij in vigillia S'ti Edwardi Regis et martiris A° d'ni 1307.

Obitus Isabelle uxoris sue filie et heredis d'ci d'ni Will'mi fitz
yva militis in crastino S'ti Leonardi confessoris et Abb'is vij° die
mensis Novembris A° 1325.

Obitus d'ni Ran'di de bello prato militis filii et hered' d'ci d'ni
Steph'i et Isabelle uxoris in festo S'corū Petri et Pauli A° d'ni 1329.

Obitus Margarete uxoris sue filie d'ni Simonis Sergeauxe
milit' viij° die mensis Augusti A° d'ni 1349.

Obitus domini Joh'is Beaupre milit' filii et heredis d'ci d'ni
Ran'di de bello prato in vigillia S'ci Barthōi apostoli apud Cha-
telros in com' Berry.²

Obitus Margarete vxoris sue filie d'ni Joh'is Carmenowe militis
A° d'ni 1359.

Obitus Joh'is Langlond ar' filii et heredis d'ni Hugonis Lang-
lond militis A° 1300.

Obitus Isabelle uxoris sue filie d'ni Rad'i de bello prato et

¹ This lady, in a pedigree of Fitz Yva, (Harl. MS. 4031, f. 76 b,) is styled "Isabell
le Blanch dau. to K. John."

Arms of Fitz Yva,—Gules, a bend between six lozenges or. Ibid.

² Son of Sir Ralph above mentioned (ob. 1329) and his wife Margaret Sergeaux.
Sir John Beaupré died 23 Aug. A° 1356, and was buried in the Friars Minors in
the town of Castelros in the county of Berry in the kingdom of France. Pedigrees in
the possession of Sir John Maclean.

heres (*sic*), eo q'd p'dcūs d'nus Joh'es Beaupre frater ejus obiit sine herede.

Obitus Joh'ne filie d'ni Stephani beupre militis que cepit in maritū d'nū Johanē de Trevegnon.

Obitus Ric'us (*sic*) fitē yva cl'us secundus filius infrascripti d'ni Ric'i fitz yva militis rector eccl'ie S'ti Justini in vigilia S'ti Edwardi Regis et martyris in quadragesima A° 1381 [1281?].

Obitus Isabelle filie sup^ascripte (*sic*) d'ni Ric'i fitē yva militis, et soror d'ni Will'mi fyttē Yva, iiij^o die mensis Aprilis A° d'ni 1313.

Que quidem Isabella cepit in maritū dñm Belinum Helugon militem filiū d'ni Will'mi Helugon militis et Margerie uxor' sue filie d'ni Will'mi Dunstaville militis et d'ni de Tyhydy patris et matris p'dicti d'ni Bellini, p'dictū Will'm patrem p'dicti bellini existent' filiū d'ni Rob'ti Helugon militis et Lucee uxoris sue filie d'ni Rog'i Carmenowe militis.¹

Pd'cus d'nus Bellinus Helugon miles et p'dcā Isabella uxor ejus filia p'dcī d'ni Ric'i fitē Yva habuerunt exit' Ric'ū Helugon filium, Johannam, Dionesiam et Isabellam filias.¹

P'dcūs Ric'us cepit in uxorem Margaretam filiam d'ni Rogeri Pridyaux milit' et ha[b]uerū exitum Isabellam que cepit in virū Joh'em Trevarthian filiū et heredem Rob'ti Trevarthian.

Et p'dcā Johāna cepit in virum Joh'em Trebronek.

P'dicta Dionisia cepit in virū Thomā Rismodres.

P'dicta Isabella cepit in virum Joh'em Petyt de Treleswethen² et similiter haveree (*l.* habuerunt) exitum usq' hodiernū diem.

¹ This obscure passage may be compared with the following short pedigree of Helegan found in the Harl. MS. 4031, f. 84 b; which will serve to interpret the above, agreeing with it in the main, and furnishing several further dates:—

Sir Robert Helegan k. ob. 1272; mar. Maude dau. to

Sir Roger Carminow k. sister to Jervis; she died 1276.

|

Sir W^m Helegan, ob. 1286; marr. Margaret dau. to

Sir Wm. Dunstavill k. and Lo. of Tehidy; she died 1285.

|

Belyn Helegan k. ob. 1312; marr. Isabell dau. to

Sir Ric. Fitz Va k. Lo. of Degembris, sister to Wm. Fitz Va, Lo. of Jembres; ob. 1313

|

Richard Helegan, ob. 1326; marr. Margaret dau. to

Sir Roger Predieulx k. died 1302; and had sondry daus.

² See Sir John Maclean's *History of Trigg*, p. 317. A pedigree of Petyt is in Harl. MS. 4031, f. 76.

BEAUFITZ AND ITS DERIVATIVES.

The more attention any one with a philological predilection may pay to personal surnames, the more he will be convinced that most of those which seem to have a popular or ridiculous meaning, and to have apparently originated from nicknames, are not actually of such origin, but are vulgar corruptions, generally of local names, and occasionally of personal names of a serious and totally different signification.

Our text-book on such points is Lower's *Patronymica Britannica*, a work which, though usually pronounced to be very imperfect, and frequently erroneous, is still the result of considerable research and industry, and forms a good stock upon which to ingraft the results of further observation and inquiry.

The following are extracts from Mr. Lower's first and second alphabets :—

BEAUFICE.—The same as Beaufitz.

BEAUFITZ.—The A.-Norm. form of *Beau-fils*, a son-in-law, or step-son. (p. 402.)

BEAUSIRE.—A Huguenot family in Ireland. Fr. *beau-sire*, "fair sir." Belsire is found in the H. R. (Hundred Rolls). (p. 22.)

BULFACE.—Probably bull-face, a translation of the Norman *Front-de-bœuf*. (p. 407.)

BULLHEAD.—See Bullface. (Ibid.)

In the first instance, it will be observed, Mr. Lower overlooked the name of Beaufitz (which occurs in his second alphabet), and was not alive to the true meaning of Beausire or Belsire; nor does he in his Supplement correct his interpretation of the latter, although in any modern French dictionary will be found—

Beau-fils, son-in-law.

Beau-frere, brother-in-law.

Beau-pere, father-in-law.

There are two French families of Beausire, having totally different coats of arms, in the *Armorial Universel* of d'Eschavannes, 1864.

Both the pretty meaning of *Beau-sire*, and the objective meaning of *Bulface*, disappear when the true and serious import of these names is recognised. Another form into which Beaufitz has been corrupted is Bullfitt, which is now the name of a farmer in Surrey.

Again, it appears as Beavis, for we find in the Alphabet of Arms in Edmondson's *Complete Body of Heraldry* :

BEAUFITZ or BEAVIS.—Quarterly per fesse indented or and az.

Indeed, it may be questioned whether Beaufoy, though apparently having a different meaning, is not another variation of Beaufitz. In Edmondson's Alphabet, and in Burke's *General Armory*, will be found coats for Beaufais, Beaufoe or Beaufé, Beaufoy, and Beavis of Devonshire, the last different from the arms above copied.

Beavis again runs into Bevis, renowned in the legendary history of Southampton, which Camden derives from "the famous Celtique King, Bellovesus," and Lower from the city of Beauvois; and the latter, under DE BEAUVOIR, says that name, together with Beevor or Beaver, has been derived from Beauvois. There is, doubtless, a tendency in names to coalesce and become confused, like the drops upon a window-pane, and sometimes two distinct sources can be traced and proved for names now precisely the same.

Still, there are certain paths to be explored by sober etymologists, who do not allow their fancy to run away with them; and such inquiries will be found wonderfully to reduce the number of personal names which now appear to have a satirical or ridiculous import. What name can be more absurd than Half-naked? and yet this is certainly local, and derived by corruption from Halnaker in Sussex, originally Half-an-acre.

As for Bullhead, it has clearly to be separated, etymologically, from Bulface; and, like most other names terminating in *head*, it is probably local, meaning the head or fountain of a stream of water. It is akin to other local names derived from the boiling or bubbling up of water, as Bolingbroke in Lincolnshire, and Bulbeck, which is probably to be found in the North of England, though Mr. Lower says the fief of the noble Bolebec's was near Havre, in Normandy. We had nearly overlooked Mr. Lower's first and ambiguous notice of—

BULHEAD.—May be either local, or the heraldic sign of an inn, or a sobriquet derived from baldness—A.-Sax. *bold*, bald, and *heved*, head. It most probably comes from the last-mentioned source, as Boleheved is found in the H. R. (p. 44.)

But its appearing in the Hundred Rolls only testifies to its antiquity, not to its origin.

To return to the names implying family relationship. If we trusted only to Burke's *General Armory* we might be led to suppose that Beaupere had been used for a surname as well as Belsire, for we find in his alphabet—

BEAUPERE (Cornwall).—Vert, a lion ramp. or, depressed by a bend gu.

BEAUPERE.—Ar. a bend gobony of three or and az. in the first and last a cross pattée of the second.

But the former coat is the same which is just after given for BEAUPRE of Wells, and again for BEAUPREE—and also in Edmondson for Beauprée; and the Messrs. Lysons, in their account of ancient Cornish families, do not recognise any Beaupere, but only

BEAUPRE or BELLOPRATO—extinct in the fourteenth century; the heiress married Trevanion. (*Magna Britannia*, vol. iii. p. cxxiii.)

Edmondson's second coat, too, is that of another Beaupré, of Beaupré Hall, in Outwell, Norfolk—a coat which has a very remarkable origin. It is, in fact, the coat of *St. Omer*, “Azure, a fess between six crosslets,” placed upon a bend; and we have before us a rubbing from a brass shield in Outwell church, in which this coat is accompanied by *St. Omer*, quarterly. John son of Gilbert de Beaupré married Christian daughter and heir of Sir Thomas St. Omer temp. Edw. I.; and their grandson Sir Thomas de Beaupré used the *St. Omer* charges upon a bend on his seal to a charter dated 1362, as appears from Blomefield's Norfolk (folio edit.) iv. 180, where it is blazoned as “on a bend a pallet between two cross-crosslets.”

There are other memorable instances of a coat being placed upon a bend—for the coat of the Beauforts, the natural children of John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, was originally so designed; and so was the coat of their cousin, Sir Roger de Clarendon, the natural son of the Black Prince. But this is a subject which will be better discussed in an armorial article; and the coat of Sir Peres de Lemesi, who bore the eagle of Lindsey *a un bastoun des armes de Mounford*, will give us an opportunity of so doing, among THE KNIGHTS OF WARWICKSHIRE, temp. Edward II.

We shall return to this section of etymology in surnames, and in the mean time we throw it out for consideration whether the names of Beecher and Belcher may not be corruptions of *Beausire* and *Belsire*.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF RYE, AND ESPECIALLY OF THE BRANCH SETTLED IN NORFOLK.

BY WALTER RYE.

1. *Hubert de Rye*, the second son of the first Hubert, settled in Norfolk directly after the Conquest, being made governor or castellan of Norwich Castle by William I. in the ninth year of his reign (1074-5), after the flight of Ralph de Waer.¹

He cast his lot in closely with the church; married, as I think I shall show, the widow of one Bishop of Norwich; became the chief feudal Baron of his successor;² and half founded and richly endowed the splendid cathedral of Norwich. When he did so (in 1096) he was a Baron of Bishop Herbert de Losinga the founder, and is described by Blomefield (vol ii. p. 485) as then being a *devoté* to the Holy Land.

From one of King Henry the Second's Charters of Confirmation to Norwich Cathedral,³ it would appear that Hubert de Rye granted the tithes of Hokering, Swanton, Deopham, Buxton, and Merkishall, and that Agnes de Belfo his wife granted the church of Aldeby, and the tithes of that place, &c., to Norwich Cathedral, with Richard her son and Anthony her chaplain, whom the monks of the cathedral had received into their monastery. This charter of confirmation, it may be noticed, was made on the petition and with the consent of Henry de Rye, the son and heir of Hubert and Agnes de Rye, which Henry also confirmed these and other tithes by a charter, in which he refers to his father and mother having granted them when the former laid the second foundation-stone of the cathedral.⁴

Considerable confusion has arisen as to the maiden name of this Agnes. Blomefield and others repeatedly state that Hubert

¹ Colchester MS. Cotton. Lib. Nero D. viii. quoted in Dugdale, Mon. iii. 607. Kirkpatrick in his Religious Orders of Norwich, App. 321, states that Hubert de Rye granted the constableness of the castle to Hubert de Bavent, giving as his authority *Petit. to Parl.* 4 Edw. III., but I cannot trace this reference.

² I presume, in respect of some of the first-named Bishop's estate.

³ Reg. I. P. and C. of Norwich, fo. 54b; Reg. II. ditto, fo. 26b; Reg. III. ditto, fo. 57; Reg. V. ditto, fo. 7.

⁴ Reg. P. and C. of Nor.; Reg. V. fo. 7.

the castellan married Agnes, daughter and heir of Ralph de Beaufoy, a near relation, if not son, of William de Beaufoy,

1. William de Beaufoy, Bishop of Norwich. = Agnes, dau. of Robert de Tony or Toden, died after 1130-1.
2. Hubert de Rye, Castellan of Norwich and part founder of Norwich cathedral; alive in 1096; ? died shortly after 1100.

Richard de Beaufoy, Arch-deacon of Norwich 1107.	Henry de Rye, died about 1162 without issue.	Hubert de Rye, son of Hubert and Agnes, died shortly before 1185-9, in his brother's lifetime.	Avelina or Alice, said by some to have been the illegitimate dau. of William Rufus; d. shortly before 1179.	Almeda [de Rye?], witnessed one of her brother Henry's charters to Castle Acre. Almunda, dau. of Agnes de Beaufoe, present on burial day of Maud wife of William de Albani, temp. Hen. I.	Walter de Rye, bur. at Colchester 1120.	Other brother or "brothers," mentioned in a charter to Castle Acre, ? settled in Linc. Their mother had possessions at Aslakeby.
	Hubert de Rye, succeeded 1161; died shortly before 1188.	Margaret, dau. of William FitzRoce, who survived him.	William de Rye, witnessed charter of Hubert 1175-80.		 de Rye, of Aslakeby. dau. = Sir and John heir- Hebeness, den.

Blomefield's Norfolk,
(Windham Priory).

chaplain and chancellor to the Conqueror and Bishop of Thetford, and it is clear that, when Domesday was taken, Aldeby, Swanton, Hockering, Deopham, Merkishall, and perhaps others of the manors, tithes of which were granted as before mentioned, belonged to the Beaufoy family.

On the other hand a bull of Pope Adrian the Fourth (died 1156) states, that the "nobilis matrona Agnes de Tonia" granted Aldeby; and Banks (vol. i. p. 182), Madden (*Collect. Top. and Gen.* vol. iv. p. 1), and others, agree that Hubert the castellan married Agnes daughter of that Robert de Toden who died 4th August 1088.

That Agnes de Toden did marry Hubert de Rye is evident, as in Dugdale's *Monasticon*¹ is printed a charter of hers, wherein she describes herself as a daughter of Robert de Toden and wife of Hubert de Rye, and whereby she gives land in Aselakebi to the Priory of Belvoir, which was founded by her father in 1086.

¹ Vol. iii. p. 285.

Several charters of Henry de Rye, the before-mentioned son of Hubert the castellan, moreover, put the question beyond doubt, by describing him as son of Agnes and grandson of Robert de Todenî.

I believe the true solution of the difficulty¹ to be, that Agnes de Todenî first married one of the de Beaufoy family,² and secondly, after his death, Hubert de Rye. This would account for her being sometimes called Agnes de Beaufoy, and for a large portion of the Beaufoy possessions coming to the Ryes.

Hubert the castellan gave on his death-bed the manor and advowson of Much Berdestuna, or Mul Berton, to the monks of Canterbury, as we learn from one of his son's charters mentioned hereafter.

He must have died after 1100, as it appears by his son's return in the *Liber Niger Scaccarii* that he was enfeoffed of his barony in the reign of Henry the First. By his wife Agnes he had a son and heir Henry, and probably another son, Walter de Rye, the nephew of Eudo dapifer, mentioned before as coming from the North to be buried at St. John's Abbey, Colchester, 1120.

Agnes his wife survived him, for in 1130-1 we find her fined 35 marks of silver,³ because her son went over to the Earl of Flanders, who was the King's enemy, in 1128. (*Mag. Rot. Pip.* 31 Hen. I.) She founded Aldeby Priory.

II. *Henry de Rye*, the son and heir of Hubert the castellan and Agnes de Beaufoy (*née* de Todenî), in 1130-1 (31 Hen. I.) rendered an account of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for a suit between him and

¹ Blomefield has managed to make confusion worse confounded by stating (at vol. i. p. 713, and vol. iii. p. 3, of his *History of Norfolk*) that Agnes married Henry the castellan's son, and that Mattishall was settled by the Beaufoy family on the castellan upon such marriage. He cites Reg. V. of the Prior and Convent of Norwich, fol. 7, and Reg. I. fol. 54, but references to these do not in any way bear out his assertion; on the contrary, in the former Henry mentions his mother Agnes.

² I believe she married William de Beaufoy, the Bishop, himself. The Bishop died in 1091, leaving a son, Richard de Beaufoy, who became Archdeacon of Norwich Cathedral in 1107, and Agnes de Beaufoy (as we have seen) had placed her son Richard de Beaufoy in the monastery of Norwich, circa 1096. If this is merely a coincidence, it is an extraordinary one.

³ Thirty-five was the number of knight's fees in the barony of Rye.

the Archbishop (*Mag. Rot. Pip.*), probably of Canterbury, about his father's nuncupative will.¹

In 1146 he granted Deopham to the monks of Canterbury, who begged it of him instead of Mulberton (given them by his father's will), and gave them seisin thereof by placing a knife on the altar at Canterbury in the presence of Theobald the archbishop, Walter the prior, and many others, and was received into the benefits of brotherhood by the said archbishop and prior.²

He was present at a great council of the leading men of Norfolk, held at Norwich about the year 1150 (*Bl. Norf. ii. p. 20*); and witnessed a charter of Ralph son of Ribald, who granted land in Dilham to the monks of Norwich in the time of one Roger archdeacon of Norwich, who was archdeacon from 1149 to 1174.³

In 1157-8 he was still living, as appears by the Pipe Roll (4 Hen. II.), as to payment by him of 4*l.* for certain pleas, and in the next year he accounted for 10 marks on the Pipe Roll.

In 1160-1 he accounted for 40*l.* (*Mag. Rot. Pip. 7 Hen. II.*), but was probably dead by the next year's account, when 20*l.* was paid for the scutage of Hubert de Rye (*Mag. Rot. Pip. 8 Hen. II.*), for although in 1163-4 Henry de Rye's name again occurs as paying 19*l.*, part of 23*l. 6s. 8d.*, it would seem to be a mistake of the scribe, for at the next account the balance of 4*l. 6s. 8d.* is accounted for by his successor Hubert de Rye.

This Henry de Rye was a great benefactor of the Priory of Belvoir, founded by his grandfather Robert de Toden, and confirmed to it the gifts of his grandfather and his mother Agnes of the tithes in Aslacheby, by a charter⁴ addressed to his "dearest friend" Reginald de Warrene; and by another charter⁵ he granted to it the tithes of Aslacheby, Saitoun, and Hortune, whilst by yet another⁶ he again confirmed the tithes of Aslackby,

¹ Blomefield states he rented Hingham of King Stephen (*Blomefield, Norf. i. 672*); but the authority he gives is "*Mag. Rot. Pip. 5 Stephen, rot. 10*"—a Pipe Roll the real date of which has since been fixed at 31 Hen. I.

² Dugdale, *Mon. i. 97b.*

³ *Reg. P. and C. of Norwich.*

⁴ Dugdale, *Mon. iii. 290.*

⁵ *Belvoir Charter Transcripts, Brit. Mus. No. 49.*

⁶ *Ibid. No. 50.*

and gave land in Loctrina with his man Swein to the same priory.

By an undated charter¹ it seems he gave to the monks of Castle Acre, for the good of the souls of himself, his father, mother, and brothers, the mill of Worthing, with Turstan the miller, his mother, and brothers, and all their land and substance, which gift he afterwards confirmed by another charter,² with the addition of Philip and Adelwald, and their servants and tenures.³

This last charter was witnessed by ALMEDA his sister, who was probably the Almunda, daughter of Agnes de Beaufoe, who was present at Windham Priory on the burial day of Maud, wife of William de Albani. (Blom. Norf. *sub voce* Windham.)

He had a grant of Shelton and other places from the Bishop of Ely,⁴ and is probably identical with the Henry de Rye who gave 3,000 eels in Tinswera, the mill at Deopham, and a man with his land to the monks of Thetford,⁵ and who witnessed a gift of William de Warrenne and Isabel his wife to the monks of Castle Acre.

To him King Henry sent a precept for the quiet enjoyment by the cathedral of Norwich of Audeby, granted by his mother.⁶

He may be the Henry de Rye who is referred to as holding three knight's fees of the old feoffment in Norfolk of the Bishop of Ely, and the Henry de la Ree who held a knight's fee of Count Simon in Lincolnshire, at the date of the Liber Niger Scaccarii, though he was dead at this time (1166).

III. *Hubert de Rye*, the brother⁷ of Henry last named, must have died in the latter's lifetime. He is said to have held Roydon in 1146 (Blom. Norf. i. p. 30), but I do not know on what authority.

¹ Castle Acre Chartulary, Brit. Mus. Harl. MS. 2110, No. 47, fo. 57b.

² Ibid.

³ A late reverend historian of Castle Acre stigmatises Henry as a very bad or ignorant man for thus transferring his serfs with the land. Any one in the least degree acquainted with the law of villeins appurtenant will see the absurdity of this remark.

⁴ Blomefield, Norf. i. 98.

⁵ Dugdale, Mon. i. 667.

⁶ Reg. I. P. and C. of Norwich, p. 55.

⁷ The proof of this descent is found in the Southwark Charter of his son, mentioned hereafter. That Henry had brothers, see his first Charter to Castle Acre, quoted in note ¹ above.

He probably died shortly before 5 Hen. II. (1158-9), in which year Avelina or Alice de Rye (whom we know was his wife) paid 330*l.*, part of the immense sum of 1,000 marks which she owed to the king. In the next year she is charged with 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* only.

Eight years later, in the 14 Hen. II. (1167-8), she was fined 200*l.* for having caused her son to be knighted whilst in the king's custody. Portions of this heavy fine she paid off at intervals till her death, shortly before 25 Hen. II. (1178-9), when the sum of 105*l.* 12*s.* was still due, and was accounted for by her son Hubert.¹

The very large sums in which she was amerced as above seem to give some confirmation to the statement, said to be made in some Peerage, that she was the illegitimate daughter of William Rufus, and therefore a person of considerable importance in those days of lax morality. Still all the evidence I have that such a statement was ever made in print before is a MS. note purporting to be an extract from "The Peerage of England," and in the handwriting of Richard Rye of Highgate, who was interested in his pedigree, and made some few notes and collections for it, which were handed me by his great-great-nephew Hubert Barnes Rye, esq.

I can, however, find no mention in history of William Rufus ever having had any illegitimate children whatever.

IV. *Hubert de Rye*, as we have seen, paid scutage in 1161-2, which must have been shortly after his uncle's death.

In 1165-6 he owed 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* for five knight's fees, but the king had three of them "ex feodo Henr̃ de Essex," and Ralph de Beaufoy held the other two of the king in capite in Lincolnshire; so he seems to have been excused payment.

At the taking of the Liber Niger Scaccarii during the next year he accounted for 40 knight's fees, 35 of which were in Norfolk, three of the others being in Stodenham and two in Assele in Rutland. The lord's demesne consisted of 10½ knight's fees.

From the corresponding entry in the Pipe Roll for Norfolk, it seems he was charged with 35 marks for his knight's fees, of which sum he paid 27 marks then, and the remainder seven years later.

¹ Vide Pipe Rolls for these years.

There are many unimportant entries relating to him in the Pipe Rolls from this date until 34 Hen. II. (1188-9), when the last entry referring to him informs us that "he is dead, and that his lands are in the King's custody."

Blomefield has stated that he died in 1172, probably on the authority of Madox's *History of the Exchequer*, p. 77, which states that in 1171-2 (18 Hen. II.) Reginald de Warrenne accounted for 35*l.*, the escuage of the knights of the honor of Hubert de Rye, and quotes "Mag. Rot. Pip. 18 Hen. II."

I can find, however, no such entry on the roll in question; on the contrary, from the 15th to the 21st Hen. II. year after year records the fact of his owing eight marks, the balance of the sum with which he was charged in 1166-7.

Moreover, by entries in 25 and 26 Hen. II. the Hubert de Rye there mentioned is distinctly said to be the son of Avelina or Alice de Rye who incurred the fine above mentioned in 1168 for having her son knighted.

This Hubert de Rye, like his predecessors, was a great benefactor to the church.

He gave all his lands in Kinesthorp to John bishop of Norwich between the years 1175 and 1180, by an undated charter,¹ which was witnessed by *William de Rye*, whom I presume to have been his brother; and gave lands held by Philip Belet in Worthing to the monks of Castle Acre by a charter,² witnessed among others by Hilbert his dapifer, a fact which seems to prove he must have lived in some state.

By another undated charter³ he gave the church of Hoker-ing and the chapel of Berch to Southwark Priory, for the good of the souls of (*i.e.*) his father Hubert, his mother Alice, his uncle (great-uncle) Eudo dapifer, and his grandfather Hubert. Another copy of this charter⁴ refers to the last-named Hubert as the donor's son, and not his grandfather; but this is clearly an error.

This gift was afterwards confirmed by John bishop of Norwich,

¹ Reg. III. P. and C. of Norwich, fo. 239.

² Castle Acre Chartulary, Brit. Mus.

³ MSS. Dodsworth, vol. cii. fo. 33.

⁴ MSS. Dodsworth, vol. cxxx. fo. 44

saving the possession of the then rector, Robert de Bello Fago, who was probably kith to Agnes this Hubert's grandmother.

He gave the church and advowson of Seiton in Lincolnshire to Thomas de Bello Fago, who granted it to the priory of Seelford, which gift by Hubert seems to have been questioned by his daughters, when the prior called Ralph son of Thomas de Bello Fago to warranty.¹

Before the year 1185 he gave the church and land of Aslakeby in Lincolnshire to the Knights Templars,² and this gift also seems to have been questioned after his death by his daughters, but the matter was ultimately compromised by the Templars acknowledging the superior right of such daughters, who in return granted to them six librates of land and the church of Aslakeby to hold in perpetual free alms.³

It would seem that some heiress of the Rye family, perhaps of a brother of this Hubert, married Sir Richard Hebden, and in Aslakeby, on the rib of a groined arch in a vaulted cellar under an embattled square tower then called "The Temple," is or lately was⁴ a shield of Hebden, impaling Rye (Ermine, a fess fusilée, impaling Gules, a bend ermine). Edward Lionel Welles, esq., the representative of Sir Richard Hebden, still quarters the coat.⁵ The knightly family of Rye of Gosberkerke in Lincolnshire was no doubt an offshoot of the Hingham family, and I will speak of them hereafter.

Hubert, the last baron of Hingham, died shortly before 34 Hen. II. (1188), as we see by the Pipe Roll of that year, which contains an entry of his death.

He died without male issue, and with him ended, so far as the barony is concerned, a family which at one time promised to be of the highest consideration in Norfolk, having held important places of trust and great possessions extending over the whole of a large hundred, and being allied by marriage to the good

¹ Assize of Novel Disseisin, Lincoln, mem. 6 d (quoted in Abb. Plac. p. 68).

² Dugdale, Mon. vi. 800, and ii. p. 547.

³ Assize Roll, Easter, 11 John, m. 15d. (quoted in Abb. Plac.)

⁴ Camd. Brit. Linc. p. 335.

⁵ This shield and the arms borne by William de Rye in the Dunstable tournament, mentioned hereafter, are the proofs on which we Ryes of Norfolk rely for our right to arms, for we never were a Visitation family in Norfolk.

bishop of Norwich, the great family of Tony,¹ and according to some to the Red King. No single family did more in so short a time for East-Anglian church work. They were half founders and rich endowers of Norwich Cathedral, founded Binham Abbey, Beeston Abbey, Aldeby Priory, and a chantry at Walsingham, and liberally benefacted Castle Acre, whilst further south their kinsman founded, built, and endowed the magnificent abbey of St. John, Colchester. The only traces now left of them are the "Court of the Honor of Rye," which still exists as a tribunal in the district which belonged to them, and a few yeomen-descended namesakes like myself who take pride in belonging to a county with which their name has been so long connected.

Though the last Hubert died without male issue, he left two daughters and coheiresses by his wife, who Blomefield² states was Margaret the daughter of William FitzRoscelin, viz. Isabel de Rye who married Geoffrey de Chester and Roger de Cressy, as hereafter mentioned, and Alina de Rye who married John le Marescall.

Hubert de Rye being dead, *Robert FitzRoger* (a great Northumbrian baron) purchased the marriage of his youngest daughter in the 1st John (1199) for the immense sum of 300 marks to marry her to his nephew.³ Alina or Avelina⁴ was, I presume, the younger daughter, and she married about that time *John le Marescall*, who I suppose to have been nephew of this Robert FitzRoger. The elder sister,

Isabel de Rye, married, without the King's licence, *Geoffrey de Chester*, who had to pay a fine of 20 marks and 12 palfreys for so doing. Both were married as above stated by the 2nd John (1200), as appears by a fine levied by them (by their then descriptions of Alina wife of John le Mareshall and Isabel wife of Geoffrey de Chester,) to Roger de Kerdeston of lands in Newton, which from a confirmation he had the same year from the King⁵ appear to have been granted him by Hubert de Rye.

¹ And through them, if we credit Lord Lindsay, from the god Thor.

² Blomefield, Norf. x. 433. I am anxious to obtain proof of this, and also of his statement that she afterwards married a knight named de Dagworth.

³ Rot. de Obl. 1 Joh. m. 19 (quoted in Rot. de Obl. et Fin. p. 14). Blomefield.

⁴ She is called Aliva by Blomefield and others.

⁵ Feet of Fines, Norfolk, John, No. 38. Charter Roll, 1 John, 2nd part, m. 28 (quoted in Rot. Chart. i. 33 b).

Isabel lost her husband, and married secondly *Roger de Cressy*, before the 8th John, when a close letter of that date directed that the lands of *Roger de Cressy* and of his wife, formerly the wife of *Geoffrey de Chester*, should be taken into the King's hands; probably for marrying without licence, as before.

This *Roger de Cressy* was stepson of the *Robert FitzRoger* named above, who had married his mother *Margaret*, the relict of *Hugh de Cressy*; and it was doubtless due to this *Robert* that the second match was made up, as by it he secured in effect the whole of the *Rye* barony to his kith and kin.

Isabel also survived her second husband, who was dead by the 30th Hen. III.,¹ when she bought 26 acres in *Heveningham* of *Ralph de Sethesford*.

In 34 Hen. III.² she bought 40 acres and one messuage in *Runton* and *Beeston* of *John de Merley* for 60 marks, very probably for the site of *Beeston Abbey*, which she founded about this time.

The same year³ she bought 40 acres in *Winterton*, *Somerton*, and *Lamesse*, of *Alicia de Leonibus*, to whom she paid in consideration an annuity of 20s.

In 35 Hen. III.⁴ she sold a messuage and land in *Swanton* to her villein *Moysius le Clerk*, and sold him and his their freedom.

In 46 Hen. III. she bought 10 acres in *Postewyk*, and a messuage and land in *Randeworth* and *Pankesford*, of *Ralph Richild* and *Idonea* his wife, paying for same 100s. sterling, and procuring *Roger* prior of *Beeston* to covenant to deliver to *Ralph*, at his house at *Norwich*, 1,000 turves yearly.

She lived to a great age, and died on *St. Simon* and *St. Jude's* day, 48 Hen. III.,⁵ when, as all her four sons⁶ had predeceased her, her sister *Alina* was declared to be her heir. She was found

¹ Feet of Fines, Hen. III. No. 898.

² Ibid. No. 982.

³ Ibid. No. 1066.

⁴ Ibid. No. 1095.

⁵ Inq. p. m. 48 Hen. III. No. 23.

⁶ Her sons were *Hugh*, who died 47 Hen. III.; *Stephen** (his brother's heir in 47 Hen. III. and then 40 years and more), who must have died the same year, as he would otherwise have been his mother's heir when she died the following year; *Roger*, and *John*. The last two must have died earlier than *Hugh*.

* For *Stephen*, vide Feet of Fines, Norf. Hen. III. No. 1413.

to hold lands *in capite* both in Norfolk and Lincoln. The sum of value of some of the former lands being 73*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*

Alina, *Avelina*, *Alicia*, or *Aliva*, the other daughter, who married John le Marescall, the nephew of Robert FitzRoger, also survived her husband, for in 22 Hen. III.¹ she granted to Roger son of Jordan de Berningham 24 acres in Mateshal and Bergh, to hold to him and his heirs at 32*d.* yearly rent, he remitting to her, probably in exchange, a carucate of land which his father held in the same towns.

In 24 Hen. III.² she granted to Matilda de Belhus the fishery of Witford, and half the fishery of Kerewen in Tudenham Faldgate; and ten years later³ she renewed such grant, saving the right for herself and her heirs and her men of Tudenham Faldgate, Mateshal, and Hockerling.

In 34 Hen. III.⁴ she granted to Roger de Cycestre a messuage and a carucate of land in Mateshal and Bergh, to hold at the yearly rent of 1 lb. of cinnamon.

The next year (35 Hen. III.⁵) she granted to William Prior of Walsingham 12 acres of land and 100*s.* of rent in Foulsham and Byntre for the foundation of a chantry where daily celebration was to take place for the souls of herself, her ancestors, and her heirs.

In 48 Hen. III. she succeeded to the other moiety of the barony by the death of her sister without issue.⁶

She was then stated to be 90 years and more, and survived till about the 55 Hen. III.

She had two sons, John and William, both of whom she survived, her heir found on the inquisition being John⁷ the latter's son. She also had a daughter Alicia le Mareshall, otherwise Alicia de Carrow,⁸ who was enfeoffed by her mother of the Rye manor of Aselackby in Lincoln, and died before her.

¹ Feet of Fines, Hen. III. No. 668.

² Ibid. No. 766.

³ Ibid. No. 996.

Ibid. No. 1036.

⁵ Ibid. No. 1096.

⁶ Inq. p. m. of Isabella de Cressy before cited.

⁷ William survived John, and was his heir; *vide* Feet of Fines, Norfolk, Hen. III. No. 1175 (36 Hen. III.) For other fines of William le M. *vide* Hen. III. No. 1307.

⁸ Roger de Cressy, in 19 Hen. III. granted to *Agnes*, Prioress of Carhow, the manor of Wroxham, which she had of the gift of Margaret de Cressy his mother. (Feet of Fines, Hen. III. No. 607.)

To return to the male stock of the RYES OF HINGHAM,—

William de Rye, who, between 1175 and 1180, witnessed the charter before referred to,¹ whereby Hubert de Rye the last Baron of Hingham granted all his lands in Kinesthorp to John Bishop of Norwich, was, I presume, brother to this Hubert, who died about 1188.

The next² I come to, who was certainly of the Hingham family, is *Henry de Rye*, whom I find as a juror on the Crown Pleas Roll for 34 Hen. III. (1250) for Launditch hundred, in which Swanton, one of the best of the Rye manors, was situate. The same year he with his wife *Lecia* and her sisters Mabel (wife of Roger de Verly), Emma, and Alice, had a conveyance by fine from Saher de Fryville³ (probably akin to his wife) of land in Scarning,⁴ which also was one of the Rye manors, and is about five miles south-west from Swanton.

He was father of

William de Rye, who, with his wife *Alice*, is mentioned in the Fine Rolls for 39 Hen. III. (1255), wherein he is described as William son of Henry de Rye, and paying a fine of 20s. to have an “assiza mortis antecessoris” against Ralph Luvel—which was probably never proceeded with, for after a most careful search I can find nothing relating to it.

In 1263 (52 Hen. III.) he (described as William de Rye of Swanton) and his wife Alice conveyed by fine to Thomas son of Adam de Swanton a messuage and land in Swanton, to hold of them at the annual rent of 2s.—the consideration being a hawk of the first year.⁵

¹ This period is fixed by the charter in question, being witnessed by “Tengrius the Archdeacon,” who was archdeacon between 1174 and 1180, and by the date of the bishop’s accession to the see being 1175.

² *Abraham de Rye* of Norfolk, circa 1194-9 (Rot. Cur. Reg. i. p. 265), and *Reginald de Rye*, who bought half a messuage in Lynn of Wlmar fil’ Hugh in 1199 (Feet of Fines, Rich. I. No. 238), may have been of the same family, but were more probably traders from the town of Rye in Sussex, several of whom are to be found later in our sea-ports.

³ Henry de Rye and Robert de Frieville occur as witnessing a deed of William Comes de Warrene in the Castle Acre Chartulary, p. 3.

⁴ Feet of Fines, Hen. III. No. 999.

⁵ Feet of Fines, Hen. III. No. 1521.

He is also mentioned in the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, 3 Edw. I. (1275) as being a juror for Launditch hundred; and witnessed a charter of Gervase de Sparham, granting lands to Norwich Cathedral, temp. William Kirkeby, who was Prior of Norwich from 1272 to 1288. Either he or the William next mentioned was no doubt the William de Rye who with William de Nerford (also a Norfolk man) was pledge for Bogo de Clare when the latter was implicated in a breach of privilege case in 1290. (*Rolls of Parl.* vol. i. p. 17.)

William de Rye, who at Dunstable (Stepney?) Tournament in 2 Edw. II. (1309) bore *Gules, a bend ermine, a label of three points or*,¹ was probably son of the last-named William.² The arms, Gules, a bend ermine, were borne earlier than this by the Ryes of Hingham, as is evidenced by their being carved on the shield in the chapel at Aslakeby before referred to as commemorating the marriage of a kinswoman of the last Hubert de Rye of Hingham to a Hebden. The label of three points was probably to distinguish him from

Henry de Rye, who in 1296-8 (24-6 Edw. I.) had a grant of the office of Escheator ultra mare Scotiæ and of the custody of the castles of Elgyn and Foreys, and whom I take to have been his brother, but I confess only on the evidence of his Christian name, which I never found so early in any other family of Ryes, though it occurs among those of Hingham.

The last of the name I have found as yet at Swanton is *Johanna de Rye*, who was of Swanton in 1 Edw. III. (1327), when she was taxed at 5s. in the Subsidy Roll for that year.

Some of the family, however, remained in the immediate vicinity for a century later.

John Rye was a man of some substance at Runhall (seven miles from Swanton and six from Hingham, the head of the Rye barony), and had four sons, *William, John, Nicholas, and Thomas*, as appears by his will dated the 3rd February, 1461, which is as follows:—

¹ *Collect. Topog. et Gen.* vol. iv. p. 66.

² William de Rye of the tournament could not have been one of the Whitwell (Derbyshire) or Gosberkirke (Lincolnshire) Ryes, who were each then represented by a *Ranulph de Rye*. He might have been *William* of Yorkshire. But the latter was Conservator of that county in 1287, 22 years before, and must have been too old in 1309 to take active part in a tournament.

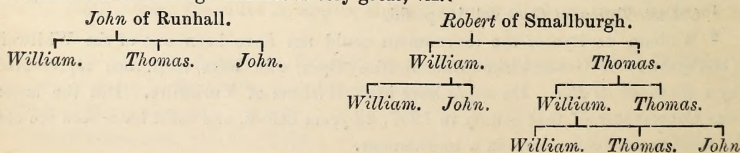
In Dei nomine Amen. Ego Johannes Rye de Runhale, sanæ mentis et memoriæ, tertio die mensis Februarii Anno Domini Millesimo cccc^mlxx^o, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum : Imprimis commendo animam meam Deo omnipotenti, beatæ Mariæ Virgini, et omnibus sanctis, corpusque meum ad sepeliendum in cimiterio omnium sanctorum de Runhale predicta. Item lego summo altari dictæ ecclesiæ pro decimis oblitis xij d. Item lego altari sanctæ Katerinæ dictæ ecclesiæ vj d. Item lego altari beatæ Mariæ dictæ ecclesiæ vj d. Item lego ad fabricam dictæ ecclesiæ unum novum vestimentum. Item lego gildæ sanctæ Margaretæ dictæ ecclesiæ iiij bz brasii. Item lego gildæ sancti Jacobi de Thuxton iiij bz brasii. Item lego Willielmo Rye filio meo xx s. Item lego Johanni Rye filio meo 1 par precum¹ et vj s. viij d. Item lego Nicholao Rye filio meo 1 pelvem de laton et xx s. Item lego Thomæ Rye filio meo xiijs. iiij d. Item lego ad fabricam ecclesiæ de Shipdham iij s. iiij d. Residuum vero omnium bonorum do et lego executoribus meis ad solvendum debita mea et ad disponendum pro anima mea et pro animabus parentum meorum prout velint respondere coram Summo Iudice et prodesse salutis animæ meæ; quos ordino et constituo executores meos, viz. Thomam Butte clericum de Estudenham, Robertum Tarelton de Runhale, Johannem Lane de eadem, et Robertum Lark de eadem, et Willielmum Tylles de Runhale prædicta inde esse supervisorem per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentis ultimæ voluntari Testamento meo sigillum meum apposui. Datum apud Runhale prædictam die et anno supradictis.

Proved at Norwich on the 15th April, 1466, on the oath of Robert Lark, one of the executors.

William Rye, his son, was probably² father of

¹ Or *preclarum*, a set of beads, or rosary.

² I have no positive proof as yet of this descent, except by what I may call exhaustion, and comparison of Christian names. Prior to the death of John Rye of Runhall a very careful search of all the Norfolk Subsidy Rolls and other county records failed to detect any one of the name of Rye living east of Norwich. After his death the name disappears from the west of Norfolk altogether, and suddenly appears in Tunstead hundred at Smallburgh, and there only. The extreme rarity, I might almost say uniqueness, of the name in Norfolk at the end of the fifteenth century is very remarkable, and I cannot help thinking that there was only a single family of the name then in our county. The coincidence of Christian names in the Runhall and Smallburgh families is very great, viz.:



Robert Rye of Smallburgh, from whom I can trace my descent, and of whom and of whose descendants I will treat hereafter.

Before doing so, however, I may refer to the only others of the name I have yet found in the county in early times. They were *John de Rye* (perpetual vicar of Beeston St. Laurence in 1265)¹, and *Martin de Rye* (presented to the rectory of Caistor St. Edmund's in 1303 by Sir Hugh Bardolf), and were probably of the same stock as the Ryes of Hingham.

It is noteworthy that both Beeston and Caistor were originally Beaufoy manors, and came with Agnes de Beaufoy to the Ryes, with whose barony I believe they passed to the Marshalls; and it is not unlikely that these two Ryes owed their preferment, directly or indirectly, to their kinsmen the Marshalls. The same may be said of another ecclesiastic of the family, *William de Rye*, who was presented in 1308 to the rectory of Wood Norton, which is in Eynsford hundred, that hundred also forming part of the Rye barony.²

WALTER RYE.

¹ *Vide* MS. Cartulaire de la Basse Normandie (Pub. Rec. Off.), in which he is mentioned as witnessing a charter of Wm. de Wodeforth to the abbey of St. Evrault.

² An outlying branch seem to have settled at Woodnorton, for in 1327 *Alan le (de?) Rye* of Woodnorton is taxed at 18*d.* in the Subsidy Roll, and in 1384 *Roger Ry* of Woodnorton, rector of Chellesfield, made his will. (Reg. Harsyk, fo. 61b.)

This Roger de Ry of Woodnorton in 1377 (1 Rich. II.) sued Rob. atte Bekke and Simon Bakster of Woodnorton for a messuage and an acre of land in that village. *Vide* De Banco Roll, Hilary, 1 Rich. II. mem. 217 (dorso).

Another ecclesiastic of the same Christian and surname was Roger Ry, vicar of Clacton Parva on 8 Nov. 1398.

In 1461 (1 Edw. IV.) Roger Ree, ar. had a grant from the King in fee of hereditaments called Mikell Holland in Essex (Pat. Roll), and in 1468 of the hundred of Berstaple in Herts. He was sheriff of Norfolk in 1470 (Fuller's Worthies), and in 1476 (described as Rog. Ree, mil^r) had a grant of (*i.e.*) the manors of Erpyngham and Gerbrygg (Norf.). He died the next year (inq. p. m.), when it was found *William Ree* was his son and heir, aged 15. I cannot help thinking he was of the Woodnorton family. This name was not unusually pronounced and spelt Ree, Rey, &c.

About the same time there was a family of Ryes settled at Wrentham in Suffolk who were no doubt of the main stock. Richard Rye, whose will is dated 1469 and was proved the next year, had by his wife Alice, Robert, Richard, and Christiana. His eldest son Robert married Emma and had issue a daughter, the wife of Richard Gunnes, whom he mentions in his will dated 1499 and proved 1500.

DUKETIANA.

Sir GEORGE F. DUCKETT, Bart., is persevering in his researches into the history of the ancient family, or families, of his present name, regarding which he has already assembled so many interesting particulars in his *Duchetiana*, a book of which we gave some account in our sixth volume, pp. 212—222.

Among the documentary evidence which he is thus amassing, and which we shall hope to see hereafter digested, assorted, and preserved in some permanent form, are two pieces, singular in their character, which he kindly now allows us to publish.

I.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER THE DEATH OF NICHOLAS DUKET,
TEMP. HEN. III.

The earlier document of the two is a record of that branch of the judicature of the Crown which, being promoted in the first instance *coram Concilio Domini Regis*, “before the King’s Council,”—whence in subsequent ages grew up that terrible engine of arbitrary power the Star Chamber,—was determined *Coram Rege*, that is to say, at the King’s Bench, where the sovereign was represented by his justiciaries.

This record commences with a statement that a precept had been sent to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, commanding them that immediately on the sight thereof they should repair to the Executors of the Will of Nicholas Duket, and injoin them on the King’s behalf that they should deliver to no one any charter sealed with the seal of the same Nicholas after his death, to the disherison of Christina wife of Richard of Wimbledon, she being the heir of Nicholas ; but should tell such Executors on the King’s behalf that they should bring before the King’s council all such charters and all other charters being in their custody of the lands of the said Nicholas, together with his seal. And that the Mayor and Sheriffs should make proclamation that no one should receive any charter from the hands of the foresaid Executors sealed with the seal of the said Nicholas after his death to the disherison of the aforesaid Christina. Whereas the aforesaid Richard and Christina had complained that the Abbat of Lesnes, and the Prior of St. Mary of Southwark, the Master of the Hospital of Southwark, Lawrence Duket, Humphry Duket, and Robert Taylor, the Executors of that Will, were then detaining from the same Richard and Christina

the charters of the lands which belonged to the aforesaid Nicholas, and that they still held his seal entire, and made charters and sealed them with that seal to the disherison of the same Christina. Hereupon the Executors came and surrendered many charters, among which were found twenty-two charters sealed with the seal of the same Nicholas of the lands bequeathed; no witness however was named in those charters: and therefore they are detained, and are in the keeping of John Waleraund. And the seal was found whole, and broken in the presence of the Justices.

(*Coram Rege* Rolls, 4° Hen. III. 14 dorso.)

LOND'.—Præceptum fuit Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniæ quod statim visis literis accederint ad executores testamenti Nicholai Duket, quibus prohiberent ex parte Domini Regis quod nulli liberarent cartam aliquam sigillatam sigillo ipsius Nicholai post mortem ipsius ad exheredationem Cristinæ uxoris Ricardi de Wumbeldon quæ est hæres ipsius Nicholai, set dicerent eis ex parte Domini Regis quod omnes hujusmodi cartas et omnes alias cartas quæ sunt in custodia sua de terris quæ fuerunt prædicti Nicholai et sigillum ejusdem Nicholai haberent coram Consilio Domini Regis, &c. Et quod clamari facient quod nullus reciperet cartam aliquam de manibus prædictorum executorum sigillatam sigillo prædicti Nicholai post mortem ipsius ad exheredationem prædictæ Cristinæ &c. Unde prædicti Ricardus et Cristina questi fuerunt quod Abbas de Lesnes, et Prior Sanctæ Mariæ de Suwerc, Magister Hospitalis de Suwerc, Laurentius Duket, Unfridus Duket, et Robertus Scissor, executores illius testamenti, detinent eisdem Ricardo et Cristine cartas de terris quæ fuerunt prædicti Nicholai, et quod ipsi adhuc tenent sigillum ipsius Nicholai integrum et cartas faciunt et de sigillo illo illas sigillant ad exheredationem ipsius Cristinæ.

Et ipsi venerunt et reddiderunt multas cartas inter quas inventæ fuerunt xxij cartæ sigillatæ sigillo ipsius Nicholai de terris legatis. Sed nullus testis nominatus fuit in cartis illis, et ideo arestantur et sunt in custodia Johannis Waleraund.

Et sigillum inventum [est] integrum et fractum fuit coram justiciariis.

This document shows at least that the Nicholas Duket to whose will it relates was of the same family who were benefactors to the priory of Lesnes in Kent, as appears by the confirmation Charter of King John to that church of canons, dated on the 4th April in the seventh year of his reign (1206).

Preterea concedimus eisdem canonicis, et hac carta nostra confirmamus, ex dono *Nicholai Duket filii Ranulphi Duket de Londonia*, quadringenta solidatas quieti redditus in Londonia.

That Ranulph, the father, was the same Ranulph Duket whose name appears under Hampshire in the Pipe Roll of 31 Hen. I., 1130-1 (as affirmed by Sir George Duckett in *Duchetiana*, p. 9) we think by no means ascertained; nor would we identify "Nicholas, son of Ranulph," (the benefactor to Lesnes priory) with the Nicholas now brought to notice by the document above printed.

We conceive it to be more probable that the name of Nicholas belonged to the London family of Duket in several successive generations.

Nicholas Duket, living in the reigns of Richard I. and John, was certainly a citizen of considerable importance. He was Sheriff of London in 1191, and again in 1196; and in 1197 was Bailiff: the designation of Mayor not having yet been assumed. His name also occurs together with that of Peter the Clerk, as having administered the office of Chamberlain for nine weeks shortly after.¹ And, besides being incidentally mentioned in various other records of that period, this royal mandate was issued in his favour:

Rex omnibus, &c. Mandamus vobis et firmiter precipimus quod non implacitatis aut implacitari permittatis Nicolaum Duket de Londonia de aliquo tenementorum suorum nisi coram nobis vel capitali justiciario nostro. Teste Reginaldo de Cornhull apud Lamehithe vi. die Maii anno regni nostri viii°. (Rot. Lit. Pat. R. Joh. f. 71.)

We should imagine that Nicholas, who had died shortly before 4 Hen. III., was his son.

Nicholas Duket, Sheriff of London 1191=
and 1196, Bailiff 1197.

.....
Nicholas Duket,
ob. 4 Hen. III.

.....
Richard, Justice t. Hen. III.
(supposed by Foss to have
been son of Nicholas).

Richard de Wumblendon.²=Christina.

¹ See *Duketiana*, p. 9.

² The fact that Wimbledon gave name to a family so early as the reign of Henry III. is remarkable, for no such family is commemorated under that place by the historians of Surrey. In the *Testa de Neville*, however, it is recorded that Robert de Wymbledon (t. Edw. I.) held one-third of a knight's fee in Wimbledon of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Messrs. Lysons make the observation, "that in all the very ancient records Wimbledon is described as a grange or farm within the manor of Mortlake, which accounts for its being omitted in the Conqueror's survey." (*Environs of London*, edit. 1792, i. 520; edit. 1811, i. 392). Mortlake was a manor belonging to the see of Canterbury from a period anterior to the Conquest to the time of Archbishop Cranmer, t. Hen. VIII. William de Wimbledon was appointed constable of the archbishop's castle of Farnham in 3 Rich. II. and another (?) William de Wymbledon in 1379, who was afterwards Escheator for Surrey, temp. Hen. V. (Manning and Bray, iii. 136.) There was also a family of this name at Mickleham from 1425 to 1480. (*Ibid.* ii. 651.) Camden conjectured that this place was the scene of the battle of *Wibandune*, in which Ethelbert King of Kent was defeated by the West Saxons, in the year 568; but from the context in the Saxon Chronicle that battle was fought in Kent. The Messrs. Lysons conjecture that the name of Wimbledon may have originated from the personal name *Wimbaldus*; this would have been more probable had the terminating syllable been ever found written *tun* instead of *dune*.

The record of the King's court does not state that Christina was daughter of Nicholas; but as she was his heir we may presume that he left no *sons*; and that Lawrence and Humphrey Duket, who were two of the executors, were more distant relations.

There can be little doubt that the posterity of Lawrence or Humphrey carried on the London family. The name of Humphrey, indeed, does not occur again, but that of Lawrence appears on more than one occasion. In 3 Edw. I. (1275) that name occurs in the Hundred Rolls; and in the year 1284 the same person (in all probability) came to a memorable end: for unless he had been a citizen of some importance, and the event had excited no little popular commotion, it would not have claimed the attention of the chroniclers. It is thus related by Fabyan, and in the same words by Grafton¹:—

This yere (1284) also one Lawrence Duket, a citezyn of London, was found deed and hanged within seynt Mary Bowe church of Chepe; for the which enquiries were made; and, lastely, for that dede were atteynte these vii. persones folowyng: that is to saye, Reygnolde of Lancaster, Robert Pynnot, Paule of Stepynhith, Thomas Cordwayner, Johan Tolanson, Thomas Russell, and Robert Scot, the whiche were all for that dede drawyn and hanged, and a woman for the same dede was also brent; and Rauffe Crepyn, Jourdan Goodchepe, Gilbert Clerke, and Geffrey Clerke were also atteynt for the same cause, but they were repreyed, and sent unto the Tower of London, where they remayned long after, and lastly delyvered.

These particulars appear to indicate a civic feud and conspiracy of more than ordinary magnitude, although they afford no intimation of its origin.

Jourdan Goodchepe was one of the two sheriffs at the time of the occurrence; and Hamonde Goodchepe filled the same office in 1315.

Another Lawrence Duket died in 1368, seized of certain tenements in the parishes of St. Martin and St. Michael of Paternoster church.

In 1382 Walter Duket was Sheriff of the city of London.

In 1509 John Duckett was Sheriff; and in the reign of Elizabeth the name of "John Duckett of London, merchant," occurs as the first husband of Margaret, daughter and heir of John Heath; which Margaret was remarried to Auditor Swift, and for a third husband to Henry Colt, and at last died in 1600. By her first marriage she had issue Ralph Duckett of Roydon in Essex, and Frances, who married Richard Swift of the same place, a son of Auditor Swift by his first wife. See the pedigree in *Duketiana*, p. 85.

To recur to the earlier times from which we started. Sir RICHARD

¹ Fabyan's Chronicle, edit. Ellis, 1811, p. 389; Grafton (edit. 1809), i. 287.

DUKET, a justiciary in the reign of Henry III., is presumed by Foss¹ to have been a son of Nicholas Duket of London. It is very likely that he may have been a member of the London family, but we have not hitherto seen any proof of it. He was in the high road to success in the 8th John, when a royal mandamus occurs for the payment of an annual pension *Ricardo Duket clerico nostro* from the abbey of Whitby, then in the King's hands. Before the 9th Hen. III. (1225) he had been Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk; and at the same date he first occurs as one of the justices itinerant. Dying in 1245, he left as his heir Sir Hugh Duket, whose history is somewhat elucidated by by the ensuing document.

II.

BOND TO A JEW OF LINCOLN, 3 EDW. I. (1275).

Sir Hugh Duket, the eldest son and heir of the judge, did not become a prosperous man, nor did he continue the family. After he had been admitted heir to his father in 1245,² it is charged against him that he withheld the Sheriff's aid for four carucates of land in the vill of Haydor, co. Lincoln, *sc.* half a mark a year, during twenty years;³ and that he seized the sheep of Adam son of Roger of Kelleby, in the field of Kelleby, lying beyond his own fee, and had caused them to be driven to the park of Sir Reginald de Grey, nor would restore them until Adam paid him ten shillings. This had been done since the battle of Evesham.⁴

Sir Hugh had embarked his fortunes with those of the rebellious barons under Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; and as a consequence he fortified his whole estate (*omnes terras Hugonis Duket*) which (among many others) was granted to Philip de Marmion.⁵ This hitherto has been the last notice of his name, until the discovery

¹ "Richard Duket was probably the son of Nicholas Duket, who was Chamberlain of the city of London at the end of the reign of Richard I." *Lives of the Judges*, ii. 312, quoting Madox's *Exchequer*, i. 776. The record cited, however, does not show that Nicholas Duket was actually Chamberlain, but only that for a period of nine months, —probably during an *interregnum* of the office, he administered its duties together with Peter the Clerk.

² "Rex cepit homagium *Hugonis filii et heredis Ricardi Duket* de omnibus terris et tenementis quæ idem Ricardus tenuit de Rege in capite, et mandatum est Vicecomiti Lincolniaë," &c. 27 Dec. 30 Hen. III.

³ *Rotuli Hundredorum*, vol. i. p. 393.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 249.

⁵ *Terræ rebellium datæ fidelibus tempore Regis Henrici III. in diversis comitatibus Angliæ*, printed in *Rotuli Selecti* (edit. Hunter,) p. 254.

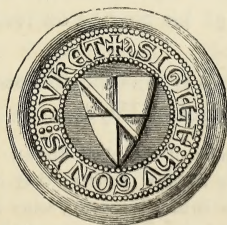
of the remarkable document which we now bring before the notice of the reader.

It is a bond by which Sir Hugh Duket acknowledged himself to be indebted to Benjamin of London, a Jew residing at Lincoln, his own county town, in the sum of forty pounds sterling, to be repaid in the course of a month after Easter day (3 Edw. I., 1275), the document being dated on the Tuesday in the same Easter week; and, if not so repaid, he agrees to give to the Jew the weekly interest of two pence in the pound, so long as by the Jew's favour he should hold the said loan (such interest, supposing it continued for a year, being at the enormous rate of $43\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent. per annum*). And in fulfilment of this engagement he pledged all his lands, rents, and chattels in present or future possession wherever they might be.

After this evidence of Sir Hugh Duket's pecuniary distress, it may be doubtful whether his ruin accrued from his political conduct, or from his private mismanagement. His estate, or part of it, may have been restored, but he was overladen with pecuniary obligations. His brothers Adam and William both appear afterwards to have had some interest in the same neighbourhood in Lincolnshire,¹ but whether by inheritance from Sir Hugh may be questionable.

(Muniments of the Abbey of Westminster; "*Miscellanea*," parcel 32, labelled "*Jews*.")

Sciant universi quod ego Hugo Duket miles de comitatu Lincolnie debeo Beniamino de Londonia judeo Lincolnie quadringenta libras sterlingorum reddendas a die Pasche in unum mensem anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici tercio et nisi tunc reddam dabo ei qualibet septimana post terminum elapsum quantum pertinet ad libram ii denarios de lucro quamdiu dictum debitum per gratum suum tenuero. Et ad hoc invadio ei omnes terras meas redditus et catalla mea habita et habenda ubicunque fuerint. Et hoc tenendum pro me et heredibus meis affidavi et sigillo meo confirmavi. Actum die Martis in Septimana Pasche hoc anno regni Regis predicti tercio. (1275.)



Whilst this document is one of general interest as illustrating the

¹ See *Duchetiana*, pp. 14, 15.

transactions between indigent country gentlemen and the Jew money-lenders in the reign of Edward the First,¹ it is also of especial importance in regard to the particular family to which it relates, as showing what arms they bore, a fact previously not ascertained.

The present arms of Duckett were formed upon those of Windsor, assumed in consequence of John Duket (who was fourth in lineal descent from the judge, according to *Duchetiana*, p. 15,) having married, temp. Edw. III. or Rich. II., Margaret de Windsor, sister and heir of William de Windsor, whereby he obtained the manor of Grayrigg, in Kendal, co. Westmerland, where his descendants subsequently flourished. This was fully illustrated in the extracts we made from *Duchetiana*, in our vol. vi. pp. 214 *et seq.*

None of the early Rolls of Arms give any coat whatever for the name of Duket, and the only previous intimation of the existence of that which appears upon Sir Hugh Duket's seal was that it was formerly seen in the east window of the church of Hathern in Leicestershire, according to the church-notes left by the county-historian Burton and his friend Wyrley, temp. Eliz.

In the east window of the chancel stand the arms of Hugh Duket, sometime Rector of the church about 1530 (*sic*). Quarterly argent and sable, a bend guelles. He glazed the said window. *A Description of Leicestershire*, folio, 1622, p. 129.

The date 1530 being so far wrong, for Hugh Duket is shown by Charyte's *Rentale* to have been actually Rector of Hathern in the year 1298, led us in a note at p. 221 of volume vi. to express some incredulity as to this coat having really belonged to the Dukets. The undeniable evidence of the seal now directly contradicts our former conclusion.

It is not improbable that other documentary evidence may hereafter be recovered regarding Hugh Duket, the Rector of Hathern. Churchmen in his days, who were well connected, enjoyed many preferments; and some of his may be on record, or possibly even his will.

It is at least certain that he was of the same family as Sir Hugh Duket the unfortunate knight of Haydon.

¹The document in question is of the class known by record-lawyers as Stars, a name probably derived from the Hebrew *Scheter*; they are often written in Hebrew. There are a few of them in the British Museum; some in the Record Office; but a larger quantity has been found among the archives of the Church of Westminster, recently examined and arranged by Mr. Burt. Possibly these were accidentally transferred from the records of the King's Exchequer, formerly also kept at Westminster.

The characteristic way in which the contrasted colours of Sir Hugh Duket's quarterly coat are represented by the seal-engraver's sinking more deeply the first and fourth quarters must not escape observation. Still more singular and remarkable is the little figure which stands between the cross and the first word of the legend. We are quite at a loss to explain it. It is perhaps in too prominent a place to be only the mark of the workman who engraved the seal.

Sir George Duckett states (*Duchetiana*, p. 93) that *Quarterly argent and sable, a bend gules*, the coat of Hugh Duket of Hathern, formerly existed in several Lincolnshire churches, and he quotes in his note the Harleian volume 6829, as showing that it once stood in the windows of St. Mary's Wigford, in Lincoln; in those of St. Peter's Eastgate, in the same city; in the church at Nocton; and that at Barton-upon-Humber. We have examined the volume in question, and have thence derived the following particulars:—

In the church of St. Mary's Wigford was this coat, *In fenestra Cancelli*, Quarterly argent and sable, on a bend gules three flowrs de lize or. (f. 50.) Whether this was Duckett differenced by the fleurs de lis will require further inquiry.

At St. Peter's Eastgate: "Empaled: Quarterly, Argent, three six-foyles g. [*Darcy*] and Sanguine, a lyon rampant argent, *Wymbish*: impaling Quarterly argent and sable, over all a bend gules. (f. 57.)

At Nocton: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Sanguine, a lyon rampant argent, *Wimbish*; 2, Argent, three sixfoils pierced gules [*Darcy*]; 3, Azure, a fess dauncé between three escallops or ; impaling Quarterly argent and sable, a bend gules. (f. 332.)

At Barton-on-the-Humber: over Mr. Everingham's seate: . . . a trefoyle slipped vert; Quarterly argent and sable, a bend gules; Argent, a plain cross sable, a mullet gules in sinister quarter (f. 83).

In the last case the coat is certainly for Everingham, for we find it attributed in Edmondson's *Ordinary* to that name; and possibly, therefore, it was also for Everingham in the two preceding instances. We are inclined to think it will be found that Everingham adopted the ancient coat of Duckett, probably by inheritance.

SIR CHARLES HENRY FRANKLAND, BARONET: or Boston in the Colonial Times. By ELIAS NASON, M.A.

Albany, N.Y.: J. Munsell, 78 State Street. 1865. 8vo. pp. 129.

Our trans-Atlantic friends are disposed to entertain as profound a curiosity in the derivation of the first European occupants of their country as we can find in that of the Tenants in Capite of Domesday Book; and to deem the antiquities of the seventeenth century as deserving of elaborate investigation as we may be inclined to bestow upon those of the twelfth or thirteenth. The "Colonial Times" of the present United States are almost what the ages before the Norman Conquest are to ourselves. Thus, even the eighteenth century creates for them its incidents of romance, which ask in turn for the exercise of historical inquiry; and we have a remarkable instance in point now presented to us.

Nearly thirty years ago *A Legend of New England* was published by Mr. William Lincoln, and more recently a ballad entitled *Agnes*, by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, which "breathes the very spirit of the Colonial times." Both were said to be founded upon true incidents in the private life of Sir Charles Henry Frankland, and both excited the curiosity of their readers to learn who Sir Charles Henry Frankland was, and what was his actual history—

Was he a real personage or a myth? was there ever such a collector of the port of Boston? was he, indeed, buried under the ruins of Lisbon at the great earthquake? was he rescued therefrom by the efforts of a poor girl named Agnes Surriage? did he afterwards make her his wife? Is the legend true, or but the wild figment of some romancing brain?

These grave questions of history and biography Mr. Elias Nason, M.A. set himself to answer. There were peculiar attractions which drew him to the subject. Many of his early years were spent at Hopkinton in Massachusetts, in the mansion once occupied by Sir Charles and Lady Frankland; and the romantic tales connected with their history were instilled into his boyish speculations both by old ladies and old servants who remembered some of the family.¹ He committed these traditions to writing, and determined to verify them, as opportunity might occur. For this purpose he turned over many files of colonial newspapers, and many documents both printed and

¹ Eventually in 1857 the estate of Hopkinton, reduced to about 100 acres, came into the possession of the writer, who shortly after "had the misfortune to lose, by an accidental fire, the fine old mansion around which so many delightful associations clustered." (p. 110.) He still, however, preserves a portrait: upon which he makes these reflections, "A picture in my possession, taken about this time, represents him as having a noble and refined cast of features, with a peculiarly pensive and melan-

manuscript, and at last his researches were unexpectedly facilitated by meeting with a journal or memorandum-book written by Sir Henry himself, and extending over a period of about thirteen years. A journal is Mr. Nason's term, and a memorandum-book our own: for it is nothing like a continuous journal, and to call it one excites expectations destined to be disappointed.

Altogether, Mr. Nason has produced a very readable book, interesting no doubt to his fellow-countrymen as a picture of "Boston in the Colonial Times," and probably in regard to its Colonial facts sufficiently trustworthy; but, as an investigation into the family history of the Franklands, and an appeal from legend and romance to history and biography, for which he especially claims credit, we are sorry we cannot compliment him upon it. Like a good Republican, he is wrong in his notions of rank and title; he is very wrong in his genealogy; and he is wrong after all, as we have great suspicion, in regard to those special features of his hero's career which he undertakes to transplant from the regions of fiction into those of fact.

In the first place he is confused in regard to the name, upon which he says—

The very name Frankland itself would indicate a remarkable antiquity, that being the appellation which was given in feudal times to the original proprietor of the soil.

This is as much as to say that Frankland is a corruption of Franklin, to which we cannot entirely assent. The Frankland would surely be the name of some locality, which eventually imparted its name to those who resided upon it, whilst the Franklin is well known to have been a free-holder in some position not very different to the ancient vavasour or the more modern yeoman.

Our author says "See Dr. Franklin's *Autobiography*, p. 6, who derives his name from the same source." The source of the name of Franklin is clear: it is one of *personal* application, whilst Frankland is doubtless of *local* derivation, from one of the *launds* of our ancient forests so designated.

Certainly, as to their armorial bearings,¹ there is a community or correspondence between the Franklands and the Franklins, but this arose long subsequently to the first adoption of their surnames.

If we turn to the history of the Frankland family given in the old Baronetages or in Noble's *Memoirs of the Protectoral-House of Cromwell*, choly expression. The countenance and dress indicate a certain indefinable sweetness of temper and delicacy of taste, such as often characterise those born of English parents in the East. They reveal a mental constitution better adapted to the genial pursuits of Literature and Art than to the sharp angular turns of Politics and Trade."

¹ Both bearing dolphins, lion's heads, and saltires: see our vol. v. pp. 27-30.

we find that they were a wide-spreading race during the last century, generally placemen, and employed in a great variety of official capacities both at home and abroad. Sir Thomas Frankland the second Baronet acquired much estimation and popularity in the office of Postmaster-General, and is thus commemorated by his contemporary Mackay :

He is chief of a very good family in Yorkshire, with a very good estate ; his being my Lord Fauconberg's nephew,¹ and marrying a grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, first recommended him to King William, who at the Revolution made him Commissioner of the Excise, and in some years after Governor of the Post Office. By abundance of application he understands that office better than any man in England ; and, notwithstanding we had no intercourse with France last war, he improved that revenue to ten thousand pounds a year more than it was in the most flourishing years.

With these claims upon the public he had no difficulty in obtaining the like positions for his family. Of his sons, Sir Thomas the eldest held a long succession of offices, of which the last was a seat at the board of admiralty ; William the second (F.R.S.) was successively comptroller of the post-office, treasurer of the stamp office, and consul at Biscay ; Richard (D.C.L.) another brother, was a commissioner of the stamp office and comptroller of the penny-post ; and Frederick (M.P. for Thirsk) a commissioner of excise. Midway among these came Henry, the fourth in order of birth of the six sons of the second Baronet, and he made a considerable fortune in the East Indies, where he died in 1728 ; himself leaving a numerous family, of which the hero of the present book was the eldest.

We have already remarked that Mr. Nason is very wrong in his genealogy, and the account he gives of the children of Henry Franklin, sometime governor of the E. I. Company's factory in Bengal, is a serious example of it. It is stated in the text (p. 9) that "he had seven sons, the eldest of whom was Charles Henry," and then it is added in a note that

The other children of Henry Frankland were : I. Thomas, who succeeded his brother Charles Henry as Baronet in 1768, and d. at Bath Nov. 21, 1784 ; II. William, b. 1721 ; III. Frederick, app. Comptroller of the duties of the Excise in Feb. 1763 ; IV. Ann, who m. Thomas Pelham 1st Earl of Chichester ; V. Robert, captain of the Yarmouth, and barbarously murdered by the natives of Judda ; VI. Mary, who m. Thomas Worsley, esq. ; VII. Frances, who m. Roger Talbot, esq.

Now, this makes a total of only five sons instead of "seven : " but, besides, those who are named are, in various ways, not the persons

¹ Thomas Lord Viscount Fauconberg, it will be remarked, married Mary Cromwell, one of the Lord Protector's daughters. Sir William Frankland the first Baronet married Arabella Belasyse the Viscount's sister. Thus the second Baronet was nephew to Lord Fauconberg, and his wife was niece to Lady Fauconberg.

they are said to be. Frederick, comptroller of Excise,¹ is the uncle of Sir Henry that we have already mentioned, not a brother: Sir Henry's brother of the same name was a Major in the army who died at Lisbon in 1752, and is afterwards mentioned by Mr. Nason (p. 48) under the vague description of "a near relative." Again, what is said of Robert really belongs to two several persons of that name,—Robert, Sir Henry's brother, captain of the Yarmouth man of war, who died at Bombay in Dec. 1757; and Robert his uncle, supercargo of his brother the governor's ship, who was murdered at Judda in 17—. Then, for the three ladies above named by Mr. Nason,—Anne Countess of Chichester² was not a sister of Sir Henry, but his niece, being the only daughter of Frederick the comptroller of excise: and as for Mrs. Worsley and Mrs. Talbot, they were not his sisters, but his aunts, daughters of Sir Thomas Frankland the second Baronet.³ Never was there a greater confusion of generations.

The issue of Henry Frankland, Governor of Bengal, were really six sons and one daughter. The sons were: 1. Sir Charles Henry, the 4th Baronet; 2. Sir Thomas the 5th Baronet; 3. William Frankland of Muntham in Sussex, esq. M.P. for Thirsk; 4. Richard, ob. inf.; 5. Robert, Capt. R.N. who died at Bombay Dec. 1757; and 6. Major Frederick, who died at Lisbon, July 15, 1752, as before mentioned. The daughter Harriot died in infancy on her passage from India.⁴

Mr. Nason's want of acquaintance with the distinctions of rank in England is shown by his speaking of the titles of Baronet and Knight indifferently, by his using such expressions as "the noble family of Lord St. John Bolingbroke" and "the Lady Frances Russell," &c.⁵

¹ We meet with the death of "Arthur Frankland, only son of Frederick Frankland, Esq. Member for Thirsk," Nov. 22, 1738. (*Gentleman's Magazine*.)

² Married in 1754 to Thomas Pelham, esq. who succeeded as Lord Pelham in 1768, and was created Earl of Chichester in 1801. He died 1805 and the Countess in 1813, having had issue Thomas Earl of Chichester, who, like his great-grandfather Frankland, was Postmaster-general.

³ Mary, wife of Thomas Worsley, of Hovingham in Yorkshire, esq. and Frances of Roger Talbot of the same county, esq. (Betham, *Baronetage*, ii. 187) Noble differently describes them as Elizabeth, married to Roger Talbot, esq. co. York, and Frances, married to Thomas Worsley, esq. of Hovingham; and describes the children of both marriages. (*Life of Cromwell*, i. 431.)

⁴ Betham's *Baronetage*, ii. 187, and Noble's *Life of Cromwell*. It appears, however, from Sir C. H. Frankland's own memoranda in the book before us (pp. 78, 79) that there was another daughter, whom in 1757 he mentions as "Mrs. Fanny Russell, my sister."

⁵ Again, in p. 10 he speaks of Governor Shirley as "Sir William," although he was not a Knight or Baronet, and of his wife as "the beautiful and accomplished Lady

when writing of the wives of Baronets. His historical knowledge is exhibited in amplifying as follows the few words of Mr. Carlyle, "Charles II. was for marrying her :"

Sir Thomas Frankland, the second Baronet, married Elizabeth daughter of Sir John and Lady Frances Russell, the youngest and favorite child of Cromwell, and whose personal attractions were such as to lead Charles the Second to solicit her hand in marriage.

An ignorance of English topography is betrayed by the mention of Cheltenham for Chippenham, Folsted for Felsted, the river Colleck for the Codbeck, whilst Great Thirkleby Hall is stated to be *at* Thirsk, instead of a distinct parish and manor four miles distant from that town.

We should be disposed to pardon a stranger for falling into some of these errors : but we cannot so easily excuse the romantic vein of writing which is so directly opposite to the sober historical investigation that the author has professedly undertaken. He commences the personal memoirs of his hero by stating that

Charles Henry Frankland was educated in affluence and as the presumptive heir to the baronetcy and the estates at Thirkleby and Mattersea.

Now, as for Mattersea in Nottinghamshire, it seems to have been a place where his father at one time resided, but no estate of inheritance :¹ whilst his expectations of succession to the baronetcy, though "presumptive," were by no means assured, particularly after his uncle had married a second time, and had a son, who died only in 1743. The baronetcy, at last, probably came to him somewhat unexpectedly, when Sir Thomas Frankland died in 1747, at about the age of sixty, his widow surviving him until 1783.

And as to accession of fortune, everything was not smooth in that respect, nor finally settled until the year 1754, as shown by the particulars which Mr. Nason himself has to relate (p. 47) : for Sir Thomas left two wills, and it was disputed which should be preferred. Neither were thoroughly favourable to the new Baronet. By the last the deceased had bequeathed his whole property to his lady ; by the former "the family estate in Yorkshire, of 2,500*l.* per annum, was

Frances," although neither by birth nor marriage did she enjoy that title. And in the same page the Duke of Newcastle is "secretary of the southern department of colonial affairs," mixing together the designations of two offices. The Duke of Newcastle was Secretary of State, not for Colonial affairs, but for the Home (then usually called the Southern) department.

¹ The name of Frankland is not mentioned under Mattersea in Throsby's edition of Thoroton's *Nottinghamshire*.

given her for life.”¹ This latter disposition was confirmed ; and, as Sir Henry Frankland died in 1768, whilst the widow of Sir Thomas survived until 1783, it is clear that Sir Henry never came into possession of Thirkleby.²

However, according to Mr. Nason’s ideas, his hero had previously, “by the death of his father at Bengal in 1738, come, at the early age of twenty-two, into the possession of an ample fortune :” (p. 10) but here again there is a mistake of circumstances and dates, inasmuch as his father died on the 23rd August, 1728, (Betham, ii. 186; Noble, p. 429); and had the fortune been ample, the heir would not have required a colonial appointment.

In truth, Sir Charles Henry Frankland appears to have been, and that all his life through, what we have already described, a gentleman of good birth and connections, but chiefly deriving his importance from his public employments, like so many others of his family and kinsfolk.

He was appointed to the lucrative post of Collector in the port of Boston in 1741 at the age of five and twenty, and he held that office for sixteen years. In 1757 he was promoted to that of Consul-general at Lisbon, which he held until 1767, within six months of his death. These are the main facts of his public career, sufficient to prove him to have been “a real personage and not a myth :” and the leading incidents of his more private life, so far as they are ascertained, confirm on the whole the rest of his traditional biography. It was in 1742, whilst inspecting the construction of Fort Sewall at Marblehead, that he is said to have first noticed the graceful form of a poor girl employed in scrubbing the floor of the tavern which he frequented. At this point our biographer at once breaks forth into poetry :

—Her ringlets were as black and glossy as the raven ; her dark eyes beamed with light and loveliness ; her voice was musical, birdlike ; and she bore the charming name of Agnes Surriage,

—not the more ordinary name of Brown, by which English gene-

¹ Report of trial in *Gentleman’s Magazine*, 1754, p. 242.

² Nor scarcely his brother Sir Thomas, who died at Batley, Nov. 21, 1784, only thirteen months after the dowager. Sir Thomas Frankland the fifth Baronet, like his elder brother, found a wife in America. In 1743, when Captain of the *Rose* frigate, he married “Miss Sarah, daughter of Judge Rhett of South Carolina, a very beautiful and accomplished lady, then eighteen years of age.” (Nason, p. 27.) Noble and the Baronetages describe her as *grand-daughter* to the Chief Justice of South Carolina. The name is misprinted Rhalt in Cartwright’s pedigree of Frankland, *Rape of Bramber*, p. 90 : and Sir Thomas’s death misprinted 1704.

alogists have hitherto designated her.¹ Surriage was certainly her name, whether charming or no : and Mr. Nason gives particulars of various members of her family. Agnes was baptised at Marblehead, on the 17th April 1726, the younger daughter of Edward and Mary Surriage. So far is upon record ; but the rest of her early history is traditional. Frankland is said to have brought her to Boston, with the permission of her poor but pious parents, and there to have bestowed upon her the education of a lady ; subsequently to have made her his mistress, to have taken her in that capacity to London, and to Lisbon : finally, shortly after the great earthquake at that city, to have been married to her at Belem by a Romish priest (p. 64), and again on his homeward voyage by a clergyman of his own church (p. 69). Of neither of these marriages, indeed, is proof adduced, but some marriage had certainly taken place before April 1756, under which date the following memorandum occurs in his pocket-book :

Records from the 2d Church in Marblehead : *my wife* was baptised by the Rev. Mr. Edward Holyoke, the pastor of the said church, in name of Agnes Surriage.

But whether the earthquake was the moving cause which led to this legitimate union is more mysterious than ever : for though the pocket-book contains a long entry regarding that great calamity, there is no allusion in it to the fair Agnes. The occurrence is solemnly recorded, but with few details—

1755. Nov. During my residence in Portugal happened the great earthquake, on which day I was providentially saved. I was buried in ruins. Francesco de Ribeiro lived in the house I was saved in at the time of the earthquake. Hope my providential escape will have a lasting good effect on my mind. (Then follow other appropriate reflections, but no more personal particulars.)

Other contemporary notices of the earthquake are preserved, in which the Baronet's name occurs—

Sir Henry Frankland, I am told, escaped miraculously ; he was in his chaise, and the moment he stepped out a house fell on it and buried the chaise, beasts, and servants. He *and Lady* are now at Belem. (Letter of an English Merchant, written Nov. 3, 1755.)

I must not forget to acquaint you that Sir Henry Frankland *and Lady* are safe and well. (Letter of Abram Castres, esq. dated Nov. 6, 1755.)

Now, the lady mentioned in these letters was no other, as we appre-

¹ Noble has given this lady the name of " Miss Agnes Brown " (Life of Cromwell, ii. 423,) and Betham (ii. 188,) designated her as " Agnes daughter of — Browne, of Marblehead, New England."

hend, than Agnes Surriage, and she was then either actually married to him or living as his reputed wife.

Mr. Nason, however, cannot persuade himself to relinquish the more romantic tales which he heard in his boyhood, and in his text he relates a much more extended narrative, how that Frankland was "riding with a lady"—who is anonymous,—how that lady, in her agony, bit entirely through the sleeve of his red broad-cloth coat, and tore a piece of flesh out of his arm,—after which we hear no more of her; but that meanwhile his good angel, Agnes Surriage, is searching for him, "hears the smothered accents of his well-known voice from beneath the smouldering ruins,—and, in the course of an hour or so, succeeds in rescuing him from the horrors of his living tomb." The duration of these horrors is apparently taken from the Baronetages, which state that at the time of the earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755, Sir Henry was "buried upwards of an hour under some of the ruins." It is tantalising certainly that his own account is not more particular in its details, and it is dangerous to combine—after the manner of another Agnes, celebrated in historical literature,—accounts which are somewhat discordant; but, if we may partially venture so to do, we should say that the probability is that both Sir Henry Frankland and the Lady, *i.e.* Agnes, were saved by leaving their carriage, and taking refuge in a house they were passing, in the ruins of which they were for some time half-buried.

The object which had brought Sir Henry Frankland to Europe at this time was the prosecution of his claim to the Thirkleby estate already mentioned, but what carried him on to Lisbon does not appear, further than that it was then a gay capital often visited by Englishmen in their European tour. He had not as yet determined to quit America, for he returned to Boston, and in the following year purchased one of the best houses in that city, called "the celebrated Clarke mansion" (p. 73), at which or at Hopkinton he resided in 1756 and 1757.

It was in July 1757 that he was appointed Consul-general in Portugal, but he did not finally quit America until Feb. 23, 1758. Had Sir Henry Frankland actually kept a Journal of his residence at Lisbon it would doubtless have been an interesting one, for he was evidently a shrewd and sensible as well as accomplished man, but the following entries of the pocket-book (which occur intermixed with domestic expenses, recipes, &c.) are some of the most important:—

1760. Feb. 8. The Earl Kennoul, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary,

landed at Lisbon at about 2 o'clock p.m. Lamberti in regard to ceremonials for ambassadors, 14 vols.

April 21. Lord Kennoul set out for Cintra, with Lord Strathmore, Mr. Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Fowler.

June 5. The Infante Don Pedro was married to the Princess of Brazil.

July 2. Lord Kennoul, at Lisbon, made a great entertainment on account of the marriage.

Nov. 2. Lord Kennoul sailed for England on board the *Isis*.

The Mr. Hay here mentioned was our resident ambassador in Portugal at this time, and the Earl of Kinnoul was his elder brother; the Earl of Strathmore was another peer of Scotland, then three-and-twenty, and unmarried. Mr. Pitt was nephew to the great Earl of Chatham, and afterwards the first Lord Camelford. Mr. Francis was the future Sir Philip Francis, K.B.¹

There is one other passage of historical mark, but which requires a little elucidation:—

Nov. [1762.] Lord Trelawney told Mr. H** that he did prostrate, not only the dignity, but the interest, of the [English] nation. (p. 92.)

This bitter speech was evidently addressed to Mr. Hay; and the person by whom it was made was Lord Tyrawley—for the name was either miswritten, or has been miscopied. James O'Hara, Lord Tyrawley,² was then in Portugal as commander of the English forces, assisting the Portuguese against a Spanish invasion.

Sir Henry Frankland's health failing, he sailed from Lisbon to Falmouth in August 1763, and fruitlessly endeavoured to recruit his strength at Brighthelmston and Bath (p. 94). He was never able to return,³ though he retained his office until the summer of 1767, when Sir John Hort was appointed his successor (p. 96). Sir Henry Frankland died at Bath Jan. 11, 1768, in his 52nd year, and was buried in the neighbouring church of Weston,⁴ where a tablet bears this inscription:—

To the Memory of Sir CHARLES HENRY FRANKLAND, of Thirkleby in the county of

¹ See the *Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis*, by Parkes and Merivale, 1867, vol. i. chapter II. where it is stated, p. 29, that Thomas Pitt and Lord Strathmore composed a MS. account of their adventures in Portugal, now preserved in the British Museum.

² Lord Tyrawley died a Field Marshal at his house at Twickenham, July 15, 1773, when his title became extinct.

³ We do not believe in his "probably revisiting" Boston in the early part of 1759 and in 1763 (pp. 83, 94), of which no evidence is adduced.

⁴ Misprinted Ireston (p. 97).

York, Baronet, Consul General for many years at Lisbon, from whence he came in hopes of recovery from a bad state of health to Bath, where after a tedious and painful illness, which he sustained with patience and resignation becoming a Christian, he died 11th January 1768, in the 52d year of his life, without issue, and at his own desire lies buried in this church. This monument is erected by his affectionate widow, Agnes, Lady Frankland.

The death of her husband naturally determined Lady Frankland to return to America, where she arrived in the following June, and where for the next seven years she lived in honour, and it is said in "her usual style of magnificence," until the opening of the American revolution in 1775. The same eyes which had beheld the earthquake at Lisbon were then also destined to witness the battle of Bunker's Hill :

Defended by a guard of six soldiers Lady Frankland entered Boston about the first of June, then in the possession of the British troops, amounting to about 12,000 men under the command of Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne; was cordially greeted by her old friends, especially by General Burgoyne whom she had known in Portugal, and here from the windows of her elegant mansion on Garden-court street she witnessed, in company with many others, the imposing drama of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, and aided with her hands to assuage the sufferings of the wounded from the bloody field.

Her exile to England had already been decreed by the Republicans, and to England she shortly after came. Here Mr. Nason's particulars regarding her fail him, except as to two very important occurrences,—her remarriage and her death. We find that for some reason she had taken up her residence at Chichester,¹ for her second marriage is thus recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Nov. 1781: "John Drew, esq., banker, at Chichester, to Lady Frankland, of that city;" and when her death ("of an inflammation of the lungs") took place at the same place, on the 23rd April 1783, it is stated that she was "married near two years since to John Drew, esq." (*Ibid.* liii. 452.) Her age was supposed to be "about 55," and that age, we observe, is recorded on her tomb at St. Pancras, Chichester;² but from what has already appeared she was then 57.

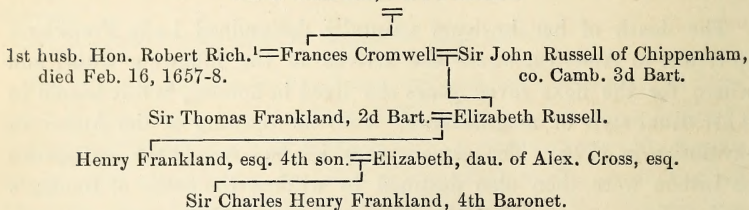
There still remains to be noticed an interesting genealogical matter, in connection with Sir Henry Frankland, which is that he was both the descendant and the ancestor of Cromwells. By Agnes Surriage he does not appear to have had any children, born either before or after

¹ Mr. Nason says (p. 104) "resided in the Frankland family"—which is improbable, "until 1782, when she was married," which is certainly incorrect.

² Dallaway, City of Chichester, p. 193.

marriage; but he had a natural son, to whom he gave the name of Henry Cromwell. This son was born in Feb. 1741, more than a year before his father first saw the beautiful Agnes. Now, Sir Charles Henry Frankland was descended from the Protector in this wise:—

Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector.



and we may notice by the way the judgment which he formed upon his great ancestor's character—

Cromwell made religion a cloak to his ambitious designs. He made it his study to find out and employ men of courage and capacity. Cromwell had his faults; but it can never be denied that he was one of the greatest generals England ever had. (Pocket-book, written in 1761.)

Mr. Nason tells us (p. 42) that Harry Cromwell, when a boy, was living during the summer of 1752 with his father and Agnes Surriage at Hopkinton. In 1756 a berth was found for him in the Royal Navy—

1756. Oct. 23. Harry Cromwell went to Piscataqua with Captain M'Daniel, in order to go on board his Majesty's ship *Success*, Capt. Rouse, at Casco Bay. Harry Cromwell is 16 years of age next February. (Pocket-book.)

He accompanied his father's widow on her return to Hopkinton, as is shown by his poll-tax rated there at 3s. 4d. in 1770; and he is said to have come again with her to England in 1775 (pp. 101, 104). Noble says of him (in 1787) that he "was with Admiral Kempenfelt in the gallant action off the French coast, Nov. 14, 1781; and is very much esteemed, as I have been told, by gentlemen high in the naval service." To these particulars Mr. Nason adds that he "rose to the rank of Captain, but being unwilling to fight against his native country, he retired from the service previous to the close of the Revolution. He was still living and had a family in Chichester in 1796."

We wonder, however, that Mr. Nason's English correspondents could not tell him a little more than this. He would have learned that the Captain did *not* retire from the Royal Navy, but that he died a

¹ See the *Herald and Genealogist*, v. 448, 455.

Vice-Admiral of the Red in the year 1814. He continued to reside at Chichester¹ (where Lady Frankland had died,) and in 1805 he inherited by the will of his father's brother William the estate of Muntham in the neighbouring parish of Findon,² together with the manor of Washington in Sussex. In consequence he immediately assumed the name of Frankland instead of Cromwell.³

We add the inscription from his monument in Chichester cathedral :

Sacred to the memory of HENRY FRANKLAND, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, who was born the 1st of March, 1745, and died the 31st of January 1814.

MARY, relict of the above, was born the 25th of September, 1745, and died the 15th April, 1823.

This is accompanied by an alto-relievo of Resignation, seated; and the text, THY WILL BE DONE. with naval trophies above. *Flaxman*, R.A. *sculptor*.

Some seventeen years before, and whilst he was still Captain Cromwell, he had employed the same accomplished artist to commemorate, by what has been termed "an exquisitely beautiful female figure,"⁴ his daughter—who (Mr. Nason will be interested to learn) bore the name of the fair maid of Marblehead :—

Sacred to the Memory of Agnes Sarah Harriet, the lovely and beloved daughter of Henry Cromwell, Esq. Captain R.N. and Mary his wife. To the most graceful and

¹ Dallaway, in his History of Chichester, notices that Admiral Frankland purchased from the widow of Sir Booth Williams the Grey Friars, in that city, and converted it into a modern house containing many spacious and elegant apartments. According to Dallaway, he was possessed, as an heir-loom, of S. Cooper's miniature of Oliver Cromwell, and one of the Protector's finest gold medals, by Simon: but Cartwright, *Rape of Bramber*, p. 91, tells a different story of the miniature, whilst he describes other portraits of the Protector's family at Muntham.

² Muntham was purchased by William Frankland, esquire, in 1765; bequeathed by him in 1805 first to Admiral Cromwell, next to the Admiral's wife Mary, for life; and then to his legitimate nephew Lieut.-Colonel William Frankland, M.P. for Thirsk. Cartwright, *Rape of Bramber*, p. 89.

³ The royal licence is dated Jan. 28, 1806, Mr. William Frankland having died on the 28th of the previous month. The arms of Frankland were also granted to Rear-Admiral Cromwell and his wife and their only son James Henry Cromwell on the 30th March, 1806.

⁴ In bas-relief, a groupe of the deceased ascending to heaven, borne and welcomed by three attendant (wingless) angels. COME THOU BLESSED. This monument, and that to Collins the poet, drawn from Flaxman's original designs, are etched upon one plate in Dallaway's History of Chichester, which was contributed to the work by the sculptor himself.

elegant form, in her were united every quality of the heart that can adorn her sex. The fatal effects of a consumption snatched her from the arms of those to whom she was deservedly dear, Nov. 30, 1797, in the 18th year of her age.

The same names and dates are repeated on a ledger stone, which lies between the two monuments, and under which, in one grave, repose the bodies of the father, wife, and daughter.

But we are not privileged to remove all the mystery from this romance of real life: for it will be observed that the Admiral's epitaph distinctly states that he was born on the 1st of March, 1745; whereas we have already seen his father's own memorandum that he was sixteen in February 1757. At his death his age was announced as 68 (*Gentleman's Magazine*): was he then, after all, the son of Agnes Surriage?

PEARSALL ALIAS PESHALL OF HAWNE.

(A DOUBTFUL PEDIGREE AND A DOUBTFUL BARONETCY.)

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—In the year 1612 John Peshall of Horseley, co. Stafford, the descendant and representative of an ancient family which is said to be paternally descended from the Norman Counts of Corbeil, was created a Baronet by James I. He married Anne daughter of Ralph Sheldon of Beoley in Worcestershire, and, dying in 1646, was succeeded by his grandson, John Peshall, the only son of his son Thomas, who had died v.p. Sir John died in 1701, and was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas, on whose death without surviving male issue in 1712 the dignity is presumed to have become extinct.

But about the year 1771 the Rev. John Pearsall of Oxford (formerly a schoolmaster at Highgate and afterwards at Guildford), the descendant of a respectable yeoman family seated for many generations at Hawne and Witley, in the parish of Halesowen, changed the name which he and his ancestors had hitherto used, and adopted the style and designation of "Sir John Peshall, Bart." alleging that that title had on the death of the above-named Sir Thomas Peshall in 1712 passed to his (the reverend gentleman's) grandfather Thomas the grandson of Humphrey Pearsall, who, he asserted, was the second son of the first Baronet of Horseley.

To support these pretensions the surname of the grandfather, which

had been originally engraved *Pearsall*, was altered on his tombstone at Halesowen to *Peshall*,¹ and a tablet recording the births, marriages, and deaths of sundry *Peshalls* of Hawne (including Humphrey "fil' D'ni Joh'is de Horseley Hall, in agro Staff. B'ti," who died in 1650, æt. 51,) was placed in Halesowen church.

The Rev. Baronet had issue three surviving sons: "Sir" John, who succeeded him and died at his apartments in Chelsea Hospital, Nov. 21st, 1820, in his 62nd year²; Sparry Peshall, born in 1760, who married Anna Maria daughter of Thomas Homer (by Patience daughter of Richard Keeling), and died s. p. December 24th, 1803; and Samuel, born in 1761. The daughters were Anna Maria, born 1764, died 1765; and Elizabeth Maria, who was married to Sir Busic Harwood, Knt. M.D. and died in 1836 æt. 73.

From Humphrey third son of Humphrey³ of Hawne (the alleged second son of the Horseley Baronet) Robert Lucas de Pearsall of Willsbridge, co. Gloucester, is descended, and in Burke's *Landed Gentry* and *Royal Descents* the pedigree is traced from the Peshalls of Horseley.

It is stated in these works that Humphrey Pershall of Horseley "succeeded to the estate of the Halne or Hawn in the parish of Halesowen on the death (without issue in 1616) of his cousin John Pearsall;" but the exact connection of John of Hawne with Humphrey of Horseley is not shown, and I am inclined to think that the so-called second son of Sir John of Horseley was really descended from Humphrey Peyrsall, husbandman, who in 1562 obtained a lease of lands in Hawne for 1,000 years from Messrs. Blount and Tuckey, to whom the estate had been granted by John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.

Lawrence Pearsall, yeoman, dealt with the Witley estate in 1580, and Humphrey Pearsall of Hawne, yeoman, in 1616. The next of the family that I meet with is John Pearsall of Witley Barn, yeoman. His will is dated 1659: in it he mentions his *cousin* John Pearsall of Hawne, his wife Joan, his brother-in-law Thomas Carpenter,⁴ his son John, and his three daughters Joan, Joice, and Elizabeth.

¹ "Here lieth the body of Thomas Peshall, late of Hawn, gent, who departed this life the 20th day of March, A.D. 1714, and was buried on the 22d of March, in the 63d year of his age. Memento mori."

² His widow died "at an advanced age" on 25th May 1842. (*Gentleman's Magazine*.)

³ His second son Laurence was father, according to Kimber and Johnson, of John "of Whitley."

⁴ Probably the "Thomas Carpenter of Stoke Prior, yeoman," who was a trustee to

In 1671 the son John was "of Witley Barn, yeoman," the daughter Joan was then unmarried, Joice was the wife of Thomas Pennell of Elmley Lovett, co. Worcester, "agricola," and Elizabeth of Zachariah Birch of Harborne, co. Stafford, *nailor*.

The name of Peshall no longer occurs in the roll of Baronets, but, as the title is pronounced by Burke to be *dormant*, it is not improbable that it may at no distant day reappear in the Baronetages.

I do not mean to positively assert that the alleged descent of the Hawne family from the Peshalls of Horseley cannot be satisfactorily established, but I certainly do consider it sufficiently doubtful to merit a place in your list of doubtful pedigrees and baronetcies.

Certainly the social position of the Halesowen family was very different to that enjoyed by the Peshalls of Horseley, who matched with Sheldons, Staffords, Knightleys, Fleetwoods, &c.; but what makes the matter still more suspicious is the tampering with tombstones, an act which cannot be too highly reprehended. I should be very glad, however, if this letter should elicit some information which would tend to establish what I cannot but consider a very doubtful claim.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. S. G.

CHICHESTER AND CIRENCESTER.—FAIRFAX FAMILY.

Mr. James Phillippe, whose extraordinary Advertisement was exhibited in our last Part at p. 190, is very urgent that we should afford him an opportunity to give our readers a further spice of his quality. He has addressed to us the following letter, which they will probably regard as accordant with the expectations they have already formed of his style of composition.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

48, Bedford Row, 13 October, 1871.

SIR,—As you have thought proper to mention my name in your review of the History of the Chichester Family, by Sir Bruce Chiches-

the marriage settlement, dated 1663, of John Carpenter of Halesowen, shoemaker, with Eleanor Detheridge of Cakmore. They had issue Jonathan Carpenter of Halesowen, gentleman, whose son the Rev. Jonathan Carpenter of Sheldon, co. Warwick, married in 1721 Agnes daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bray, D.D., by whom he had issue three daughters, Caroline unmarried in 1761, Margaret wife of John Wace Patteson of Birmingham, and Sarah married to the Rev. John Hepworth of Burton, co. Stafford.

ter, I must call to your remembrance the fact, that people "who live in glass houses must not throw stones."

You state that in the fac-simile of a certain entry in the Coram Rege roll, 47 Hen. III. "the entry clearly relates to one Robert de Cirencester, not Chichester. His name is spelt in the record Cy'cester, that is, in extenso, Cyrencester."

Now, Sir, before you next take upon yourself to review ancient records, I should advise you to learn how to read them correctly: this entry in the Coram Rege roll is not Cy'cester but Cýcester, the *y* being dotted in the ancient records, and not the *i*. This record relates not to Robert de Cyrencester, but to Robert de Cýcester, alias Chichester; and as for the venue being laid in the county of Gloucester, that has nothing to do with the name of the plaintiff.

In the *Excerpta é Rotulis Finium* (printed and published) vol. ii. p. 389, you will find the entry of the original writ issued in this action, viz. :—

GLouc'. Rob's de Cycester' et Petronilla ux' ejus et Alic' soror ejusdem Petronille dant xx solid' p' una b're h' ad t'. ad banc'. Et Mand. est Vic'. Glouc'. 47 Hen. III. 1263.

and in the same vol. p. 495, you will find another entry relating to the same business, as follows, viz. :—

GLouc. Ric's de Cýcestr' et Elizabeth ux' ejus dant dimid' marcam p' una assisa cap' coram Walt'o de Helyun. Et Mand. est Vic' Glouc' 53 Hen. III. 1269.

So much for the Chichester History.¹

¹ It seems natural enough that Mr. Philippe should undertake with fraternal solicitude the defence of the "archivist" employed for the Chichester history, but surely he helps him but little in taking this single exception to the many proofs we gave of his incompetency. And, after all, we beg leave to retain our former opinion that all the persons mentioned above were surnamed from Cirencester, not Chichester. We have looked again at the fac-simile, where the mark of contraction over *Cy* is more than a dot to the *y*.

Mr. Philippe may perhaps raise a further complaint against us if we do not acknowledge the receipt of a previous note of his, dated October 5. This was also sent for publication: but we think it sufficient to extract from it his declaration that "I never saw the inside of the wonderful work you speak of relating to the Chichester family." He had however been shown its fac-simile plate of extracts from the Black Book of the Exchequer; and he "begs most distinctly to contradict" that the returns in that record "belong to the time of say 14 Hen. II." This because the King's writ required that a return should be made of those "qui de veteri feodamento fuere de tempore Regis Henrici avi nostri." There cannot be a plainer proof that our correspondent is a novice in records, if not in his Latin grammar, inasmuch as the *present* tense is

Now, Sir, let us look at the Fairfax Pedigree which you have been at so much pains to publish in the last two numbers of the *Herald and Genealogist*, and which you say is to be inserted in the *History of the Ainsty of York*, a work equally valuable no doubt as Whitaker's *Richmondshire* and Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, the authors of both of which works knew nothing as to the true history of those parts about which they wrote.

I take the liberty to inform you that the history of the Fairfax family as published by you is extremely incorrect.

In the *Common Roll*, Hil. 21 Eliz. m. 1117, I find in a plea of land between Thomas Fairfax, esq. plaintiff, and Robert Aske, esq. defendant, that the same was adjourned because the Sheriff of Yorkshire¹ at that time, viz. Sir William Fairefax miles, was *consanguineus* to the plaintiff, viz. filius Will'i Fairefax militis, filii Nich'i Fairefax militis, filii Thome Fairefax militis, filii Thome Fairefax militis, filii Will'i Fairefax militis, filii Ric'i Fairefax militis, patris Guidonis Fairefax militis, patris Will'i Fairefax militis, patris Will'i Fairefax militis, patris ipsius Thome modo quer."

I find in the *Rot. Quo Warranto* for Yorkshire, 5 Hen. VI. that Richard Fayrfax, esq. claims the manors of Acaster Malbysse and Caupmanthorpe, &c. against Sibilla who was the wife of William Malbysse knight; and the plaintiff saith, that John Fayrfax was seized of the said manors in his own right as of fee, and being so seized he gave the same to one Richard fil' William Fayrfax, to hold to the said Richard fil' William and the heirs male begotten of his body, with the name and arms of Malbysse, default remainder to Thomas Rouclyff and the heirs male begotten of his body, default remainder to the said John Fayrfax and his right heirs for ever; and the said plaintiff saith that the said Richard fil' William Fayrfax was accordingly seized of the said manors in fee tail male, and took the name and arms of Malbysse, and he had issue William Malbysse

employed throughout every line of the *Liber Niger*: which any intelligent person cannot peruse for many pages, without observing that, whilst the returns distinguish, as was required, the tenures *de veteri feoffamento* from those which were of subsequent origin, yet all the possessors named were those then actually living. (EDIT. H. & G.)

¹ On the genealogy of Sir Nicholas Fairfax, as thus represented, our friend Mr. ROBERT H. SKAIFE makes these remarks: "It has hitherto been supposed that our high sheriff in 21 Eliz. (1578) was the son of Sir Nicholas Fairfax, not his grandson. This Sir Nicholas made his will in 1570, at which date his eldest son Sir William appears to have been without male issue. His son cannot, in that case, have filled the office of high sheriff in 21 Eliz."

knight, who married the said Sibilla, and died without issue; whereupon the said Richard Fayrfax the plaintiff claims the said manors, &c. as consanguineus and heir of the said John Fayrfax, viz. "fil' Thomas fil' William, brother to the said John Fayrfax, father of William father of the said Richard fil' William, who took the name and arms of Malbysshe, father of the said William Malbysshe, late husband of the said Sibilla, &c."

Then, again, the ancestor of the Fairfax family was one Nicholas Fairfax a vintner of York, who was fined 20 shillings for selling wine contrary to the assize 7 Ric. I. and which he did not pay before the 9 Ric. I.

The grandfather of this Nicholas was a kind of huckster nicknamed Fairface, afterwards called Fairfax.

The true pedigree of the Fairfax family will appear in the *History of the whole County of York*, about to appear in monthly parts, by a competent antiquarian and genealogist in possession of all necessary information.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

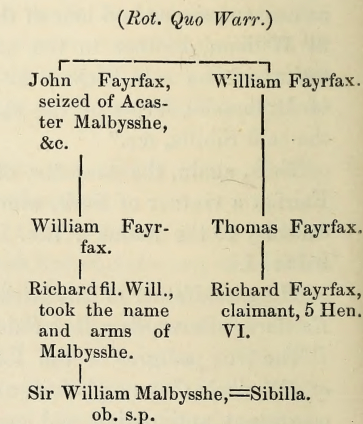
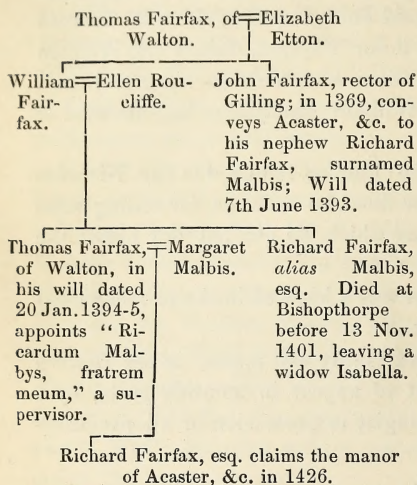
JAMES PHILLIPPE.

NOTE.—As to the claim of Richard Fairfax (he who married Eustachia Calthorpe) to the manors of Acaster, &c. in 5 Hen. VI. (1426) Mr. SKAIFE favours us with these remarks: The transcript of the proceedings preserved among the Corporation Papers at York is, unfortunately, imperfect, and it does not appear *how* Richard claimed. A writ of possession was, however, granted to him 3 Sept. 1426. From the late Canon Dixon's extracts from the *Analecta Fairfaxiana*, it appears that, in 1369, John Fairfax, Rector of Gilling, being entrusted by Sir Walter Malbis, conveyed Scalton, Acaster, Copmanthorpe, and other manors, to his *nephew* Richard Fairfax, surnamed Malbis, and his heirs male; remainder to Thomas son of Sir Robert Roucliffe; remainder to his own right heirs. Dods-worth says (MSS. vol. iii. p. 123).—"Walterus de Malbisse vixit post patrem suum (Willelmum) et fecit Ricardum Fairfax hæredem de Scalton, mutato nomine in Ric. Malebisse."

Probate of the will of this Richard Fairfax, esq. *alias* Malbis, who died at Bishopthorpe, was granted in 1401 to his widow Isabella. The will itself has, unfortunately, not been preserved.

The position I have assigned to this Richard in the pedigree you

have printed may thus be contrasted with that set forth in the Rot. Quo Warr. quoted by J. P. :—



[Thus deducing the descent from an ecclesiastic.]

I am quite aware of the entry on the Pipe Roll for 7 Ric. I. (1195-6) relating to Nicholas Faierfax; but having no proof that he left issue, I cannot claim him as the *ancestor* of the Walton people. One would like to see the evidence for J. P.'s assertion that the grandfather of this Nicholas was a "kind of huckster."

Faithfully yours, ROBT. H. SKAIFE.

THE SONS OF SIR JOHN CHICHESTER.

SIR,—The passage of Westcote's *View of Devonshire* in 1630, which was extracted in your last Part, p. 172, from Sir Bruce Chichester's *History of the Chichester Family*, is (correctly copied) as follows. It relates to Sir John Chichester, of Raleigh (ob. 1569), who married Gertrude, daughter of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham.

This worthy knight, the grandfather [of Arthur Lord Belfast, Lord Deputy of Ireland,] was of great reputation for his many virtues, but much more famous for his issue: five sons, whereof four were Knights, and one of them created a Baron and another a Viscount; and nine daughters, all married to the chiefest families of this county. (*View of Devonshire*, edit. Oliver and Jones, 1845, p. 304.)

It will be observed that the expressions of this passage have been materially varied, and the words "five sons" tacitly altered, in the *History of the Chichester Family*, to "he had seven sons,"—liberties which should

never be taken in quoting any author, either quick or dead, without some accompanying intimation to the reader.

In Westcote's Pedigrees of Devonshire Families, appended to the edition of 1645, above quoted, a more detailed account of Sir John Chichester's family is given (at p. 606), and there we find *six* sons enumerated:¹

1. Sir John; 2. Charles; 3. Adrian; 4. Sir Arthur, Baron of Belfast; 5. Sir John (the second brother so named); and 6. Sir Edward, Viscount Carrickfergus.²

The recent genealogist of the family has enlarged this number from six to seven, by adding the name of Sir Thomas Chichester: and he has arranged his "seven" brothers in this order:

1. John; 2. Arthur; 3. Edward; 4. Charles; 5. Thomas; 6. Adrian; 7. John the younger. (pp. 33—34.)

He has relied on some of the Peerage and Baronetage writers for adopting Sir Thomas Chichester among the brotherhood: see Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, 1789, i. 316; Collins's Peerage of England, 1812, viii. 179; and Betham's Baronetage, i. 428; but he is not supported by the Baronetage of Wotton, ii. 226, or by that of Kimber and Johnson, i. 397; nor by Cleveland's History of the Family of Courtenay, p. 292, or Prince's Worthies of Devon; in all which the number "five" is adhered to. The two latter authors however do not give their names—they evidently only followed the passage of Westcote just quoted: whilst the Baronetages, still saying "five," name only four,—Sir John, Sir Arthur, Sir John *secundus*, and Sir Edward. It would seem then, that, with the addition of Charles and Adrian, who as Westcote states (p. 606) were "sans issue," Sir John Chichester had really six sons, and that, in the true order of their birth, they were as follows:

1. Sir John Chichester, of Raleigh, co. Devon, knighted (probably by Queen Elizabeth) in Feb. 1579-80; and who died of the gaol fever caught at Exeter in 1585-6. Ancestor of the Baronets of Raleigh. His will is dated 25th March, 28 Eliz. 1586, and was proved on the 5th April following in the Prerog. Court of Cant. (19 Windsor.)

2. Charles, who died an infant.

3. Adrian, who died unmarried, in France: as stated in the Visitation of Devon 1622. He is mentioned in 1586, in the will of his eldest brother above mentioned.

4. Sir John Chichester the younger, "knighted in the Glyves, where that traytor Feogh mac Hugh sometymes remayned, the 4th day of March, 1596," by Sir William Russell, then Lord Deputy of Ireland (Sir Thos. Phillipps's *List of Irish Knights*); beheaded by Randal Sorley Macdonnell

¹ There is a repetition in this narrative pedigree: and Sir John Chichester's sons are twice enumerated—at first only five, omitting Charles, who evidently died an infant.

² Erroneously called Viscount Belfast by Westcote, in p. 305 and p. 607.

on the 4th Nov. 1597, being then Governor of Carrickfergus. Administration of the goods of Sir John Chichester of Yoleston, co. Devon, knt. was granted to Richard Adams of London, a creditor, *de bonis non*, by Sir Arthur Chichester his brother.

5. Sir Arthur Chichester, knighted by King Henri IV. in France in 1595 or 1596; created Lord Chichester of Belfast 1612; died 1624-5, s. p. s.

6. Sir Edward Chichester, knighted by King James I. at Theobalds, July 18, 1616; created Viscount Chichester of Carrickfergus 1625; died 1648. Ancestor of the Earls and Marquesses of Donegal.

Now, there was living contemporary with these brothers Sir Thomas Chichester, who was knighted at Slaines August 16, 1607, by Sir Arthur Chichester, then Lord Deputy of Ireland. He received a lease for 21 years of land in co. Wicklow by royal letters patent 5 James I. March 20, 1607,¹ and a grant of lands co. Donegal, 8 James I. Dec. 8, 1610.² He was doubtless a relation of Sir Arthur, either legitimate or illegitimate, but it is clear that there is no authority for placing him among the sons of Sir John Chichester and Gertrude Courtenay, as in the recent *History of the Family of Chichester*.

Yours, &c.

LEONARD L. HARTLEY.

REVIEW.

The History of the Parochial Chapelry of Goosnargh, in the County of Lancaster.

By HENRY FISHWICK, F.H.S. Manchester: Charles Simms and Co. London: Trübner and Co. M.DCCC.LXXI. Small 4to. pp. vii. 239.

Goosnargh is exceedingly fortunate to have found so diligent an historian. It is a place hitherto, we apprehend, but little known to fame: and even its singular name² seldom heard except in its imme-

¹ Calendar of Patent Rolls of Ireland, p. 114.

² Ibid. p. 194.

³ ——— "most antiquaries agree that it is a compound of the two words *argh* or *arf*, the Swedish for a ploughed field, and *goosen* the old Saxon plural of goose." (p. 1.) It is *Gusanarghe* in Domesday book (p. 3): and in the same neighbourhood was (and is) *Grimesarghe*; also *Fiscuic*, from which the author derives his name.

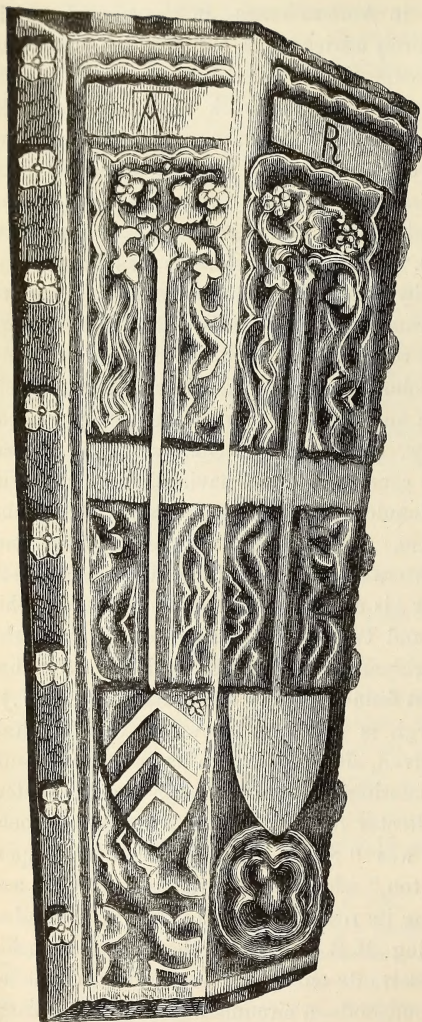
It may be interesting to the local etymologist if we here add a passage from Dr. Whitaker's *History of Whalley* to which Colonel Fishwick does not refer. "*Ergh*, *Er*, or *Argh* in composition. This is a singular word, which occurs both to the north and south of the Ribble, though much more frequently to the north. To the south I know not that it occurs but in Angles-ark and Brett-ergh. To the north are Batarghes (Batterax), Ergh-holme, Stras-ergh, Siz-ergh, Feiz-er, Goosen-ergh. In all the Teutonic dialects I meet with nothing resembling this word excepting the Swedish ARF, *terra* (*vide Ihre in voce*), which, if the last letter be pronounced gutturally, is precisely the same with *argh*."

diate vicinity. It is situated in Amounderness, in the ancient parish of Kirkham : in a district entirely agricultural, and of which the population has been gradually *decreasing* in every recent census. Yet Colonel Fishwick has been able to form a valuable work from the materials offered in this limited sphere : and, though there are probably few localities which have been occupied from the Norman Conquest that might not be made to furnish matters of equal interest if investigated with inquiries as searching and minute, still it is not always that there are the same facilities for this. The author before us has been fortunate in having been allowed by the landowners without exception to inspect and take extracts from their title-deeds ; the ecclesiastical authorities have been equally complaisant ; and the collections made during many years by Mr. Richard Cookson, the master of the Threlfall free school in Goosnargh and father-in-law of the late perpetual curate, were placed in his hands. The village of Goosnargh has two old scholastic foundations : a free grammar school having been founded in 1655 by Henry Colborne of London, scrivener, and committed to the care of the Company of Drapers. It has also a hospital or almshouse, for decayed gentlemen or gentlewomen, founded by William Bushell, esq. who died in 1735, leaving his own mansion for the purpose. This is now occupied by six males and twenty-two females, drawn from the town of Preston and five neighbouring townships ; and has been characterized as “ one of the finest foundations in the county.” (p. 127.)

We imagine that Goosnargh is now best known by this hospital. A pedigree of its founder is given, showing him to have been a grandson of Seth Bushell, D.D., sometime Vicar of Preston and Lancaster, and son of William Bushell, Rector of Heysham and Curate of Goosnargh. An earlier ancestor was “ Seath Bushell, Woollen Draper, Baylif, and a brother of Preston,” whose sepulchral brass (1623) was found in Preston church during its restoration in 1854. Dr. Bushell—for he was called Doctor, being M.B.—directed that his foundation should be appropriated to Protestants only ; but the Roman Catholics were numerous in the neighbourhood—a circumstance which evidently led to that provision.

King James I. stated that in his progress through Lancashire (in 1617) he had found it much infested with two sorts of people, Papists and Puritans. In the neighbourhood of Goosnargh they were both well represented.

No family perhaps exercised greater influence on the Puritan side than the Rigbys of Middleton. On the other hand, the Heskeths of Whitehill, the Threlfalls of Ashes, the Kighleys, and other powerful families adhered to the Roman Catholic religion. (p. 19).



Colonel Fishwick is especially strong in genealogy. Besides others, he gives these pedigrees in ample form: Caterall of Little Mitton and Goosnargh; Fishwick of Bulsnape; Hesketh of Whitehill; Midgeall of Blackehall; Newsom of Newsom hall; Parker of Whittingham house; Rigby of Middleton; Singleton of Chingle hall; and Whittingham of Whittingham hall.

Roger Singleton, gentleman, founded a chantry in the church of Goosnargh a few years before the close of the fifteenth century; and it occupied the north aisle, which is still separated from the rest of the church by an ancient oak screen, and called the Middleton Chapel. In this chapel is a raised tombstone, which is probably that made for Roger Singleton and his wife. The arms of Singleton were three chevronels (the tinctures varying in the several houses), in this case differenced by a rose in

sinister chief. His wife's shield has no charge.

The initials A. R. which also appear on this tomb, are those of a subsequent owner of Middleton. They appear also on the screen above mentioned, "A. R. 1622."

A gentleman named Alexander Rigby, of an old Wigan family, died seized of lands in Goosnargh in 9 Charles I. (1633-4), and had

by his second wife ¹ Alice, daughter of Leonard Ashawe, of the Shawe, co. Lanc. a son of the same name, who is by far the most distinguished person with whose life Goosnargh is connected.

Alexander Rigby is one of "the Regicides," or persons appointed to sit in the High Court of Justice for the trial of King Charles the First. He had previously been distinguished by the bitterness with which he had urged on the prosecution of Lord Keeper Finch in the parliament of 1640, in which he sat for the borough of Wigan. Of his earlier life little is known, save that he was born in 1594, and was a lawyer by profession. But in 1641 he changed his gown for arms, and having been appointed by the Parliament a Deputy-Lieutenant of Lancashire, became known as Colonel Rigby. He was in command during the latter part of the siege of Lathom house, and was "that insolent rebell" to whom the Countess of Derby sent a message that the besieged were prepared, rather than fall into his hands, to burn the mansion, expecting to find "a fire more merciful than Rigby." His military career terminated in disgrace, for, when Bolton was taken, he escaped by the *ruse* of mixing with the victorious Royalists, and then suddenly taking flight for Yorkshire. But for some years after Colonel Rigby continued in command of the forces of Amounderness.

We are not informed whether absence or any other motive kept him from acting on the King's Trial; but it may be presumed he was not out of favour with the prevailing powers, for on the 1st June 1649 he was made a Baron of the Exchequer.² and on the 2nd April, 1650, he was appointed a commissioner for establishing a High Court of Justice. His career as a judge was very short, for at the Surrey Assizes held at Croydon in August 1650 he caught the gaol fever, whereupon (as Fuller relates in his *Church History*,) "a great depopulation happened of persons of quality, and the two Judges (Baron Yates and Baron Rigby) getting their banes there, died a few days after."³ After his body had lain in state at Ely Place, Holborn, it was carried to Preston, and there interred on the 9th September, 1650. During

¹ We quote Col. Fishwick's pedigree. In his text (p. 143) he has inadvertently named "Lucy daughter of Sir Urian Leigh of Adlington" as the mother of Alexander Rigby, born in 1594: whereas she was his wife.

² Whitelocke's Memorials, p. 405. There is a memoir of Rigby in Foss's *Lives of the Judges*, vi. 470, but that author does not allude to his having been nominated to sit on the King's trial.

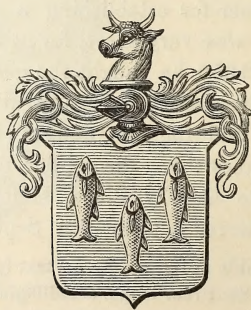
³ That most inaccurate author, Mark Noble, states that Rigby was "superseded by the Protector Oliver, and never afterwards restored to his seat on the Bench."

the short period that Rigby was Baron of the Exchequer, his miniature on ivory was drawn by the younger Oliver, and Colonel Fishwick has for the first time ¹ engraved it from the original, now in the possession of Mr. William Shawe, of Preston.

The affairs of the Chapelry were (and are still) managed by a sort of select vestry, called the Twenty-four Sworn Men, a practice formerly usual in the neighbourhood, and in other parts of England. Third in the list of the 24 sworn men for 1685 stands the name of "Mr. Justice Warren." Considering his success in every other quarter, we are surprised to find Colonel Fishwick say (p. 172), that he has not been able to trace the family of this justice Warren, who was in his day lord of the manor of Goosnargh. He resided at a mansion named Lower Barker, where on one of the farm buildings is a stone bearing the initials H * C * 1651. The same letters are inscribed on the shaft of the old market-cross on Inglewhite Green, thus—

H * C * I * W * 1675.

"the latter two initials referring no doubt to Mr. Justice Warren." We would suggest that H. C. in both places stand for Hugh Cooper, esq., who died one of the 24 men in 1682 (p. 78). The last person who owned the estate of Lower Barker before it was sold to the family of Lucas (at some unmentioned date) was known as "Lady Betty Warren" (note in p. 172). Surely the Historian of Goosnargh has still a little room for pursuing his industrious inquiries, by following the clue of these particulars.²



FISHWICK.

¹ Our readers will remember that another Regicidal portrait, that of Admiral-General Deane, was also recently published: see our present volume, p. 62.

² (P.S.) He has now privately favoured us with a communication on this point, which shall be inserted in our next Part.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal, published Quarterly, under the direction of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society. Vol. XXV. Nos. 2, 3, 4.—These numbers are richly stored with genealogical, biographical, and historical information, of authentic and substantial character; with reviews of new works on such matters; and with interesting necrological memorials of persons recently deceased.

In genealogical particulars, every opportunity seems to be taken to claim connection with the illustrious names of other days in "the mother country," but occasionally we encounter assertions which suggest some doubts. At p. 293 there is a notice of the late Mrs. Ann A. Pinkney of Brooklyn, from the *Brooklyn Eagle*, March 1871, and it is stated that "her father was brother of Charles James Fox the illustrious English orator." She was born in Maryland; married to Charles Pinkney, a lawyer of Baltimore, and for eight years secretary of legation at St. Petersburg; son of William Pinkney, "the head of the American bar." One of her uncles on the mother's side was Colonel Thomas Johnson, to whom George Washington presented a gold watch (which she possessed at her decease), to "his beloved friend, as a memento of his great esteem." One son-in-law, Lieut.-Colonel Jacob Sperry, was killed in the American war; another, Brigadier-General John J. Sperry, died of wounds received at Gettysburgh; and a grandson (the only male of that line), Robert J. Sperry, was with her at her decease. She had lived for some years with her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Kane, in Brooklyn. We have nothing to urge against any of these particulars; but venture to ask, was her father really a brother of Charles James Fox?

Among the articles in the Part last published is a memoir of the late Mr. David Reed (accompanied by his portrait), and written by his son William Howell Reed of Boston. Mr. Reed was an influential member of the Unitarian body in Boston, the editor for forty-five years of its leading newspaper, and, from his personal qualities, a person well deserving the tribute which his son has paid him; particularly in the Society's Register, as he was one of its earliest members, and even issued proposals (in Dec. 1845) for a *Genealogical and Antiquarian Register*, about a year before the *New England Register* was undertaken by Mr. Drake. Mr. Reed died on the 6th Feb. 1870, soon after he had celebrated his eightieth birthday; and the memoir does him just honour. The accuracy and precision with which the New Englanders are able to speak of their progenitors for some generations is most satisfactory: "Coming from an ancestral stock, in all its known and various roots remarkable for sound health and longevity, like most of their pilgrim ancestors; himself only the sixth generation from the Mayflower company, and on the male side the fifth from the Weymouth settlers of 1634," David Reed was descended from William Reed, born in 1605, who sailed from Gravesend in the Assurance of London, in 1635, and was made a freeman of Weymouth in Massachusetts on the 2nd of September in the same year. His father was the Rev. William Reed, Pastor of the Congregational

church in Easton, Mass., and his mother Olive Pool of Bridgewater. The preceding generations are mentioned with the like exactitude; but after these sober genealogical details there follows the following flight of romance:—

Frequent marriage alliances and a quartering of arms between the Reeds and the Pools may be traced back as far as the fourteenth century. The name was then Pole, and the alteration in the orthography is in keeping with the manner in which the etymology of words has been in many cases entirely lost. Pool is a corruption of De la Pole, Lord Chancellor under Richard II., whose sister married a Reed, a large property coming into the Reed family by that connection.

Upon unexpectedly encountering such assertions as these, it is difficult to express one's astonishment. With these sensible and intelligent American writers, all is sober fact at home, but apparently all imagination beyond: all is history up to 1635, but all before is a mythic vision. But Mr. William Howell Reed, as a man of sense, having English historians and English records brought home to him, must know that it need not be so. We can only ask him, what do the above assertions mean? Of course we know that "frequent marriage alliances" between the remote ancestors of the Rev. William Reed and Olive Pool would not originate any "quartering of arms:" but we only ask, where is the single marriage of the Lord Chancellor's sister to a Reed to be found? and how is the etymology of the name entirely lost? Perhaps he may also be able to trace from what Pool the de la Poles, dukes of Suffolk, derived their name; for we are not aware that it has been ascertained. There were doubtless several distinct families of De la Pole and Poole that originated in England from various places so called,—one certainly from Welshpool,¹ and another from Poole in Cheshire; others probably from the town of Poole in Dorsetshire, and so on.

Record of the Families of Bethune, Faneuil, Hunt, and Weisse.—This is the title impressed on the binding of a handsome quarto volume which has been recently sent us from New York: where it has been privately printed, and we conclude very privately circulated, because we do not find it mentioned in Mr. W. H. Whitmore's *American Genealogist*, which describes all works of Anglo-American Genealogy down to September 1867. The title-pages of the present book, for it has two, both bear the date 1866, one being prefixed to "Records, Genealogical Charts, and Traditions of the Families of Bethune and Faneuil," and the other to "Records, Traditions, and Biographical Sketches of the Hunt Family," and in both the name of J. L. Weisse appears as the compiler.

Jane Lee WEISSE is the wife of John Adam Weisse, M.D. of New York, who came to America in 1840, a native of Lorraine, having been some time Professor of Mathematics in the College of Bitchie. His family, of Tyrolese

¹ Regarding this, see our vol. vi. p. 98, note.

extraction, had for three generations held the office of Garde Général des Forêts, and previously that of Master of the Chase to the Duke of Lorraine.

Paternally, Mrs. Weisse is one of the family of HUNT, descended from Ephraim Hunt, of whom she gives this somewhat strange account,—that his true name was William, that he was the chief of artillery of the Royal army at the siege of York, that Prince Rupert conferred the dignity of knighthood upon him, and directed that as his coat of arms he should bear a cannon, in addition to the wolf's head, the crest of the Hunt family; but that shortly after, when the whole train of royal artillery was captured in the battle of Marston Moor, Sir William was glad to escape under an assumed character, and arrived as Ephraim Hunt at Weymouth in Massachusetts, about the year 1645. All this has been faithfully believed in the family, in spite of an undated deposition preserved in the Massachusetts State archives which declares that Enoch Hunt, blacksmith, of Titenden, in the parish of Lee, about two miles from Wendover, in the county of Buckingham, and Ephraim Hunt, blacksmith, both removed into New England, where Ephraim remained, but Enoch the father returned. The document in question, it is suggested, was merely a *ruse* contrived to shelter the loyal cavalier; and yet in the next page the authoress confesses that she “attaches but little importance to the item that Prince Rupert conferred knighthood upon William Hunt.” This may well be the case, for we have never before learned that the Prince either conferred knighthood, or made a grant of arms. And yet Mrs. Wiesse expresses her willingness to believe that her family may have some claim to the same origin as “Leigh Hunt, the well-known English poet,” because Leigh Hunt states in his Autobiography that “The tradition in the family is that we are sprung from Tory cavaliers who fled from the ascendancy of Cromwell.” Leigh Hunt's father was of Philadelphia, and his grandfather Rector of Bridgetown in Barbadoes: yet Mr. T. B. Wyman, who has published a *Genealogy of the name and family of Hunt*,¹ has placed the name of this distinguished man among those derived from the same stock as the Hunts of Weymouth in Massachusetts.² We fear, after all, that this is only another instance of the prevailing error of our American friends, which assigns every person of so ordinary a name as this to a common origin.

But we proceed from the Hunts to the BETHUNES. Mrs. Weisse's father, William Hunt, a successful lawyer at Watertown, married Jane Bethune, and Jane Lee Hunt, the authoress before us, is their youngest daughter,

¹ Described in Whitmore's American Genealogist, 2d edit. p. 178.

² There is a remarkable statement in the pedigree of Hunt contained in Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire 1665. Nathaniel Hunt of Swaby, co. Lincoln, had issue by Mary daughter of Sir John Bolles of Louth seven sons, of whom the eldest was of Skegmouth, co. Lincoln; another of Stainton, co. York; but the remaining five, Nathaniel, Nicholas, Zachary, Edward, and Francis, were “all in Ireland or forrein countries.” This shows the emigrating spirit of the seventeenth century when there were many brothers.

born in 1805. Her mother, Jeanie Bethune, as she was always called before and at her marriage, was the fourth daughter of George Bethune and Mary Faneuil: George being the son of George who emigrated to Boston, son of William an advocate in Craighurdie, younger son of Robert Bethune and Maria Inglis of Athenry, co. Fife, which Robert was the second son of David Bethune, Baron of Balfour, by Margaret Wardlaw, daughter of Lord Torrie. When the male line of the Barons of Balfour failed, about the year 1730, it is asserted that the succession fell of right to George Bethune of Boston, but that it came by Act of the English Parliament to Mr. Congalton,¹ son-in-law of the last Baron, and who assumed the name of Bethune.

There are Bethunes in the male line still at Boston, in the persons of George Amory Bethune, M.D., and his brother John McLean Bethune (both unmarried 1866, as stated in p. 16): and the name is also handed down in the families of Mitchel, Dunkin, and English, descended from the elder sisters of Mrs. Hunt (pp. 16, 17).

The Bethunes afford the widest scope for Mrs. Weisse's genealogical collectanea, for she is able to draw upon the history of the original French family, compiled by André du Chesne, and printed in 1639, as well as the annals of the Bethunes and Beatons of Scotland.

Lastly, Mrs. Weisse presents us with some brief but interesting anecdotes of the family of FANEUIL, a name familiar in Boston, as that of a great public benefactor. The Faneuils were Huguenots, from Rochelle, and they were among the founders of the town of New Rochelle, near New York. There Pierre Faneuil and his brother Benjamin were born in 1700 and 1701. It was the elder brother who built Faneuil Hall and the market house under it, and gave it to the town of Boston. It was Benjamin who, having married Mary Cutler, the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman, had issue an only daughter Mary, who became the wife of Mr. George Bethune, and brought him one of the largest fortunes of the time.

The volume is made more remarkable and valuable by several photographic plates: some from the engravings of ancient sepulchral monuments contained in Du Chesne's work, and others from family portraits, the frontispiece being that of the authoress herself.

¹ Mrs. Weisse has this name Collerton, and adds, "Further of the Family of Collerton Bethune is not known." But the information would have been found by reference to the great body of modern English genealogy contained in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, edit. 1843. There were two daughters of David Bethune, sixteenth laird of Balfour, who died in 1731: but he was first succeeded, by his own appointment, by his brother Henry, who died in 1760; after whose death Mary the elder daughter succeeded, being the wife of David Bethune of Kilconquhar; after whose death in 1785, her sister Anne, wife of William Congalton of that ilk, became the successor, and her husband took the name of Balfour. To William, in 1798, succeeded his brother Gilbert; and to Gilbert his nephew John Eliot Drinkwater, esq. who also assumed the name of Bethune. There is also existing a male line of Bethune, styled Bethune of Blebo, co. Fife: see Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1871.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Recent Gathering of the Howes of New England.—After Charles Duke of Norfolk had completed a new Barons' Hall at Arundel Castle, he chose the 15th June 1815, as the six-hundredth anniversary of the ratification of Magna Charta, for a grand festival on which it might be opened with becoming splendour. Tierney, the historian of Arundel, relates that "the company included, amongst numerous other guests, no less than twenty-two individuals belonging to the several branches of the Howard family:" and we have heard upon good authority, even if it has not been already stated in print, that his Grace had thought of inviting all the living descendants of John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk, but when their number was considered, the idea was necessarily relinquished as impracticable.

But such numbers as the head of "all the Howards" could not manage in Old England, in the year 1815, are found easy in these railway days by the Howes of New England. In a recent number of the *Manchester Examiner and Times* is copied the following despatch from Harmony Grove, Framingham, Massachusetts, dated August 31, 1871.

Over 3,000 members of the Howe family have gathered here to-day, including representatives from every State in the Union, and from several foreign countries. A mammoth tent is erected, in which dinner is laid for over 2,000 persons. The Howe family were called to order about 10 o'clock by Colonel Frank E. Howe, of New York. Prayer was offered by Rev. William A. Houghton, of Connecticut, after which Colonel Howe, president of the day, gave a family welcome for all to all. The Song of Welcome, written by Julia Ward Howe, was sung by the audience. The Oration was then delivered by Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary of the Dominion of Canada, being received with applause throughout. He concluded by expressing the hope that the two countries would soon be united as one great family.¹ Another Song, written by Caroline Howe, was followed by a pretty Poem written by Julia Ward Howe, which was then read, creating great pleasure. A brilliant Address by Judge Howe, of New Orleans, and a Song by Mrs. Hinckley, of San Francisco, followed. A few short speeches concluded the literary exercises. At one o'clock the dinner began.

At the dinner of the Howe family over 3,000 people sat down. Large arrivals from distant points came on the ground during the day, having been detained on New York roads. Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Oregon, and South America were represented, in some instances by whole families. The poem by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was the gem of the literary exercises. After dinner Colonel Howe; Rev. Francis

¹ Here the reporter has evidently perverted in some degree—we hope unintentionally, the expressions of the speaker: who probably referred only to the amicable relations of the two countries. We conclude that "he expressed the hope that the two countries would soon be united *in friendship* as one great family," if that is not already perfectly the case. More than this the Secretary of the Dominion of Canada, as a loyal subject of Queen Victoria, is not likely to have said. (EDIT. H. & G.)

Howe, aged 82, of New Bedford; John Howe, of Providence; Rev. Dr. Dewolf Howe, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Caroline Howe, of Portland, Maine; Mrs. Louisa G. Benton Howe, of Bombay; Wm. Howe, of Rauway, N.J., and Dr. Greeley Howe of Natick, made speeches. Resolutions were adopted thanking Elias Howe, Hon. Joseph Howe, and Colonel Frank E. Howe. The youngest representative of the Howe family present was four months old and belonged to Boston. After its presentation to the gathering "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, general conversation followed, some very ancient relics were inspected, dancing succeeded and was continued until sunset, when the largest family gathering ever held in New England separated, nothing occurring to mar the day's enjoyment.

The Motto in Sir Thomas Coningsby's Deed for his Hospital at Hereford [p. 192] may be read thus:—

Soies soldathoes Hesiathores ne Heblathores.

Soyes Soldados Haciadores ne Habladores.

Be soldiers, doers not talkers.

It is Spanish, written as heard, not read; the lisp in the Spanish pronunciation of *d* given by *th*, and *s* for *c*, *e* for *a*.

Oct. 28, 1871.

G. K.

1. What were the arms of the Grahams, Earls of Menteith?

2. Did the Earls of Menteith quarter the Stewart arms from the marriage of Sir Patrick Graham with the heiress of David, Earl of Strathearn, younger son of King Robert II.?

3. What were the arms of Graham of Duchray and Rednock in 1680?

D. R.

I am anxious to obtain a correct account of the family of Howorth or Howarth now represented by the Woods of Whitehouse, co. Hereford, and also as much information as possible respecting the Howarths of Cabaloe, co. Radnor; and the Haworths of Hulmwalfield, co. Chester. In the will of one of the last named family reference is made to a "cousin Charles Haworth, of Manchester, learned in the law." Can these families be connected with the Lancashire Haworths of Haworth? and what were their respective arms?

W. H.

ARMORIAL TILES. In the *History of Northamptonshire* by Bridges and Whalley, vol. i. p. 405, in the description of the church of Abington, is this passage: "Upon several Bricks (*sic*) which lie dispersed in the Chancel are these Arms, *three cross-crosslets fitché, on a chief a rose and a mullet of six points*, as also the arms of *West*." Has the tile bearing the arms above described been noticed elsewhere? and can the arms be appropriated? They are of the character attributed to monastic houses, or to abbots and other ecclesiastical dignitaries.

N. H. S.

THE BOHUNS OF MIDHURST.

SIR,—The interesting paper in your last volume (vi. 429—436) on the origin of the Bohuns of Midhurst will have been read with some misgivings by those who are conversant with Anglo-Norman history.

The suggestion of your Correspondent that Savaric Fitz-Cana, the undoubted ancestor of these Bohuns, was the son of Cana by her first husband Fransgualo de Fougeres, is in direct contradiction to all the best genealogists French and English; for Stapleton agrees with Père Anselme and Ménage and a host of others in positively stating, that Savaric was the son of Cana by her second husband Raoul de Beaumont Vicomte of Le Mans.

The sole authority adduced for your Correspondent's novel theory is an inference drawn from the date of the death of the first wife of Raoul le Vicomte; but this very date is quoted by Stapleton,¹ who is known to have paid particular attention to the pedigree of Beaumont. We are therefore called upon to reverse the judgment of Stapleton, who was *facile princeps* of our Anglo-Norman genealogists, on a point in which he was specially interested, without a particle of evidence which was not fully known to him.

It must be borne in mind that it is beyond all dispute that Raoul de Beaumont had a son Savaric, although no son of that name is mentioned amongst the children of his first wife, for "Savaricus filius Radulfi Vicecomitis" is one of the witnesses to a charter printed in Martene's *Amplissima Collectio*,² by which John de Guirchia grants the church of St. Cornelius to the Abbey of St. Vincent of Le Mans, with the approval of Bishop Ernald, who held the see of Le Mans from 1065 to 1081. The sole question therefore which has to be determined is, whether Savaric the son of Raoul de Beaumont is identical with Savaric the son of Cana, or whether Raoul and Cana had each of them a son named Savaric by their previous marriages.

The case is thus stated by your contributor; ³

Chronological considerations appear sufficient to disprove the doctrine that Savaric Fitz-Cana was a Beaumont. The proof given by Anselme, &c. is, that

¹ Rot. Normanniæ, ii. 32, note.

² Vet. Scriptorum Ampl. Collectio by Martene, i. 439.

³ H. and G. vi. 429.

Savaric de Beaumont (son of Ralph Viscount of Beaumont and Maine, whose second wife was Cana,) in 1060 confirmed a grant of lands. This confirmation implies that he was then of full age; but Ralph Viscount of Beaumont's first wife died in 1058 (Anselme,) consequently Savaric de Beaumont could not be a son of the second wife, and could not be the same person as Savaric Fitz-Cana, for in 1060 the latter could not (if son of Ralph Viscount of Beaumont,) have been more than a year old.

Let us now see what these "chronological considerations" are worth, and from what data they are deduced.

Emma de Monreveau the first wife of Raoul de Beaumont is said to have died on 12th Sept. 1058, in a charter printed by Martene and Durand,⁴ whereby Raoul, being present at her funeral, granted then and there a portion of her inheritance to Abbot Wulgrin and the monks of SS. Sergius and Bacchus of Angers, within the precincts of which religious house she was buried. But Mabillon⁵ has pointed out that there must be a mistake in the year assigned to this charter, for Wulgrin ceased to be Abbot in 1055: we can, however, with the help of the Gallia Christiana⁶ fix the true year with sufficient accuracy, for one of the subscribing witnesses is Theodoric abbot of St. Aubin of Angers, who was not abbot before 1054.

It being thus established that Raoul de Beaumont could not have married Cana his second wife before 1055, it is so obvious that their son Savaric could not be of full age in 1060 that one turns with some curiosity to the passage in P. Anselme which is alleged to convict Stapleton of so palpable a blunder. But what does P. Anselme really say?

Raoul de Beaumont had by Cana his second wife Savaric, *encore enfant* lorsqu'il consentit en 1060 q'un prestre nommé Robert donnast ses biens aux religieux du prieuré de Saint Hippolyte de Vivoin.

It will be seen at once that P. Anselme does not say that "Savaric in 1060 confirmed a grant of lands," but that Robert's grant of that date was expressed to be made with the consent of Savaric then still an infant. Moreover it is clear that the Savaric who consents was the son of Raoul de Beaumont, because the son of Cana by her first husband could have no possible interest in the church of St. Hippolyte de Vivoin in Maine, which formed part of the inheritance of Beaumont, and was granted to Marmoutier in 1062⁸ by Hubert Le Vicomte the

⁴ Novus Thesaurus Anecdotorum, Martene et Durand, i. 184.

⁵ Mabillon, Annal. Benedict. iv. 593.

⁶ Gallia Christiana, xiv. 608, 645.

⁷ Anselme, Hist. Geneal. de France, ed. 1726—1733. Vol. v. 582.

⁸ Ménage, Hist. de la Maison de Sablé, fol. 1683, p. 24.

son and heir of Raoul by his first wife. It should be observed too, that the words "encore enfant" in the Charter do not rest on the sole testimony of P. Anselme, for the same expression is used by Ménage⁹ who had access to the Chartulary of Marmoutier.

It seems incredible that any one with those words before him could quote P. Anselme to support the theory that Savaric was of full age in 1060, unless perhaps he treated them as a mere blunder, from being ignorant that it was a common practice at this period for infant heirs to consent by proxy to religious grants in which they had any expectant or reversionary interest. Such consents might not be absolutely valid at law, but they were binding on the conscience, and gave the monks a 'vantage ground in bargaining afterwards for a confirmation, if any occasion for such arose. This usage was fully explained and commented upon 200 years ago by M. Besley¹⁰ in his learned History of the Counts of Poitou, who remarks that in donations made to the Church at this period the consent of the heirs of the donors was so scrupulously expressed, that even infants at the breast were made to consent to them by their parents, nurses, or guardians. Examples may be found, without going further afield, in the families of both husbands of Cana. A charter of Meen¹¹ Bishop of Rennes to St. Michael's Mount in 1050 was subscribed by Meen of Chateau Felice in Fougères, by Adelais his wife, and by their son "the child Juthal, who, squalling in his mother's arms, was pacified by the monk Ernald with twelve deniers." Again, Raoul de Beaumont (Cana's husband) must have been a boy in 994,¹² when with his father Raoul le Vicomte he attested the grant of a weekly market to the city of Le Mans by Hugh Count of Maine.

Having thus shewn that the only grounds alleged to prove that Savaric Fitz-Cana was not a Beaumont resolve themselves on examination into a misquotation from P. Anselme, and a misapprehension of the customs of the period, I will only add, that if there are any chronological difficulties about the date of Savaric's birth they seem to me to lie in just the opposite direction to that indicated by your correspondent, for it would be highly improbable that Savaric was

⁹ Ménage, p. 20.

¹⁰ Hist. des Comtes de Poitou, par Besley, fol. 1626.

¹¹ Lobineau, Hist. de Bretagne, ii. 96. "Maino de Castro Felicense. S. ejus. Adelaidis uxor ejus. S. ejus. Juthalis puer filius eorundem qui vagiens adductus inter amplexus matris ab Ernaldo monacho xii. denariis pacificatus quievit."

¹² Ménage, p. 330.

of full age in 1060, when we know that his son Savaric Fitz-Savaric was living in 1186, no less than 126 years afterwards.

The next point which calls for remark is the pedigree attributed to Cana the mother of Savaric. This is avowedly derived from the lives of the Sieurs d'Amboise, (*Gesta Consulum Ambasiacensium*) printed in extenso by d'Achery,¹³ and in detached portions by Dom Bouquet. This chronicle was compiled by a monk of Marmoutier in the reign of Henry II. towards the close of the 12th century, and forms part of the Lives of the Counts of Anjou, (*Gesta Consulum Andegavensium*) by the same author. The worthy monk is a good authority for the events of his own time, whilst (to use his own words) he relates what he saw with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears; but the earlier chapters of these chronicles have long been discarded by the learned as historically worthless. The authors of "*L'art de verifier les Dates*"¹⁴ unhesitatingly deny the existence of Maurice, Count of Anjou, whose life is circumstantially narrated in the seventh chapter of the chronicle, and d'Achery in the preface to his edition admits that the author has interwoven in the earlier history many errors, fables, and falsehoods (*passim menda fabellas et falsa complura intexuit*). A pedigree derived from so untrustworthy a source requires to be confirmed by other and better evidence, and one is not surprised to find that a generation has been omitted, and that the traditions of the chronicler cannot be reconciled with contemporary annals and charters.

At the beginning of the 11th century, GELDUIN I. a noble warrior of Danish ancestry, was lord of Saumur sur Loire¹⁵ and the adjoining district. He held Saumur as a fief from Eudes, Count of Blois and Champagne, of whom he was rather the ally than the vassal; but Pontlevoy (*Pontilevium*) in the diocese of Blois is described as his allodial possession. Gelduin figures in the contemporary annals of S. Florent de Saumur as alternately the protector and the plunderer of that ancient abbey. He granted lands to them in the time of Abbot Robert,¹⁶ (994-1011,) and is accused of forcing on them the election of Abbot Gerald in 1013 by a corrupt bargain with the candidate at the expense of the brethren.

By his wife Gerberge,¹⁷ daughter of Berenger, and sister of Hilde-

¹³ D'Acherii Spicilegium, ed. 1723, vol. iii. 266-286. D. Bouquet, x. and xi.

¹⁴ *L'art de verifier les Dates*, 8vo. xiii. 47.

¹⁵ Hist. S. Florent. Salmur. apud Vet. Script. Ampl. Collectio, ed. Paris 1729, vol. v. 1113-1118.

¹⁶ Gall. Christ. xiv. 625-6.

¹⁷ *Ménage*, p. 52.

garde, Viscountess of Thouars, he had issue, a son and heir of his own name, and a daughter Adelais who married Berlai I. of Montreuil, and whose grandsons asserted some claim to the inheritance on the extinction of the male line of Gelduin's descendants.

GELDUIN II. was long remembered by the monks of St. Florent by his gift of a bell¹⁸ to their abbey, which was consecrated in the ancient fashion and called by the name of the donor.¹⁹ This bell was cast in Gelduin's presence and under his directions, and was called Clarel from the sweetness and purity of its tones. It survived the destruction of the old abbey in the burning of Saumur. Gelduin II. played a conspicuous part in the constant wars between the Counts of Blois and Anjou, and such was the terror inspired by his prowess that even the warlike Fulk Nerra is recorded "to have trembled at his approach, and to have warned his followers to fly from that Devil of Saumur."¹⁸ However, in 1025, whilst Gelduin was absent at the siege of Mont Budel, Fulk took by surprise the stronghold of Saumur, and annexed it to his county of Anjou. Gelduin was compensated for the loss of Saumur by the grant of the seigneurie of Chaumont-sur-Loire, (Calvus Mons,) between Blois and Amboise, where he built a castle. In 1034²⁰ he founded the abbey of Pontlevoy, and in the next year he confirmed and enlarged his foundation with the consent of Adenoris his wife and Geoffrey his son. This abbey became henceforward the burial-place of his family, and the advowson descended to his heirs with the honour of Chaumont.

Besides Geoffrey his son and heir, Gelduin II. had a daughter CANA, who married twice. Her first husband belonged to the Breton family of Fougères, whose barony was situated on the confines of Normandy and Maine. He is called in the *Gesta*, *Fransgualus*, a name peculiar to the house of Fougères; but no person of this name occurs before 1112 in the numerous charters printed by Lobineau and Morice in their histories of Britany, or in the memoir of Fougères in *L'Art de verifier les Dates*,²¹ or in the pedigree lately compiled by M. Delisle.²² *Fransgualus* however was originally a sobriquet, for the bearer of it in

¹⁸ Hist. S. Florent. Salm.

¹⁹ It is a vulgar error to suppose that bells were ever baptized; they were consecrated and were named only: "*Campanas non baptizari sed benedici.*" Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, ed. Bohn, ii. 215.

²⁰ *Gallia Christiana*, viii. Instr. 412-414.

²¹ *L'Art de verifier les Dates*, 8vo.

²² *Archæol. Assoc. Journal*, vol. vii. p. 124.

1112 is styled in a charter of Marmoutier²³ "*Maino cognomento Fransgualo*," so that the chronicler may easily have mistaken a nickname for a name. Cana's husband, whatever was his name, was certainly of this family, for he transmitted to his heirs a considerable interest in the barony of Fougères. By their grant Pontlevoy was endowed with the church of St. Leonard of Fougères and five other churches in the diocese of Rennes, which were confirmed to that abbey by a bull²⁴ of Pope Lucius II. dated 15th April 1144, and it is clear from a dispute settled in 1159²⁵ between Abbot Herbert and Ralph de Fougères that these churches were within the barony of Fougères. Cana had by this marriage a daughter Denyse, (*Dionysia*), who married Sulpice, Sieur d'Amboise; and we may infer that she was the only child of her father, as her son Hugh was the sole heir of his great-uncle Geoffrey de Chaumont's hereditary estates and also of his grandfather's portion of the Barony of Fougères. Cana married again (as we have seen) about 1055 Raoul le Vicomte du Mans, and had a son Savaric who occurs in 1060. There is no trace of any other children in the Beaumont charters, and Raoul must have been an old man in 1060, since he attested a charter in 994.²⁶ Besides he must have died soon afterwards, as his son Hubert had already succeeded to the vicomté in 1062. Cana seems to have died about the same time, as we hear no more of her; and this agrees with the family tradition²⁷ that her daughter was adopted and dowered by Geoffrey de Chaumont.

GEOFFREY DE CHAUMONT, son of Gelduin II. was the last male heir of his race, and was surnamed Puella²⁸ from his bright blue eyes and fair complexion. He is extolled in the *Gesta* as a miracle of beauty, valour, and wisdom, but his exploits are rather praised than recounted, and the details of his career will not bear the test of historical criticism. He is said²⁹ to have given to his niece Denise de Fougères, on her marriage with Sulpice d'Amboise, a moiety of Chaumont and his other estates in Blois and Touraine, and to have surrendered the other half to her and her husband on his joining the Norman expedition to England²⁹ in 1066. But this story is contradicted by a charter³⁰ of his in 1075, granting a part of these same lands to Pontlevoy without any other person's consent, and confirmed by Philip

²³ Lobineau, ii. 202.

²⁵ Gall. Christ. viii. 1381.

²⁷ *Gesta*, p. 276.

²⁴ Gall. Christ. viii. Instr. 424.

²⁶ *Ménage*, p. 330.

²⁸ *Gesta*, p. 274-275.

²⁹ It may be inferred that he really did go to England from his presence at the consecration of the Holy Trinity of Caen on 18th June, 1066. Gall. Christ. Instr. xi. 61.

³⁰ Gall. Christ. viii. Instr. 416.

I. of France. Sulpice d'Amboise may have been custos of the honour of Chaumont during Geoffrey's absence in England, but the chronicler has evidently united the seigneuries of the rival houses of Chaumont and Amboise a generation too soon.

The account of Geoffrey's doings in England is equally untrustworthy. He is said to have been in high favour with William the Conqueror and his Queen, and to have been rewarded for his services by "very ample grants of land."³¹ But this is not borne out by Domesday. His name does not occur at all in the list of tenants *in capite*, and I can find no reason for identifying him with Goisfred³² the mesne lord of Compton and Angmering in Sussex, as neither of these manors descended to his heirs or to Savaric. Nor can the silence of Domesday be accounted for by the statement, that he gave all his estates in England to his nephew Savaric Fitz-Cana, because Savaric is never mentioned in Domesday at all. We must therefore conclude that the story of Geoffrey's vast possessions in England is one of those rhetorical flourishes which are common to genealogists of every period and nation. We must also reject the story that he remained in England until 1087, for we know that he was at Chartres³³ on 12th May 1069, and at Paris in³⁰ 1075. His name never occurs in any English Charter, nor in the Chartulary of Chartres³³ after 1080.

Geoffrey is said³⁴ to have returned to his native Chaumont in 1087, and to have died there long afterwards full of years and honours after completing his 100th year, having retained to the last every faculty and sense, "except that his beautiful eyes had been deprived of sight." The records however of centenarians are proverbially fallacious, and in spite of the circumstantial story in the Gesta of the "fine gold" (*aurum obryzum*) and other gifts with which he equipped his grand-nephew Hugh for the Crusade of 1096, there is good evidence to prove that Geoffrey was dead long before that date. The contemporary narrative of the dedication³⁵ of the Church of Marmoutier by Pope Urban II. on 10 March 1096 relates that "Hugh de Chaumont the son of Sulpice d'Amboise" was present at the dedication, and was there publicly admonished by the Pope to relinquish to the monks of Marmoutier certain lands which he in his boyhood with "his mother the niece of Geoffrey de Chaumont" had permitted them to purchase, but which he had insisted on reclaiming when he was a grown man (*Juvenis*), and had possession of Chaumont in the room of his uncle

³¹ Gesta, p. 276, "terræ possessiones amplissimas."

³² Domesday, Sussex, p. 24.

³³ Cartul. S. Petri Carnot. 210, 158.

³⁴ Gesta, p. 280-281.

³⁵ Ruinart, Vita P. Urbani, ii. Appendix, p. 390.

Geoffrey. Hugh cheerfully (*gratanter*) complied with the Pope's appeal to him, and made the required concession then and there before all the bishops and multitude assembled, and eventually (*tandem*) Adenordis and Ermensendis, his sisters, expressed their assent. Hugh started for the Crusade in this same year, and on the eve of his departure granted the Church of St. Florent of Amboise to Pontlevoy, "where his father Sulpice and his mother Denyse lay buried."³⁶ The rest of his brilliant and eventful career is foreign to this inquiry.

I now pass from Cana's ancestors to her son and his descendants.

SAVARIC FITZ-CANA was, as we have seen, in his native Maine in the time of Bishop Ernald, 1065—1081, and he was still there or in Normandy in the reign of William Rufus, when he attested a grant to the Holy Trinity of Caen by Robert Courthose and his brother Henry.

There is no trace of him in England before the reign of Henry I., and there is no evidence to confirm the tradition that he acquired his lands in Sussex by the grant of Geoffrey de Chaumont, or that Geoffrey ever possessed any lands there to grant. On the contrary, we know that Savaric's estates were derived from an entirely different source, and we have good authority for the precise period and mode of their acquisition.³⁷

In the summer of 1102 the honour of Arundel was forfeited to the Crown by the outlawry of Robert de Belesme. The feudatories of the dispossessed Earl were, with some few exceptions, left undisturbed in their holdings, but amongst these exceptions was the Nunnery of Almenêches in the diocese of Seez on the borders of Maine, which had been refounded by Earl Roger de Montgomery in 1070, and had been endowed by him before Domesday with the rich manors of Climping and Lyminster lying on either bank of the Arun between Arundel and the sea. "The King of England was so much incensed against the whole kindred and race of Montgomery (says Ordericus Vitalis³⁸) that the nuns of Almenêches were cruelly stripped of all the lands in England with which Earl Roger had endowed them because their Abbess Emma was the sister of Robert de Belesme, and the King granted them to Savaric Fitz-Cana to hold in knight's service." We gather, from Domesday and the Chartulary of Almenêches,³⁹ that these lands were all in Sussex, and consisted of the manors of Climping,⁴⁰ Ford,

³⁶ Gallia Christiana, viii. 1381.

³⁷ Stapleton, Rot. Normann. ii. 32.

³⁸ Ordericus Vitalis, xi. c. 3.

³⁹ Mon. Angl. vi. 1032.

⁴⁰ The Domesday Manors of Climping and Lyminster were much more extensive than the modern parishes of those names. Climping (Clepington) included Ford, Yapton and Hesham; Lyminster (Nonneminster) included Poling and Warningcamp; Rustington was included in Preston (Prestetun).

Lyminster, Poling, Warningcamp, Rustington, and Preston, and a moiety of Hesham, with the churches of Climping, Ford, Lyminster Poling, and Rustington. This list comprises the whole of Savaric's English estates except Easebourne,⁴¹ Midhurst, and Lynchmere, which were granted to him by a subsequent charter of Henry I. out of the honour of Arundel, then an escheat of the Crown. We may therefore safely conclude that Savaric had no lands in England before 1102, and that he then owed them to the favour of Henry I.

It was the settled policy of that King to create a new and dependent aristocracy whose title to their estates would be as precarious as his own to the throne. He therefore usually distributed escheats amongst the connexions of the former owners in order that the natural allies of his victims might be strongly interested in maintaining the new arrangement. Savaric was thus enriched at the expense of a nunnery familiar to him from boyhood, and out of the endowments and demesnes of a near connexion and neighbour of his family, for William de Belêsmé (the grandfather of Robert) had married Hadeburge de Beaumont,⁴² and Earl Roger's county of Alençon in Maine was only separated by the river Sarthe from Beaumont-le-Vicomte, the hereditary fief of the Vicomtes du Mans.

The despoiled nuns never recognised the title of Savaric and his heirs, for they gravely enumerated in the roll⁴³ of their possessions in 1178 their lost estates, long after part of them had been transferred to another religious house with the sanction of the Pope. The churches of Lyminster, Lynche, and Ford, and the chapels of Poling and Warningcamp were confirmed to Pontlevoy by the Bull of Pope Lucius II.,⁴⁴ 15th April, 1144, and must assuredly have been the gifts of Savaric or his son to the burial-place of Cana's ancestors. Savaric is assessed at three knight's fees in the list of the fees of the honour of Arundel in the *Liber Niger*, and therefore was still alive in 1135, if we accept Mr. Eyton's ingenious conjecture⁴⁵ that the list of the knights of old feoffment was made up at that date. I cannot fix the precise year of his death, but his son and successor Ralph occurs early in the reign of Stephen.

⁴¹ Dallaway's *Western Sussex*, i. 281. Midhurst is included in Easebourne in *Domesday Book*.

⁴² She was his second wife, and was either the half-sister or the aunt of Savaric.

⁴³ *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vi. 1032.

⁴⁴ *Gallia Christiana*, viii. Instr. 424.

⁴⁵ Eyton's *Shropshire*, ii. 202, note.

Savaric seems from the age of his children to have married after his settlement in England. His wife's name is unknown, but it is clear that she was a daughter of the Norman house of Bohun, and she was, in my belief, the daughter⁴⁶ of Engelger by the heiress of Richard de Meri. He had issue, with a daughter Lucy⁴⁷ the third and childless wife of Robert de Grandmesnil, three sons, Ralph, Savaric, and Gelduin. He probably had also other children, for "Helias nephew of Ralph FitzSavaric" occurs with his uncle as one of the witnesses⁴⁸ to a charter of the Earl of Arundel in the reign of King Stephen, and I cannot affiliate this Helias to either of the above-mentioned children. It seems also that Savaric had a daughter who was the mother of Ralph de Arderne, and through whom Ralph made claim to the succession on the death of Savaric Fitz-Savaric.

We may however safely reject the suggestion so confidently alleged by your contributor, that Savaric was the father of Engelger who married the heiress of Bohun, for this theory has not a shadow of evidence to support it, and has strong chronological reasons against it. Reginald de Bohun, great-grandson of Engelger, was consecrated Bishop of Bath in 1174, while Savaric son of Savaric was still living in 1186; and there is no example in genealogy of a man living several years after the great-grandson of his younger brother was made a bishop. Besides, this conjecture evidently arose out of the mistaken notion that such a filiation would account for the descent of the Barony of Bohun to Savaric Fitz-Savaric, whereas it is clear that by the canons of feudal law the paternal heirs of Engelger II. de Bohun could never have succeeded to his maternal inheritance.

RALPH FITZ-SAVARIC had his patrimony augmented by the grant⁴⁹ of 20 librates of land in Harting, Didling, and other parishes adjacent to Midhurst from William de Albini I. Earl of Arundel, in whose charters during the reign of Stephen he frequently appears as a witness. The Knights Hospitallers of St. John had at Poling by his

⁴⁶ I had at first supposed that Savaric's wife was a younger daughter of Richard de Meri, but a more careful comparison of dates convinces me that she was his granddaughter. The singular longevity of this family is apt to mislead one into forgetting that Richard was an adult at the Conquest, and that his daughter was married early in the reign of William II. if not before. It is probable from the fact that Savaric's second son lived until 1186, that he did not marry before 1102.

⁴⁷ Ordericus Vitalis, viii. c. 10.

⁴⁸ Eyton, ii. 273.

⁴⁹ Charter of Henry II. quoted by Stapleton, ii. xxxiii.

foundation⁵⁰ a Commandery endowed with 150 acres of land there. Nothing is known about his wife and children except that he had a daughter Agatha who died before him. William II. Earl of Arundel confirmed to the monks of Wimondham⁵¹ (amongst other grants of his father) the advowson of Besthorpe in Norfolk, which had been given specially for the soul of the lady Agatha daughter of Ralph Fitz-Savaric. Ralph was dead without surviving issue in 1157, for his brothers Savaric and Gelduin appear in the Pipe Roll⁵² of the next year as owing to the King 100 marks each for livery of his lands, and the partition was defined and confirmed by a charter of Henry II.,⁵³ which was attested at Salisbury by Thomas (Becket) Chancellor, and must therefore have passed between April 1157 and August 1158. It will have been observed that the estates of Savaric Fitz-Cana were grouped round two distinct centres about 15 miles distant from each other. Ford with its castle was the caput of the southern group which had belonged to Almenêches, whilst the northern estate surrounded Midhurst castle. Hence the united Barony of Bohun is described as Ford and Midhurst in the Testa de Nevill.

SAVARIC FITZ-SAVARIC had Ford castle in his share of the partition of Ralph's estates. He was evidently the next brother to Ralph, for in 1180 he inherited the Norman Barony of Bohun from Engelger II. de Bohun. We may be sure from our knowledge of his paternal descent, that this barony must have descended to Savaric through his mother, and that she therefore must have been a daughter of the house of Bohun.

Savaric died without issue, for his nephew Franco Fitz-Gelduin was his heir: but I suspect that Savaric like his brother Ralph had survived his issue, and that he is identical with the Savaric, who with his son Ralph attested in 1168 a grant of Robert de Montfort⁵⁴ to

⁵⁰ Dallaway, ii. 58, and Rot. Chart. p. 16.

⁵¹ Blomefield's Norfolk, 8vo. ii. 511. This grant and the name of Agatha suggest the doubt whether Ralph's wife may not have been one of those two daughters of Earl William I. of Arundel, Agatha and Oliva, who are mentioned incidentally as having died in their father's lifetime.

⁵² Pipe Roll, 3 Hen. II. p. 180.

⁵³ This charter is incorrectly translated in vol. xx. of the Sussex Archaeological Collections by Mr. W. Durrant Cooper, who unaccountably attributes it to Henry III. and dates it more than 100 years too late. Mr. Cooper has evidently confused this Franco de Bohun with his grandson.

⁵⁴ Mem. Soc. Ant. de Normandie, 8vo. vii. 417.

the Norman abbey of St. Andrew en Gouffern. His death must have taken place in 1187, because his lands in England and Normandy were at the end of that year conveyed by Franco de Bohun to Ralph de Arderne by command of Henry II.

GELDUIN FITZ-SAVARIC had Midhurst allotted to him in his share of his brother Ralph's estates, and in 1160 had remitted⁵⁵ to him by the king's brief 50 marks, which remained due of his fine for the charter of partition. I presume that Midhurst is referred to in that entry in the Pipe Roll of 1167⁵⁶ which states that Gelduin Fitz-Savaric denied that his knight's fee was held from the Earl of Arundel, and had therefore paid the aid to the king. Gelduin's wife the lady Estrangia witnessed her husband's grant of a mill to the monks of Boxgrave, but it is unknown to what family she belonged. Her name denotes a foreign origin, and she was in some way related to the Emperor Henry VI.; for he distinctly recognised her son bishop Savaric as his cousin, and made him Chancellor of Burgundy. This relationship however throws no light on her parentage, for the Emperor's cousins through his mother Beatrice of Burgundy were numerous and widely spread; but it is worth remarking, that amongst them were reckoned Queen Adeliza the wife of Gelduin's feudal lord at Arundel and Joscelin of Petworth. Estrangia was in high favour at court, for I suppose she is identical with the lady of this name who figures in the Pipe Rolls⁵⁷ of 3 and 4 Hen. II. as the grantee of 32*l.* per annum out of the royal manor of Aylesford in Kent. If we can depend upon the accuracy of the monks of Canterbury in a matter on which they ought to be well informed, bishop Savaric's mother was the sister of Reginald de Bohun, Bishop of Bath and Archbishop elect of Canterbury; for a letter has been preserved⁵⁸ in which the monks remind Savaric of the "sincere affection with which they regarded Reginald of pious memory *avunculum vestrum*." This close relationship would explain the intimate connexion which undoubtedly existed between bishops Reginald and Savaric; and the fact that Gelduin and his wife were related within the prohibited degrees would account for the suspicion of illegitimacy which involved Gelduin's descendants in so much litigation. Gelduin died before his brother Savaric leaving two sons, Franco known as Franco de Bohun, and Savaric the famous Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury.

⁵⁵ Madox, Exchequer. Ed. 1711, p. 325.

⁵⁶ Madox, 405.

⁵⁷ Pipe Rolls, 2 and 3 Hen. II. pp. 101, 180.

⁵⁸ Epist. Cantuar. Ed. Stubbs, 1197.

Before proceeding to speak of Gelduin's sons, I must give some brief account of the elder line of Bohun, for Stapleton has ignored altogether one branch of the family, and he is virtually the only writer who has grappled with the subject.⁵⁹

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, "li vieil Onfroi de Bohon" of Wace the Trouveur, had married three wives before the Conquest of England. He held of the See of Bayeux the fiefs of Bohon and Carentan in the Cotentin, and early in the reign of William I. founded the Collegiate Church of St. George de Bohun as a cell to Marmoutier. Humphrey had three sons, and at least three daughters. Of the daughters two of them became nuns of St. Leger de Preaux, and the other Adela "Amita Hunfridi de Bohun" occurs in the Pipe Roll of 1130 as a landowner in Wilts. The sons were named Robert, Richard, and Humphrey.

ROBERT disappears from view in the lifetime of his father.

HUMPHREY the youngest son held in Domesday a manor at Taterford in Norfolk, and by the procurement of William II. married Maud of Salisbury, who brought to him the Barony of Trowbridge in Wilts. His son Humphrey, Dapifer Regis, made claim to his uncle Richard's Norman seigneurie after the failure of his male issue, and in 1130⁶⁰ proffered 60 marks of silver to the King for leave to try his right to the fief of Mèri (*dirationare terram de Mèri*), and Stapleton thinks that he was successful. But for this great authority, I should have guessed that this was the period at which the Wiltshire Bohuns acquired the fief of Carentan, and that the suit ended in an equal partition of the estates of Humphrey I., the common ancestor, between the representatives of his two sons. Such a division undoubtedly took place at some early date, as may be gathered from the description of the Norman fiefs of the two families in the Register of 1172 :

Engouger de Bohon ii milit. et vii^m partem militis et ad servicium suum vii milit. in Constantino.

Hunfridus de Bohon ii milit. et vii^m partem tertii militis et ad servicium suum ii milit. in Constantino.

The unequal number of knights denotes of course the separate acquisitions of the two families. This Humphrey was the undoubted ancestor of the Bohuns Earls of Hereford and Essex.

RICHARD the eldest son of Humphrey I. was his father's heir in Normandy, and was called de Mèri from his lordship of Marshland on the Ouve. He was still living in 1113. Richard had an only son

⁵⁹ Stapleton, ii. xxiii.—xxvi.

⁶⁰ Pipe Roll, 31 Hen. I. p. 18.

Herbert who became in his father's lifetime a monk of Marmoutier, but he had also a daughter who married Engelger, and her father "gave her in frank marriage⁶¹ seven hides of land in Little Barford, co. Oxon. which had been given to him for his service in the Conquest of England, in augmentation of his Barony." She afterwards brought to her husband the Barony of Bohun.

ENGELGER is called a Norman of the Cotentin, but for no other reason that I can see than because his wife's Barony lay in that district. His name makes one suspect that he was an Angevine by birth, and this suspicion is strengthened by the zealous allegiance of his sons to Geoffrey of Anjou after the death of Henry I. Engelger appears in Domesday as the tenant *in capite* of two hides in Chichester, and as the mesne lord of North Marden in Sussex under Earl Roger and of Stondon in Beds under Azelina Taillebois a lady of Anjou; but he does not occur again until late in life, when it is difficult to distinguish him from his son. Engelger de Bohun (possibly the father) witnessed a charter⁶² of Geoffrey de Clinton to Kenilworth Priory. He was intimately allied with this powerful minister, for we read that in 1130, when Geoffrey was falsely accused of treason and the charge was examined by David King of Scotland in King Henry's Court at Woodstock, Engelger exerted himself so actively in reconciling the King to his old favourite that he was rewarded for his good offices by Geoffrey by the feoffment of Théville in the Cotentin. Engelger I. had issue, besides Engelger II. his son and heir, Alexander who disappears from view after 1155, Robert who occurs as a witness about 1148, and another son whose name is lost and whose descendants will be mentioned hereafter. Engelger had also in my belief a daughter who married Savaric Fitz-Cana, and whose son Savaric succeeded his uncle Engelger II. in his grandmother's Barony of Bohun.

ENGELGER II. DE BOHUN and his brother Alexander were conspicuous supporters of Geoffrey of Anjou in 1136 in his claims on Normandy, and were entrusted by him with the care of the frontier fortresses of Argentan and Domfront. Engelger stood high in the favour of Geoffrey, and was by his appointment one of the justiciaries of Normandy in the Bessin and Cotentin. He was a patron of men of

⁶¹ Testa de Nevill, 134. I give this record as I find it, but it is not borne out by Domesday, and these verdicts of facts which happened 150 years before cannot be implicitly relied on. Cf. Eyton, vii. 213.

⁶² Mon. Angl. vi. 221. Stapleton supposes the father, but in my belief the son.

⁶³ Ord. Vitalis, viii. c. 22.

learning, for John the monk of Marmoutier, who wrote the history of Geoffrey of Anjou, expressly says⁶⁴ that his narrative was partly derived from the information of Engelger de Bohun. His grants to religious houses in Normandy and England are recounted by Stapleton and therefore need not be repeated here. He however warmly espoused the side of the King in his contest with Becket, and was so much incensed against the archbishop by his excommunication of Bishop Joscelyn of Salisbury in 1170 that he declared in the King's Council just before Becket's murder that "the only way to punish such a man was to have him tied up on a gallows and crucified." This speech is reported⁶⁵ by one of the saint's biographers in the choicest terms of Scriptural vituperation, for he describes the speaker as "Engelger de Bohun, a man waxen old in wickedness (Dan. xiii. 52,) and the paternal uncle of the Bishop of Salisbury, who being excommunicated will have the mark of the beast on his forehead." He married Adeliza the widow of Robert Bertram of Briquebec, who was one of the daughters of Stephen Count of Aumale, the nephew of William I., but had no issue. Engelger died at the end of 1179, and his heir was Savaric Fitz-Savaric.

But although the Norman Barony of Bohun thus descended to Savaric on the death of Engelger II. the male line of Bohun was not extinct: and we must assume that Engelger's nephew and his son were either incapacitated for inheritance by their ecclesiastical profession, or that they had renounced their rights in favour of the next heir who was a layman.

Engelger II. had besides Alexander and Robert a brother whose name has not survived, but who is known to have had two sons, Joscelyn de Bohun Bishop of Salisbury, and Richard de Bohun Dean of Bayeux before 1144 and Bishop of Coutances in 1152, who died 18 Nov. 1179.

JOSCELIN DE BOHUN is in the *Fasti*⁶⁶ confused with his contemporary Joscelyn de Bailleul, although the latter constantly occurs as a layman witnessing charters more than twenty years after bishop Joscelyn's consecration, and was excommunicated⁶⁷ by name with

⁶⁴ D. Bouquet, xii. 519.

⁶⁵ Vita S. Thomæ Cantuar. Stephanides, p. 79 in Sparke's *Hist. Angl. Script.* "Engelgerus de Bohun quidam, inveteratus dierum malorum, et patruus Sarisberiensis episcopi, qui excommunicatus characterem bestię habebit in fronte, ait: De tali homine, nescio quomodo vindicare possitis, nisi si patibulo appendatur, virgis rigentibus in funem intortis actus in crucem."

⁶⁶ Le Neve's *Fasti*. Ed. Hardy, ii. 595.

⁶⁷ Brial, *Rerum Gall. Script.* xvi. 248.

Richard de Luci and other laymen in 1166, by a sentence which mentions separately the Bishop of Salisbury. There is abundant evidence that Bishop Joscelyn's name was de Bohun, for Fitz-Stephen in the remarkable passage already quoted from his *Life of Becket* expressly calls Engelger de Bohun his paternal uncle (*patruus*), and he is proved by the letters of John of Salisbury⁶⁸ to have been the brother of Richard de Bohun Bishop of Coutances.

Joscelyn was a widower with infant children when he entered holy orders, for the legitimacy of his son Reginald is beyond dispute. His wife was a lady of Lombardy, and their children were brought up in that country. I suspect from several incidents in the life of her son, that she belonged to the family of the Counts of Maurienne in Savoy, who were related to the House of Burgundy, and therefore to the Emperor Henry VI. through his mother.

Nothing is known about Joscelyn's early career, except that he was on intimate terms with Pope Alexander III. long before his elevation. This Pope was an Italian of the family of Bandinelli of Sienna, and in one of his letters to Becket in 1168 he makes affectionate remembrance of the intimacy which had subsisted between Joscelyn and himself⁶⁹ "*etiam ante nostræ promotionis initia.*"

Joscelyn from being Archdeacon of Winchester was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury in 1142, but the precise date⁷⁰ has not been recorded. He evidently owed his preferment to the influence of his powerful kinsman,^{70b} Robert Earl of Gloucester, during the ascendancy of the Empress Maud. He attended the Council of Rheims⁷¹ in Lent 1148, when he visited the Empress Maud at Falaise, for we find his name amongst the witnesses⁷² to her charter of that date to the Canons of Lilleshall. He was one of those bishops who inclined to the side of the King in his disputes with Becket, and was suspended⁷³ by the Archbishop in 1165 for admitting John of Oxford to the Deanery of Salisbury on the King's nomination without a canonical election. This suspension was the cause of much distress to Joscelyn's brother the Bishop of Coutances, and to his son Reginald then Archdeacon

⁶⁸ John of Salisbury. Ed. Giles.

⁶⁹ Brial, xvi. 309.

⁷⁰ Gervase of Canterbury does not mention Joscelyn amongst the Bishops consecrated by Archbishop Theobald, but his profession of obedience to that Primate is preserved in the Canterbury Register. It is not dated, but the date of Joscelyn's consecration is approximately fixed by his presence at the Council of Winchester in 1143. Wilkins' *Concilia*, i. 422.

^{70b} Earl William of Gloucester calls Bishop Joscelyn *cognatus suus* in a charter to Tewkesbury. Mon. Angl. ii. 74.

⁷¹ Bouquet, xv. 498.

⁷² Eyton, viii. 216.

⁷³ Brial, xvi. 242.

of Salisbury, and was the occasion of the letters written to them by John of Salisbury in 1167, which have been referred to. Joscelyn appealed to the Pope, who wrote⁷⁴ to Becket from Benevento on 9th May, 1168, excusing Joscelyn for his excessive deference to the King on the ground of his age and infirmities, and entreating Becket to be reconciled to one whom he had loved from his youth. The appeal was in vain, but Joscelyn was relieved from his suspension by Apostolic Mandate.⁷⁵ In December, 1170, Joscelyn was excommunicated by Becket for having assisted at the coronation of the younger Henry on the previous 14 June during the Primate's exile, and was only absolved on condition of his denying on oath all complicity with Becket's murder. The Pope's letters of absolution⁷⁶ are dated 24th April, 1171, and recite that Joscelyn was prevented by illness from travelling to Rome to solicit them in person. He recovered sufficiently to attend the Council of Westminster⁷⁷ on 18th May, 1175, and he was at Woodstock⁷⁸ in the next month; but this is the last time that we hear of him at court or in council.

On the death of Engelger de Bohun II. in 1180, Joscelyn became the male heir of his family, but he and his son Reginald, who was then Bishop of Bath, had evidently waived their claims in favour of Savaric Fitz-Savaric the next lay heir. The Barony of Bohun would at that date have few attractions for an invalid already meditating retirement to the cloister. In 1184 he resigned his bishopric⁷⁹ and became a monk of the Cistercian Order, but he died on 18th November in the same year. He had issue Reginald, and perhaps (as has been before suggested) Estrangia the wife of Gelduin Fitz-Savaric.

REGINALD DE BOHUN, son of Bishop Joscelyn, was called Lombardus⁸⁰ from the place of his birth and education. He was at an early age appointed by his father to the Archdeaconry of Salisbury, and he already held this dignity in 1167 when he was sent⁸¹ by Henry II. to remonstrate with Pope Alexander against Becket's proceedings. His diplomatic skill and favour with the Pope made him Henry's favourite envoy, and he was despatched across the Alps no less than three times in the next two years at different stages of the contest between Becket and the King.

His missions to the Pope were sufficiently successful to draw down

⁷⁴ Brial, xvi. 310.

⁷⁵ Brial, xvi. 416.

⁷⁶ *Gesta Henrici II. Benedicti*. Ed. Stubbs, i. 22.

⁷⁷ *Benedict*, i. 84.

⁷⁸ *Benedict*, i. 93.

⁷⁹ *Annal. Waverl.*

⁸⁰ Robert de Monte, 1173.

⁸¹ Brial, xvi. 302.

upon him the fierce indignation⁸² of the archbishop, but his personal conduct was so conciliatory that Peter⁸³ of Blois was able plausibly to maintain that Reginald had never been one of Becket's enemies.

Reginald was one of the ambassadors⁸⁴ to the Court of Rome who were sent by Henry II. immediately after the death of Becket to deprecate the anger of the Pope, and to avert the danger of an interdict; when he managed, with his usual skill and address, that the sentence of excommunication should be limited to the actual perpetrators of the murder; and in May 1172 he, with the Bishop of Lisieux and the Archdeacon of Poitiers, arranged with the Cardinal Legates the terms of Henry's formal reconciliation to the Church.

In the beginning of 1173 Humbert Count of Maurienne made a solemn compact⁸⁵ with Henry II. at Chinon, to give to Prince John in marriage his eldest daughter Aaliz, who was his presumptive heiress, and it was one of the conditions of the contract that in case Humbert should be unable to convey any of the lands specifically promised he should give a fair exchange in lieu at the arbitration of the Abbot of Clusa in Savoy and of Reginald Archdeacon of Salisbury.

Later in 1173 he was elected Bishop of Bath, but the young King protested against the Pope's confirming this and the other elections which had been made without his consent. Reginald therefore and Richard the archbishop elect of Canterbury were compelled to go in person to the Pope, who was then at Anagni, where, after a long and angry controversy, archbishop Richard was consecrated on 7th April, 1174. Reginald writes to Henry II.⁸⁶ on 5th May, that, having accomplished the main object of their journey, they propose to return home forthwith, without waiting for the Pope to confirm his own election. They accordingly started for England, and were accompanied by the Archbishop of Tarantaise⁸⁷ in Savoy, and the Abbot of Citeaux, who were travelling to France on an embassy from the Pope to reconcile the two Kings of England. The Pope's consent must have overtaken them on their journey, for Reginald was duly consecrated by the archbishops of Tarentaise and Canterbury on 23rd June, 1174, at St. Jean de Maurienne⁸⁸ in Savoy, which was probably his native town. He swore⁸⁹ at his consecration that he had been in no way

⁸² Becket's Letters, Ed. Giles, ii. 254, and Brial, xvi. 391.

⁸³ Peter of Blois, Ep. 45.

⁸⁴ Brial, xvi. 477, 484.

⁸⁵ Benedict, i. 36.

⁸⁶ Benedict, i. 69.

⁸⁷ Robert de Monte, 1174. ⁸⁸ Ralph de Diceto, 1174. ⁸⁹ Godwin de Præsul.

privy to the murder of St. Thomas, and it was proved on oath to the satisfaction of the archbishops that he had been conceived before his father Joscelin was ordained priest. Their stay in Savoy was short, for they met Henry II. at Barfleur⁹⁰ in Normandy on 8th August, whence they proceeded to take formal possession of their sees.

In 1178 Henry II. and Louis VII. appointed a joint commission of prelates and princes to examine and correct the heretics of Toulouse. Reginald was the only English bishop⁹¹ in the commission and was probably appointed on account of his familiarity with the dialect of the South, for the heretics were expressly allowed to argue in the vulgar tongue. His conduct at Toulouse procured for him the affection and esteem of King Louis, which afterwards did him good service. In 1179 he attended the Council of the Lateran. By his discretion he retained the favour of Henry II. whilst his near relations were in disgrace, although his friendly communications⁹² with his kinsman Savaric were never interrupted by his exile. He employed the same tact and prudence in promoting the interests of his diocese and see.⁹³ The standing disputes with Glastonbury Abbey were by his influence amicably and advantageously settled: Wells was by a charter incorporated as a free borough: the churches of St. Mary and St. Michael at Bath were rebuilt under his directions, and the hospital of St. John the Baptist in that city was founded and endowed at his expense.

Reginald took an active part on the side of the monks of Canterbury in their constant quarrels with Archbishop Baldwin, and steadily befriended them from time to time both with the Pope and the King. When, therefore, the news arrived that Archbishop Baldwin had died at Acre on 20th Nov. 1190, the monks naturally thought of Reginald as his successor. Whilst they were waiting for the King's mandate to proceed to an election Savaric Archdeacon of Northampton was indefatigable in canvassing for the elevation of his kinsman. A letter is still extant in the Lambeth Library,⁹² in which the Emperor Henry VI. assures the monks of Canterbury of his affection for them from the account of them he has received from "his beloved cousin Archdeacon Savaric," and he begs them to be guided by Savaric's advice in the election of a new archbishop. In a similar letter⁹³ Philip King of France advises the monks to elect Bishop Reginald to the primacy, as he is a man of wisdom and discretion, and was very

⁹⁰ Benedict, i. 74.

⁹¹ Benedict, i. 200.

⁹³ Mon. Angl. ii. 277.

⁹² Epist. Cantuar.

dear to the late King Louis, and also because he has been "diligently commended to Us by our *amico et fideli* Archdeacon Savaric."⁹⁴ Reginald was accordingly elected Archbishop of Canterbury on 27th Nov. 1191, on the hint from the Archbishop of Rouen, then Regent, that his election would not displease the King. He forthwith secured the assent of the prior and monks of Bath to elect his kinsman Savaric to the vacant see,⁹⁵ and was proceeding to Rome to receive the *pallium*. But he was taken ill at Dogmersfield, a manor belonging to his see, and on Christmas Day 1191 wrote⁹² to the Prior of Canterbury to bring to him with all speed the monastic habit, for "since it seems that it is not God's will that I should be your archbishop, it is my will to be yours and to be a monk." The prior started forthwith in obedience to the summons, but it was too late, and he heard at Horsley in Surrey that the archbishop had died just after the dawn of St. Stephen's Day. Reginald was buried at Bath on 29th Dec. the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr his old antagonist, and was succeeded in his Bishopric by Savaric Fitz-Gelduin his friend and relative.

I now return to the two sons of Gelduin Fitz-Savaric, and I begin with his younger son⁹⁶ Savaric, because he was so intimately associated in life with Archbishop Reginald.

SAVARIC FITZ-GELDUIN is strangely misnamed⁹⁷ in the *Fasti*, although he is clearly described in the *Annals of Waverley*⁹⁸ as the

⁹⁴ In the face of all this canvassing Dr. Hook actually adopts Gervase's idle tale, that Reginald's nomination was a disagreeable surprise to him and the council, and that he was enthroned by main force against his will. Such charms has the orthodox fiction of *Nolo episcopari* for ecclesiastical biographers! The life of Reginald is throughout one of the least valuable of Dr. Hook's interesting "Lives of the Archbishops."

⁹⁵ Richard of Devizes, s. 57.

⁹⁶ Mr. Stubbs in the Preface to his admirable edition of the *Chronicles of Richard I.* (ii. p. 87, note) is the only modern writer who has recognised that Savaric was the son of Gelduin, and has explained his connexion with Bishops Joscelyn and Reginald de Bohun. As my pedigree was worked out independently from a different line of reasoning, it is very satisfactory to find the main conclusions confirmed by so good an authority. Mr. Stubbs however has underrated the evidence that Bishop Joscelyn was the *nephew* of Engelger II. de Bohun, and has therefore placed him a generation too high in the pedigree. He has also failed to notice the doubts attending the legitimacy of Gelduin's sons, and the consequent importance of the question, whether Savaric's mother was the sister of Bishop Reginald. I cannot think that the intimate relations between Reginald and Savaric are sufficiently accounted for by their being second cousins.

⁹⁷ *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, i. 130.

⁹⁸ *Annal. Waverl.* 1192. *Obiit Franco filius Geldewini iii. non. Oct. et Savaricus frater ejus factus est Episcopus Batheniensis.*

brother of Franco de Bohun. The editor of the *Fasti* has adopted Richardson's absurd annotation⁹⁹ to Godwin that the surname of Savaric was Barlowinwac. This blunder can only have arisen from Savaric's having attested some charter immediately before Baldwin Wac, and from the copyist having agglomerated the two names.

Savaric's first appearance in history is as a delinquent against the forest laws, for we read in the *Surrey Pipe Roll*¹⁰⁰ of 1172 that "Savaric the clerk was amerced 2*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* for wishing to take a bow away from the King's servants in the forest." He was appointed in 1174 one of the three Archdeacons of Canterbury by Archbishop Richard on his return from Italy with Bishop Reginald, and when these archdeaconries were reunited in 1180 he was made Archdeacon of Northampton. About the same time he became treasurer of Salisbury by the gift of Bishop Joscelyn his relative. We next hear of him in 1186 as overwhelmed with debt, and the subject of bitter complaint from the King to the Pope. Pope Urban¹⁰¹ writes to Henry II. to implore the King's mercy for Savaric, and to say that he had commanded archbishop Baldwin to collect and reserve the archdeacon's sequestered revenues. Savaric seems to have remained at Rome until the end of this reign, for we find him there in 1188 in active correspondence¹⁰² with bishop Reginald about the monks of Canterbury and their appeals to the Pope. He attended Richard I. on the Crusade as far as Sicily, where¹⁰³ the King conferred on him letters patent to the justiciaries of England "expressing the King's assent and something more than an assent to his promotion to any vacant diocese of which he might be elected bishop." Savaric sent these letters to his kinsman bishop Reginald, and retired to Rome. In Dec. 1191 Reginald, then archbishop elect, delivered the King's letters to the Prior and monks of Bath,¹⁰⁴ and procured their assent to elect Savaric in his own stead, which they proceeded to do in spite of the opposition of the Canons of Wells. The news of his election reached Savaric at Rome, where he had influence enough to prevail against the opposition of the Canons. He was there ordained priest¹⁰⁵ on 19th Sept. 1192, and was consecrated bishop on the following Sunday. Savaric however aspired to succeed his kinsman in the primacy, and the influence of his cousin the Emperor was exerted in his favour. Richard I., then a prisoner at Worms,¹⁰² writes on 28th

⁹⁹ Godwin.¹⁰⁰ Madox, 390.¹⁰¹ Benedict, i. 356.¹⁰² Ep. Cantuar.¹⁰³ Richard of Devizes. Sect. 33.¹⁰⁴ Richard of Devizes. Sect. 57.¹⁰⁵ Diceto, col. 668.

May 1193 to the monks of Canterbury, that the letters which he had written to them in favour of Savaric were of his own good will, and that any increase of honour or dignity to Savaric through their means would give him pleasure; but there is abundant evidence that Richard had only written to please the Emperor. Savaric had joined his captive sovereign at Worms in the beginning of this year, and was constantly employed¹⁰⁶ in negotiating for his release. He was present at the conference at Midsummer 1193 when the terms of the ransom were arranged, and he attended his master at Mayence on 2nd Feb. 1194 when Richard was at last released. He was then delivered to the Emperor with the Archbishop of Rouen and Baldwin Wake as a hostage for the payment of the King's ransom. Savaric did not return to England with the archbishop on the payment of the 10,000 marks in the same year, but remained at the Imperial Court, where he filled the high office of Chancellor of Burgundy. In 1197 Henry VI. felt death approaching, and sent Savaric to England on the welcome mission to remit the arrears of the ransom, and to offer compensation for what he had already received, but the Emperor died excommunicated before Savaric had completed his mission. Richard had bestowed on Savaric the vacant Abbey of Glastonbury¹⁰⁷ to hold with his bishopric, and Pope Innocent III. consented to the arrangement. Savaric therefore styled himself Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, and the same style was continued by his successor until the abbey was restored to its independence in 1218. Savaric took no prominent part in public affairs after his return to England in 1197, but we find him oppressed by his debts to the end of his life. His last appearance at court was on 9th May, 1204, when he obtained a charter¹⁰⁸ from King John permitting him to assign to his creditors, to secure the payment of 1,000*l.* sterling, all the revenues and manors belonging to the see of Bath and the Abbey of Glastonbury except two manors reserved for his maintenance. He died 8th Oct. 1205, and was buried at Bath with an epitaph expressive of his life of restless intrigue.

*Hospes erat mundo, per mundum semper eundo,
Sic suprema dies fit sibi prima quies.*

FRANCO FITZ-GELDUIN, known as FRANCO DE BOHUN, was like his brother Savaric in disgrace with Henry II. at the time of the death of his uncle Savaric Fitz-Savaric, and his right of inheritance was disputed by Ralph de Arderne the son-in-law of the Justiciary Ranulph

¹⁰⁶ Hoveden.

¹⁰⁸ Rot. Chart. p. 129.

¹⁰⁷ John Glaston. i. 185, and Mon. Angl. i. 5.

¹⁰⁹ Benedict, ii. p. 75.

de Glanvill. Whatever might be the justice of this claim, Franco labouring under the King's displeasure was unable to withstand so powerful an adversary, and was compelled by the King to forego his rights and to convey to Ralph by fine the lands of Savaric in England and Normandy. This fine passed at Caen, where the King spent the Christmas of 1187. The probable grounds of Ralph de Arderne's claim will be more conveniently stated hereafter.

One of the first acts of Richard I. on his accession was to reinstate those who had been unjustly disinherited¹⁰⁹ by his father, and accordingly we gather from the Pipe Roll¹¹⁰ of the first year of his reign that Franco had his patrimony of Easebourn and Midhurst restored to him which were in the possession of the sheriff of Sussex by the order of the late King. The same Roll¹¹¹ records that Ralph de Arderne was in disgrace, and had been fined 65*l.* for his default in attending at the Exchequer to pass his accounts as sheriff of Herefordshire. Franco now urged with success his right to the inheritance of his uncle Savaric, which he had been forced by Henry II. to surrender; and accordingly Richard I. by charter¹¹² dated at Gorron in Maine, 31st March, 1190, confirmed to Franco de Bohun and his heirs Ford, Climping, Rustington, Preston, and Lavington in Sussex, and the fief of Bohun in Normandy, to hold by right of inheritance as honourably and peacefully as Savaric Fitz-Savaric, the heir of Engelger de Bohun, held the same on the day of his death. "Nor are we willing," continues the charter, "that the fine which Ralph de Arderne declares that he made with the said Franco at Caen in the presence of King Henry our father should be any detriment for the said Franco or his heirs, because we know that it was made against reason and on account of the anger of our said father towards the said Franco and his kindred and not of right." The same charter confirms to Franco his patrimony of Midhurst and Easebourn, and all the other lands in England and Normandy which Savaric Fitz-Cana and Ralph his son and Savaric Fitz-Savaric had held in the reigns of Henry I. and Henry II.

Franco granted to the Monks of Waverley¹¹³ all his lands in Dudeberg (? Pulborough in Sussex), and is recorded in the annals of that abbey to have died on 5th October, 1192. He had issue by his wife Rohese, who was still living in 1197, two sons Engelger and Savaric, and his widow fined 300 marks for their guardianship.¹¹⁴

¹¹⁰ Pipe Roll, 1 Rich. I. p. 208.

¹¹¹ Pipe Roll, 1 Rich. I. p. 145.

¹¹² Inspec. Charter, 8 Rich. II. Rot. Pat.

¹¹³ Rot. Chart. p. 161.

¹¹⁴ Madox, 115.

ENGELGER III. DE BOHUN son and heir of Franco was a minor at his father's death and was still the ward¹¹⁵ of his mother in 1195. Soon after he came of age in 1198 the claim of Ralph de Arderne was revived, and after proceedings both in the civil and ecclesiastical courts, in which Ralph laid claim to the entire succession of Savarie Fitz-Savarie, consisting¹¹⁶ of "Bohun in Normandy held in Barony, and estates in Sussex held in Vavassory," a final concord was made between the litigants on the 7th April, 1199, before the Seneschal of Normandy. It was then agreed that Engelger should release to Ralph the manors of Ford and Climping and the moiety of Ilesham, and 10*l.* worth of land in Lavington, and that the rest of the inheritance should remain to Engelger and his heirs for ever.

The suit however did not end here, for the conquest of Normandy in 1204 by Philip Augustus involved the escheat of Bohun, and materially affected the terms of the partition: and accordingly in 1212 Engelger being in high favour with King John fined 100 marks for a Writ of Mort d'Auncestre¹¹⁷ against Thomas the son and heir of Ralph de Arderne to set aside the arrangement of 1199. Another compromise¹¹⁷ was now made, whereby Engelger recovered the Manor of Ford, which henceforward was annexed to the Barony of Midhurst.

There is no record of the precise grounds on which Ralph de Arderne claimed to be the heir of Savarie Fitz-Savarie; but from the statement in the fine of 1199 that the proceedings had been taken in the ecclesiastical as well as the civil court Stapleton inferred that the legitimacy of Franco de Bohun was questioned. We might have suspected canonical difficulties of a different kind arising out of the facts that the male line of Bohun was not extinct on the death of Engelger II. and that the heir was in holy orders. But as no objection was raised by either side to the succession of Savarie Fitz-Savarie, nothing but illegitimacy could have disabled his brother Gelduin's sons from being his heirs. If the lady Estrangia was (as has been suggested) the cousin of her husband Gelduin, and the dispensation for her marriage was not forthcoming, and if (as I believe) Ralph de Arderne was the nephew of Savarie and Gelduin, the whole proceedings would be clearly accounted for.

Nothing has hitherto been discovered about the ancestry of Ralph de Arderne, and his name does not occur in any of the pedigrees of the well-known Warwickshire family of that name. His estates were in Herefordshire, of which county he was sheriff from 1184 to 1189 inclusive,

¹¹⁵ Stapleton, ii. xxxiv.

¹¹⁶ Abbrev. Plac. p. 88.

¹¹⁷ Abbrev. Plac. p. 66.

when he fell into disgrace. His employment in the King's service arose out of his having married Amabilia, the second daughter of Ranulf de Glanvill, the justiciary of England, to whom his son Thomas was one of the coheirs. By the influence of his father-in-law Ralph was appointed in 1184 a justice itinerant in the western counties, and with some brief interruption during his disgrace he acted in that office until his death. Early in the reign of King John he founded¹¹⁸ the Priory of Shulbrede, in the parish of Woollynchmere, seven miles from Midhurst, for five Augustinian canons, and endowed it with half a knight's fee in Lavington. The advowson of this priory was granted to him by charter¹¹⁹ on 17th April, 1208, and was sold by his heirs to William de Percy of Petworth in 1240.

In 1194¹²⁰ (after 25th April and before 27th October) he married his second wife Agnes de la Mara, the heiress of the barony of Castle Holgate in Shropshire, and the widow of Robert Mauduit of Warminster, but she died about 1198. On his marriage he seems to have regained the royal favour, for in June¹²¹ 1195 he occurs in his old office as a justice at Lichfield, and in the Pipe Roll of that year¹²² he is charged with a fine of 36*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* for having "benevolentiam Regis." In 1198¹²³ he accounted to the Norman exchequer as bailiff of Pont-Audemer, and on 9th September 1202¹²⁴ was in attendance on King John at La Suse in Anjou. At Christmas 1204¹²⁵ he crossed over to Flanders in the King's service, and in October 1207¹²³ was appointed during the King's pleasure one of the three custodians of the temporalities of the See of Canterbury. He acted as one of the King's justices at Shrewsbury¹²⁶ on 5th November, 1208; and died soon afterwards, leaving Thomas his son and heir by his first wife, whose litigation with Engelger de Bohun has been already mentioned. I have been thus minute in giving the details of Ralph de Arderne's life, because he is said by Foss (his only biographer) to have died soon after 1198, and his subsequent career is wrongly attributed to his grandson.¹²⁷

ENGELGER never wavered in his allegiance to King John, and was

¹¹⁸ Dallaway, i. 301. Mon. Angl. vi. 580, where it is vaguely stated that this Priory was founded before the reign of Henry III. It clearly appears from the pleadings of 1212 in the suit already mentioned that this Priory was endowed by Ralph de Arderne after the fine of 1199 and before 1208.

¹¹⁹ Rot. Claus. 1208.

¹²⁰ Eyton, iv. 59, and ix. 6.

¹²¹ Eyton, viii. 247.

¹²² Pipe Roll, Essex, 6 Rich. I.

¹²³ Stapleton, ii.

¹²⁴ Rot. Pat.

¹²⁵ Rot. Claus.

¹²⁶ Eyton, vi. 368.

¹²⁷ Foss's Judges, i. 338, and ii. 29.

one of the two marshals¹²⁵ of the King's army in Normandy in 1213. In 1215¹²⁵ he formed the design of making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and began to build a ship for his voyage, for which purpose the King ordered the bailiffs of Portsmouth to let him have from the royal stores by valuation a mast, anchors and cables. His voyage, however, was delayed by the death of the King, and he was still in England on 9th December, 1218,¹²⁵ when he had leave from Henry III. to sell his woods near Chichester for the expenses of his journey. The permission however came too late, for he was dead before the 10th of January following, when his executors the Bishop of Salisbury, Philip de Albini, and Roger la Zouche, had license¹²⁵ to carry out the sale to perform the trusts of his will, for which they paid a fine of 30 marks. Engelger died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Savaric.

SAVARIC DE BOHUN, brother and heir of Engelger III., was rewarded by King John¹²⁵ for his fidelity on 23rd Feb. 1216, by the grant during pleasure of 15 librates of land in Stoke, county of Sussex, out of the estates of William Fitz-Alan. He succeeded his brother in 1218, but 25*l.* due from Engelger to the King was still unpaid¹²⁸ in December 1234. He married Margaret daughter of Geoffrey Fitz-Peter Earl of Essex by his second wife Aveline, and she was still living in 1241 when Savaric was declared¹²⁴ a lunatic. She was the half-sister of Matilda Countess of Essex in her own right, the widow of Henry de Bohun Earl of Hereford, and therefore the two houses of Bohun were again closely connected by consanguinity. Savaric died shortly before 11th April, 1246, leaving issue Franco his son and heir and John one of "the disinherited" Barons in 1265.

FRANCO II. DE BOHUN, son and heir of Savaric, obtained on 11th April, 1246, at the instance of his maternal uncle John Fitz-Geoffrey, justiciary of Ireland, permission¹²⁸ from Henry III. to pay his father's debt of 54*l.* to the Exchequer by annual instalments of 12*l.* He married in the next year Sibyl one of the seven daughters of William de Ferrars Earl of Derby by his first wife Sibyl de Mareschal, for Earl William was fined¹²⁸ 300 marks on 21st September, 1247, for concluding this marriage without the King's licence. Sibyl de Bohun was one of the coheirs of her uncle Anselm Earl of Pembroke, and brought to her husband one-seventh part of one-fifth of the inheritance of Mareschal, which was valued¹²⁹ at 217*l.* 2*s.* 10½*d.*; but considerable

¹²⁸ Excerpt. Rot. Fin. Hen. III.

¹²⁹ Liber de Antiquis Legibus, ed. Stapleton, p. 19.

additions accrued to her descendants from time to time as the issue of other coheirs failed. Her chief estates lay in Sturminster Marshal, co. Dorset, and in the Irish county of Kildare. Her marriage again connected the two families of Bohun, for her cousin Eleanor de Braose (another of the coheirs of Mareschal) was the mother of Humphrey Earl of Hereford. Sibyl died before her husband; leaving issue John, and a younger son Savaric who occurs¹³⁰ with his wife Isabella in 1284. Franco de Bohun was summoned¹³¹ amongst the Barons of the realm in 45th Hen. III. (1261) to assemble at London on 29th October "on certain urgent business specially affecting the King's person and Crown," but neither he nor his descendants were again summoned to Parliament until his great-grandson John de Bohun received a writ of summons in 37th Edward III. (1354). Franco died¹³² on 14th September, 1272, when his son and heir John was found¹³³ to be twenty-six years old. His second wife Nichola de Capella survived him, and the King granted¹³⁴ to her the manor of Midhurst for life on 5th October, 1272.

JOHN DE BOHUN, son and heir of Franco, married Joan daughter and heiress of John de Bathonia, who inherited great estates in several counties on her father's death in 1291. They were the grand-parents of John Lord Bohun of Midhurst whose exploits are recorded by Dugdale, and I must from want of space refer to the Baronage¹³⁵ for the further history of the family.

I leave it to others who are happy enough to have better opportunities of research to supply the deficiencies of the earlier pedigree; but I submit that it has been sufficiently established, that the Bohuns of Midhurst were in the male line descended from the House of Beaumont in Maine, and that in the female line they derived their descent, as well as their name and Barony, from a common ancestor with the Earls of Hereford.

EDMOND CHESTER WATERS.

Upton Park, Poole.

¹³⁰ Inq. p. m. Joh. de Bohun, 12 Edw. I. No. 25.

¹³¹ Appendix No. 1 to Reports on the Dignity of a Peer, p. 25^b.

¹³² Rot. Orig. Abbrev. 1 Edw. I. p. 21.

¹³³ Inq. p. m. Franco de Bohun, 1 Edw. I.

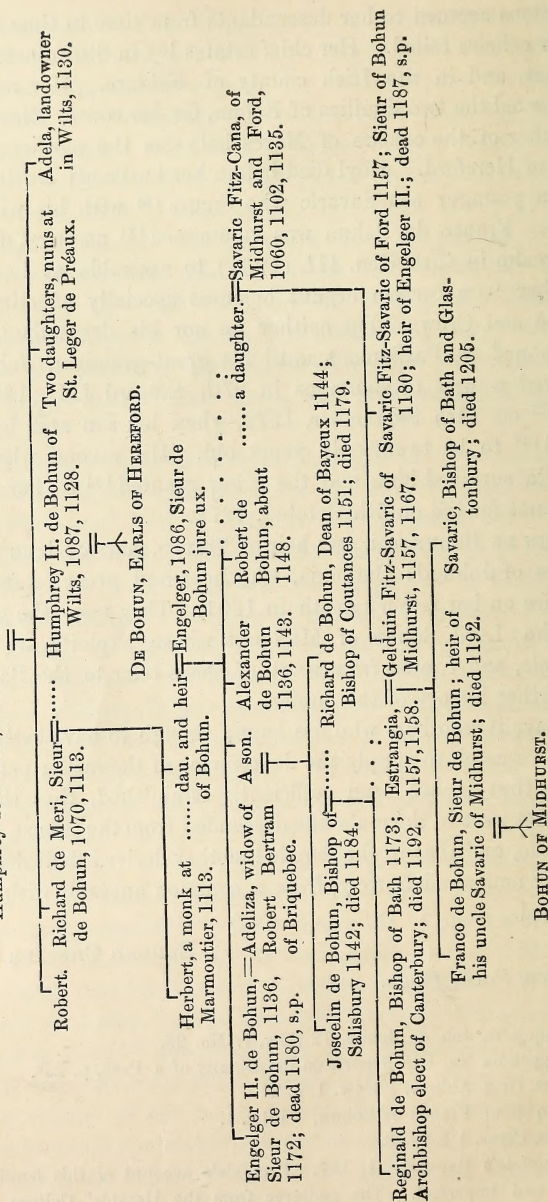
¹³⁴ Rot. Claus. 1 Edw. I.

¹³⁵ Dugdale's Baronage, i. 187. Dugdale's account of this family is unusually meagre and imperfect. The pedigree from the Heralds' College in the Sussex Archæological Collections (xx. 22) is more full, but abounds with errors. Dallaway (Rape of Chichester, p. 282) is as usual both deficient and inaccurate.

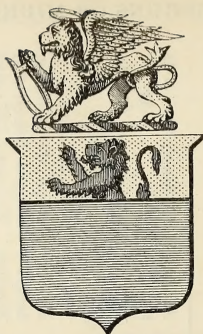
Pedigree I.

BOHUN OF NORMANDY.

Humphrey de Bohun, Sieur de Bohun and Carentan before 1066.



BOHUN OF MIDHURST. (*Dugdale*, i. 188.)



GENEALOGY OF THE MARKHAMS.

“A family very famous heretofore both for antiquity and valour.”
CAMDEN'S *Britannia*, i. p. 584.

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AUTHORITIES.

“GENEALOGY OR PETIGREE OF MARKHAMS OF MARKHAM, COTHAM, OXTON, OLLERTON, AND SEDGBROOKE, FINISHED AT Y^r CHARGES AND PAYNES OF FRANCIS MARKHAM, SECOND SONNE OF ROBERT OF COTHAM, JULY 27, 1601. ‘For inquire I pray thee of the former age, and prepare thyself for the search of thy Fathers.’ Job 8, 8.” A manuscript in possession of Clements R. Markham, Esq., C.B.

“ANTIQUÆ NOBILISQUE FAMILIÆ ET CLARÆ PROSAPIÆ MARKHAMORUM STEMMA USQUE AD GRIFFINUM MARKHAM EQUITEM AURATUM DELINEATUM.” A pedigree on vellum, attested by Camden's signature, now in possession of Clements R. Markham, Esq. C.B. It is illustrated by 155 shields of arms.

FAMILY BIBLES AT BECCA, of the Archbishop's family (*Oxford edit.* 1743, 2 vols.), of the family of the Archbishop's son, William Markham of Becca, and of his grandson William Markham of Becca; and Pocket Books at Becca.

MS. in the College of Arms, marked VINCENT'S NOTTS, No. 117, pp. 122-23.

HARLEIAN MSS. Pedigree of Markham set forth by Chester Herald, A.D. 1562. (*No.* 1233-73, *fol.* 106; and 74, *fol.* 106; and *No.* 1408-170, *fol.* 152-6; and *No.* 2134-25, *fol.* 244-6.)

PARISH REGISTERS at Cotham, Sedgebrook, Plumstead, Kinsale, Aberford, &c.

MONUMENTS at Markham, Cotham, Newark, Laneham, Cloisters of Westminster Abbey, Aberford, Great Horkesley, St. George's Chapel at Windsor, &c.

MRS. TUNSTALL'S PEDIGREE OF THE MARKHAMS OF OLLERTON.

A HISTORY OF THE MARKHAM FAMILY, by the Rev. David Frederick Markham. (*J. B. Nichols*, 8vo. 1854.)

PEDIGREE privately printed by A. B. Markham, Esq. for the Northampton branch.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE MARKHAMS.

Francis Markham, in his MS. history of the family dated July 27th, 1601, gives the arms of the Markhams as "b. on a chiefe o. a lion issuant g." and the crest, "a lion winged holding in his right paw a payr of hames, tayle between his legges o." "Mantle b. lined o." The same arms and crest were used by Sir John Markham, the Judge, in the time of Hen. IV. and are given in the pedigree attested by Camden.

MARKHAMS OF COTHAM, afterwards of BECCA, may rightly quarter the arms of Markham, Lexington, Bothumsell, Cressi, Bourdon, Bekeryng, Lowdham, Daubeney, Leeke, Towers, Staveley, Talbot, Neville, Lewis, Somerset, Holland, Plantagenet, Wake, and Estoteville, besides those of Strelly, Vavasour, Griffin, Favell, Latimer, Braybrooke, Newmarch, Leydett, Folliott, Reincourt, Newton, Chedder, and Hannays by right of descent from a co-heir of Markham of the Ollerton branch.

Guillim (p. 184) gives the Markham arms as "Azure, on a chief or a lion rampant issuant gules, langued and armed of the first." These are the arms now used by the descendants of the Archbishop of York.

The Markhams of Sedgebrook (Baronets) used a white bordure for difference. "Sæpissime in fenestris ecclesiæ party per fess or and azure, in chief a demi-lyon rampant gules, a border argent."¹ Fuller (*Worthies*, p. 242) erroneously gives the white bordure to Sir Robert Markham of Cotham 12 *Hen. VI.*

The most ancient form of the crest is a lion passant or, winged and with glory, and tail between the legs, holding a pair of horse hames. Francis Markham and the Camden Pedigree, however, have the lion passant gardant, with a sort of cap, which may be intended for glory. The Archbishop of York and his sons used an incorrect form, the lion sejant gardant, with rays of glory instead of a circlet, and holding a harp instead of horse hames. The late Colonel Markham of Becca, and his brother the Rev. David F. Markham, restored the ancient form of the crest, which is now used by their descendants.

The Markham family never used any motto.

The standard of the Markhams, in the time of Henry VIII. was a cross of St. George at the head; the fly per fess or and azure, with a lion rampant gules and wings endorsed or, holding a pair of horse hames of the first; a border or and azure. The fly swallow-tailed. A.D. 1522.²

The mantle or lambrequin azure, lined or, as given by Francis Markham in 1601.

¹ Account of Sedgebrook church in Harl. MS. 6829, 51^l.

² Harl. MSS. No. 4632, fol. 209-225.

MARKHAMS OF MARKHAM, COTHAM, AND AFTERWARDS OF BECCA.

CLARON is mentioned in Domesday Book as holding West Markham under Roger de Busli. ROGER, who had a son FULC, held land in East Markham, under the same Roger de Busli.

SIR ALEXANDER DE MARKHAM, Lord of Markham, was Castellan of Nottingham Castle, in the reigns of Henry II. and John. Camden says, in his *Britannia*, that the Markhams were "very famous heretofore both for antiquity and valour." The name is taken from the village of Markham in Nottinghamshire. Sir Alexander had a son William.

WILLIAM DE MARKHAM of Markham and Tuxford married Cecilia, daughter of Richard de Lexington, and had a son Richard. William died in 1267.

RICHARD DE MARKHAM had three sons, namely:

- I. Sir Robert, his successor, who married Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Jordan de Snitterton, a younger son of Shirley of Shirley. He died in 1289. He had no son, but three daughters, namely:—
 1. Cicely, married to Sir John Bekeryng.
 2. Bertha, married to William de Longvilliers. (See page 398.)
 3. Agnes, married to William de Sancta Cruce. (See page 403.)
- II. RICHARD, who succeeded his brother Robert.
- III. William, a priest. Lord Treasurer to Edward I. A.D. 1290-95. Bishop of Wells 1293-1302. He died in 1302, and was buried in Wells Cathedral.

RICHARD DE MARKHAM of Markham succeeded his brother Sir Robert. He died leaving a son and successor JOHN.

SIR JOHN MARKHAM, Lord of West Markham, a King's Serjeant. He married Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Nicholas Bothumsell, and died A.D. 1329. His children were

- I. William, who died childless.
- II. ROBERT, his successor.
- III. Nigel.

iv. Elizabeth, married to William de Gayforth.

v. Cecilia.

SIR ROBERT MARKHAM was also a King's Serjeant. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Caunton of Caunton in 1360, A.D. and had a son and successor JOHN.

SIR JOHN MARKHAM, Lord of East Markham, Puisne Judge of Common Pleas from A.D. 1396 to 1406.¹ He drew up the instrument for the deposition of Richard II.² He married first Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Roger de Cressy of Hodsac, who brought him Cressy Hall, Rise-gate, Braytoft, and Exton in Lincolnshire. He married secondly Milicent, daughter and heir of Sir John de Bekeryng. This lady was widow of Nicholas de Burdon, who was killed in the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. Her only daughter by Burdon was Elizabeth, wife of her stepson Sir Robert Markham. Judge Markham died in 1409, and was buried in Markham church, where there is an altar-tomb to his memory. By his first wife he had:

I. ROBERT, his successor.

II. Henry.

III. Adela, married to Richard, son and heir of Sir Richard Stanhope. She is ancestress of the Earls of Chesterfield, Harrington, and Stanhope.

By his second wife he had—

IV. SIR JOHN, founder of the Sedgebrook line, Lord Chief Justice. (See page 398.)

v. Margaret, married to Sir Walter Pitwardyn.

SIR ROBERT MARKHAM, Lord of East Markham. His name is in the list of Nottinghamshire gentry, made in 1433, and he was High Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby in 1434. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Burdon by Milicent de Bekeryng; which Elizabeth was half-sister to his half-brother Sir John Markham of

¹ Camden says, "He tempered his judgments with so much equity, that his name will endure as long as time itself."

² For a discussion of the question whether Judge Markham was the Judge who committed Prince Henry to prison, see the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* for Nov. 17th, 1859.

Sedgebrook, and step-daughter to his father. She brought him the manors of Maplebeck and Houghton. Their children were—

- I. ROBERT, his successor.
- II. Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Molineux of Hawton, Knight Banneret.
- III. Margaret, married to Sir Henry Willoughby, Knight Banneret.
- IV. Katharine, married to Sir Henry Bozom of Screveton.

SIR ROBERT MARKHAM, K.B. of Cotham. He was made a Knight of the Bath by Edward IV. at his coronation, after the battle of Towton. High Sheriff of Derby and Notts, A.D. 1481, and of Lincoln, A.D. 1477. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Giles Daubeney by Mary daughter of Sir Simon Leake of Cotham, who brought him the estate of Cotham. "The family of Markham then made Cotham their principal residence, and were of great note."¹ Sir Robert was buried in Newark church, with his second son Robert (see page 403). He died in A.D. 1496, leaving two sons:

- I. JOHN, his successor.
- II. ROBERT, founder of the Oxton line. (See page 403.)

SIR JOHN MARKHAM of Cotham, a commander in the battle of Stoke, A.D. 1488. High Sheriff for Derby and Notts in 1519 and 1526. He married Alice, daughter of Sir William Skipwith, and died in or about 1536, (outlawed, for hanging the Priest of Benington), leaving a son and successor JOHN.

SIR JOHN MARKHAM of Cotham, Lieutenant of the Tower of London in the time of Edward VI. High Sheriff of Derby and Notts in 1539, and for Lincoln in 1533. Knight of the Shire for Notts in 1546 and 1558. He married first Anne, daughter of Sir George Neville by Mary daughter of Sir Henry FitzLewes and of Elizabeth a daughter and co-heir of Edmund Beaufort, second Duke of Somerset. He married secondly Margery,

¹ *Thoroton's Nottinghamshire.*

daughter of Sir Ralph Langford of Langford; and thirdly, Anne relict of Sir Richard Stanhope, and daughter and co-heir of Sir John Strelly. He died in 1564.¹ By his first wife he had issue:

- I. JOHN, of Sireston, who died before his father. He married Katherine, daughter of Sir Anthony Babington, and had issue:—

1. ROBERT, born in 1536, who succeeded his grandfather.
2. Sanchia, married to William de Hardwicke.
3. Anne, died unmarried.

- II. Henry, Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral in 1550.

By his second wife he had—

- III. Robert. He was blind and died unmarried.

- IV. Alice, married to Sir Robert Moreton of Bawtry.

and by his third—

- V. William, of Okeley, M.P. for Nottingham in 1553. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Montagu, and made his will in 1570. He left an only daughter Anne, married to Nicholas Timperley.

- VI. THOMAS, founder of the Ollerton branch. (See page 333.)

- VII. Frances, married to Henry Babington, and was mother of Anthony Babington, the conspirator.

- VIII. Isabella, married to Sir John Harington in 1554. She had been Maid of Honour to the Princess Elizabeth.

ROBERT MARKHAM of Cotham was born at Sireston in 1536, and succeeded his grandfather at Cotham. He was knight of the shire for Notts in 1571, and high sheriff in 1571 and 1583. He was much trusted by Queen Elizabeth, and his name appears in her famous distich on her four Nottinghamshire courtiers:—

“Gervase the gentle, Stanhope the stout,

“Markham the lion, and Sutton the lout.”

He married first Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Leake, and secondly Mary, daughter of William Burnell of Winkburne. He died in 1606, having had by his first wife—

- I. ROBERT, his successor, born about 1564.
- II. Francis, born on July 25th, 1565. He was Muster Master

¹ Will dated April 1st, 1559.

of Nottinghamshire and author of *The Book of Honor* and of *Decades of War*. He also wrote a *History of the Markham Family*, A.D. 1601, (*MS. penes Clements R. Markham, Esq. C.B.*) On January 3rd, 1608, he married Mary Lovel, then only aged 15. They had:—

1. Frances, born August 8th August, 1614.
2. William, born in 1616.

- III. Gervase, born in 1568, the famous Author. He married a daughter of one Gelsthorp, and died childless. He was buried at St. Giles's Cripplegate, Feb. 3, 1637.¹
- IV. Godfrey, served with the Earl of Essex in Ireland and in the Royalist army. He was killed in a sortie at the siege of Newark in 1646.
- v. John, died childless.
- VI. Gertrude, married to Sir Thomas Sadleir of Standen Court.

By his second wife Robert Markham had—

- VII Roger, who died childless.
- VIII. Frances, married in 1574 to William Staunton.
- IX. Catharine, married to John Marshall of Carlton.

SIR ROBERT MARKHAM of Cotham. “He was a fatal unthrift, and destroyer of this eminent family.”² He sold Cotham, and all the Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire estates of the Markhams, to the Earl of Clare and others. He married first Anne, daughter of Sir John Warburton of Arley, who died on November 17th 1601, and secondly Winifred, daughter of Robert Thorold of Haugh. By his first wife he had issue:

- I. John, Serjeant-at-Arms to James I. He died on August 26th, 1610.
- II. Robert, served under Sir John Burroughs or de Burgh at the siege of Frankenthal in 1623 and at the Isle of Rhé, where he was slain in 1627. Author of an elegy on Sir John Burroughs.

¹ The most complete account of the life and works of Gervase Markham will be found in the Memorial Introduction by the Rev. A. B. Grosart, to *The Teares of the Beloved* (1600), by Gervase Markham, in the *Miscellanies of the Fuller Worthies Library* (1871).

² *Thoroton's Nottinghamshire*.

- III. DANIEL, who continued the line.
- IV. Alexander, died childless.
- V. Elizabeth, born 1594. She married Cecil, 3rd son of Roger Cave of Stanford, co. Northampton, by Margaret Cecil, sister of Lord Burghley.
- VI. Anne, married to E. Bassano, esq. a Gentleman of the Presence Chamber to Charles I. in 1634.
- VII. Mary, married to her kinsman John Markham, youngest son of Thomas Markham of Ollerton. (See page 333.)

By his second wife Sir Robert Markham had—

- VIII. Philip, who died at Haugh unmarried in 1669.

DANIEL MARKHAM, the third son of Sir Robert Markham of Cotham by Anne Warburton, settled at Plumstead Magna, near Norwich, where he died at a great age, in 1690. He had issue a son named Matthew, who continued the line [*the name of his wife is not known*].—

MATTHEW MARKHAM of Thorpe and Plumstead, was Mayor of Norwich in 1665. He married Anne who died in 1683, by whom he had four children. He died in January 1677, leaving :—

- I. Matthew, in holy orders. Rector of Plumstead Magna, where he died in 1676. He married Barbara , who died in 1686. Their children were:—
 - 1. Matthew, born 1670, died 1671.
 - 2. Daniel, born 1671.
 - 3. John, born and died 1675.
 - 4. Anne, born in 1669, and married, in 1681, to Edmund Jermy, esq.
 - 5. Barbara, born in 1673, and married, in 1692, to John Houldich, esq. of Norwich.
 - 6. Martha, born in 1676.
- II. Daniel, born and died in 1650, and buried at Plumstead Magna.
- III. DANIEL, born in 1653, who continued the line.
- IV. Elizabeth, married to Peter Coppin, esq. She died on Nov. 21st, 1702, at East Carleton, in Norfolk.

DANIEL MARKHAM was baptized in 1653 at Plumstead Magna, in Norfolk. He was an officer in the army, and served under the Duke of York, and in America. He married a daughter of Captain Fennel of Cappagh in Ireland, by Frances,

asserted to have been a daughter of General Fleetwood and his wife Bridget, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector.¹ He had issue :

- I. WILLIAM, his heir.
- II. Enoch, brought up under Jarvis the painter. He had two sons :—
 1. Enoch, Head Master of Oakham School. He married at Oxford, and died childless in 1739.
 2. Thomas, a painter. He married, and had a son George, in holy orders, D.D. Rector of Tattenhall, Cheshire, Nov. 30, 1781, and of Carlton in Craven. Died 1816.
- III. Matthew, settled at Kinsale. He left two daughters :—
 1. Margaret.
 2. Elizabeth.
- IV. Elizabeth, married to a Mr. Combe.

WILLIAM MARKHAM was born at Kilkenny in 1686. He was a Major in the Army, and served under General Stanhope in Spain. In 1717 he married Elizabeth, grand-daughter of George Markham of Worksop Lodge, of the Ollerton branch (see page 334), and died in June 1771, aged 85, having had issue—

- I. WILLIAM, his heir.
- II. George, a Lieutenant in the navy, died unmarried on Jan. 31st, 1801.
- III. Enoch, Colonel of the 46th, died unmarried on Dec. 25th, 1800, aged 73.
- IV. Elizabeth, married to Robert Shaw, Esq. of Kilkenny.

WILLIAM MARKHAM was born in 1719. He was Head Master of Westminster School 1753-64. Dean of Rochester 1764-66, and of Christ Church 1766-71. Bishop of Chester 1771-76, and Archbishop of York 1776-1807. On June 16th 1759, at St. Mildred's church, Bread Street, London, he married Sarah, daughter of John Goddard, Esq. and died on November 3rd 1807, having had issue—

- I. WILLIAM, his heir and successor.
- II. John, born June 13th, 1761, in the navy, Post Captain in 1783, commanded the "Sphynx" (24), "Blonde," and "Hannibal," in the West Indies, and the "Centaur" in

¹ There are portraits of Captain Fennel, General Fleetwood, and Oliver Cromwell in the dining-room at Becca.

the Mediterranean, when he captured three French frigates. Lord of the Admiralty 1801-4 and 1806-7, M.P. for Portsmouth 1801-26. On November 27th, 1796, he married the Hon. Maria Rice, sister of Lord Dynevor, who died on December 22nd, 1810. Admiral Markham died on February 13th, 1827, leaving issue:—

1. John.
2. Frederick, Colonel of the 32nd in 1842. Wounded in Canada, and at the siege of Moulton. He commanded at the battle of Sooruj-Koond, Nov. 7, 1848. Aide-de-Camp to the Queen and C.B. Lieut.-General in the Crimea; and died on November 21st, 1855.
3. William Rice, Vicar of Morlands. He married first, on November 29th, 1838, Jane, daughter of J. Tulip, esq., who died in 1839; and secondly, on June 21st, 1840, Jane daughter of Nathaniel Clayton, esq., who died on July 2nd, 1871. By his second wife he has a daughter
Maria, married on April 20th, 1868, to her second cousin Francis Markham. (See page 331.)
4. Maria, died unmarried on August 12th, 1836.

iii. George, born March 30th, 1763. In Holy Orders. Rector of Stokesley and Dean of York 1802-22. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. of Norwood, and died on September 30th, 1822, having had issue:—

1. George, born February 12th, 1796. Lieut. R.N. He was wounded at the battle of Algiers. He died unmarried on January 23rd, 1834.
2. Edward, born June 5th, 1801. He served for some years in the E.I.C. sea service. He married first, in 1840, Charlotte Sherwin Longden, who died on December 4th of the same year; and secondly, Harriet, daughter of Rev. John Rumsey. He died on 20th July, 1865.
3. Elizabeth Frances, born August 28th, 1790. She married General Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, K.C.B. on August 30th, 1815.
4. Henrietta Alicia, born August 19th, 1791.
5. Cecilia, born October 27th, 1792. In June 1827 she married the Rev. George A. Montgomery.
6. Maria, born March 5th, 1794. On September 28th, 1812, she married the Hon. and Rev. Alfred Harris, son of the Earl of Malmesbury.
7. Anne Isabella, born April 14th, 1795. On June 17th, 1825, she married Major Chadwick.
8. Frederica, born September 12th, 1798. She married Captain Haviside on March 24th, 1838.
9. Sophia, born October 10th, 1799. She died unmarried.
10. Sarah, born June 23rd, 1802.

iv. David, born September 1st, 1766. He entered the army, and led the forlorn hope at the siege of Bangalore in 1791. In 1793 he was Colonel of the 10th Regiment, and was killed in the assault of a fort in St. Domingo.

v. Robert, born March 28th, 1768. Rector of Bolton Percy and Archdeacon of York. On 2nd August, 1797, he

married Frances Egerton, only surviving daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton, Bart., of Clifton, co. Notts., who died 8th December, 1846. He died on July 17th, 1837, having had issue:—

1. Robert, Captain in the 58th. He died at Fermoy in May 1832.
2. Henry Spencer, born on January 8th, 1805, Rector of Clifton, and Canon of York. On Oct. 18th, 1831, he married Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart. and died 2 Sept. 1844, leaving a son
 Henry Robert, born December 30th, 1832, at Clifton Rectory. He married on December 8th, 1860, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. W. MacBean, and took the name of CLIFTON in August, 1869, on succeeding to the estates of his cousin Sir Robert Clifton, Bart.
3. Frances Egerton, born in 1799, and died unmarried at Bolton Percy on December 19th, 1837.
4. Georgina, born in 1800. On September 16th, 1824, she married George Baillie of Mellerstein and Jerviswood, who succeeded as 10th Earl of Haddington in 1858.

vi. Osborne, born on May 27th, 1769. A Barrister, M.P. for Calne, and Comptroller of the Barrack Department. He married first, on June 10th, 1806, Lady Mary Thynne, daughter of the Marquess of Bath, who died on February 14th, 1814; and secondly, on June 28th, 1821, Martha Honoria Georgina, daughter of Captain William Henry Jervis, R.N., nephew of Earl St. Vincent. Osborne Markham died on October 22nd, 1827. His widow (having taken the name of Jervis in 1823, and married secondly in 1834 Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Cockburn, Bart., who died in 1835), died on February 26th, 1865. By his first wife he had issue:—

1. Mary, born on September 29th, 1812. On June 18th, 1834, she married Philip Charles Sheppard, Esq. of Swanswick, near Bath.
2. Osborne, born on February 8th, 1814. Captain in the 34th. He died unmarried on November 13th, 1847.

By his second wife, Osborne Markham had

3. Martha, born on March 2nd, 1824. On January 12th, 1848, she married Rev. William Henley Pearson, M.A., son of the Dean of Salisbury. They took the name of Jervis only, May 22, 1865 (see *Herald and Genealogist*, iii. 565).
4. John, born January 30th, and died March 2nd, 1827.

vii. Henrietta Sarah, born May 30th, 1764. In 1784 she married Ewan Law, Esq., of Horsted, co. Sussex, eldest brother of the first Lord Ellenborough.

viii. Elizabeth Caroline, born on August 5th, 1765. She married William Barnett, esq. of Little Missenden Abbey.

- ix. Alicia Harriette, born on February 15th, 1771. On 27th Nov. 1794, she married Rev. Henry Foster Mills, Prebendary of York and Southwell and Rector of Emley, co York.
- x. Georgina, born October 23rd, 1772. She died unmarried.
- xi. Frederica, born on February 23rd, 1774. On September 16th, 1797, she married William Murray third Earl of Mansfield.
- xii. Anne Katharine, born May 25th, 1778. She died unmarried.
- xiii. Cecilia, born February 9th, 1783. She married, on December 6th, 1808, the Rev. Robert Philip Goodenough, Rector of Carlton, co. Notts. and Prebendary of Carlisle.

WILLIAM MARKHAM was born on April 5th, 1760. He was Private Secretary to Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India. In 1781 he was appointed Resident at Benares, and he returned to England in 1783. He seated himself at Becca Hall, near Aberford, and was a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of York. On August 20th, 1795, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Oldfield Bowles, Esq. of North Aston, co. Oxon (who married secondly, in 1822, Alexander Mure, Esq. and died at Great Horkesley on March 25th, 1841). He died on January 1st, 1815, leaving issue—

- i. WILLIAM, his heir and successor.
- ii. John, born June 6th, 1797. He entered the navy in 1810, became a Lieutenant in 1824, and a retired Commander on July 1st, 1864. In 1834 he married Marianne, daughter of J. B. Wood, esq. They settled at Ronceval, in Trempileau county, Wisconsin, U. S. in 1856. John Markham died on October 26th, 1870. His children are:—
 - 1. John, born at Leghorn on April 1st, 1835. He was appointed a Student Interpreter in China in 1852, and on Dec. 22nd, 1858, Vice-Consul at Shanghai; 1868, Consul at Chifu. He died Oct. 9, 1871, at Shanghai. He married, on February 26th, 1858, Miss Caroline Ricketts of Hong Kong, by whom he had
 - 1. Marianne Ellen, born October 4th, 1861.
 - 2. Florence Alice, born July 9th, 1865.
 - 2. George Henry, born January 24th, 1837, of Ronceval, Trempileau county, Wisconsin, U.S. In 1861 he married Miss Fanny Bishop of Wisconsin, by whom he has
 - George, born May 7th, 1863.
 - 3. Frederick, born in 1838, and died in 1840.
 - 4. Arthur Augustus, born June 8th, 1840, of Wisconsin, U.S.
 - 5. Albert Hastings, born November 11th, 1841. He entered the navy on June 25th, 1856; served eight years in China, and was

promoted to the rank of Lieutenant for his gallantry in an attack on a piratical Chinese junk, on April 3rd, 1862. January 7th, 1868, appointed 1st Lieutenant of H.M.S. "Blanche," on the Australian station. (*China medal.*)

6. William Jervis, died young.

III. DAVID FREDERICK, born at Becca on March 11th, 1800. He was Vicar of Stillingfleet, co. York, 1826-38, Rector of Great Horkesley 1838-53, and Canon of Windsor 1827-53. On August 30th, 1827, he married, in Bolton Percy church, Catharine, daughter of Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart. of Nunappleton, co. York. He died on March 31st, 1853, having had issue:—

1. David William Christian, born on December 25th, 1828. He died at sea on May 17th, 1850.
2. CLEMENTS ROBERT, C.B. born on July 20th, 1830. He entered the navy on June 28th, 1844; served in the Arctic expedition of 1850-51 (*Arctic medal*); passed for a Lieutenant in 1851; and left the navy on December 28th, 1851. Assistant Secretary in the India Office, and Secretary to the Royal Geographical and Hakluyt Societies. He introduced Chinchona cultivation into India in 1859-60, and was Geographer to the Abyssinian Expedition in 1867-68 (*Abyssinian medal*). On May 17, 1871, he was appointed a Civil Companion of the Bath. Author of the "Life of the Great Lord Fairfax," and other works. On April 23rd, 1857, he married Minna, daughter of the Rev. James H. Chichester, Rector of Arlington (brother of Sir Bruce Chichester, Bart., of Arlington Court, co. Devon), by whom he has

1. Mary Louisa, born on October 4th, 1859.

3. Warren, born July 16th, 1835, and died at Nunappleton on January 11th, 1836.
4. Selina Catharine Laura, born on August 1st, 1832. On June 1st, 1852, she married Capt. Richard R. Quin, R.N. son of Lord George Quin, by Georgiana, daughter of Earl Spencer. She died on January 31st, 1867.
5. Georgina Elizabeth, born December 15th, 1838. On July 16th, 1851, she married Charles Bowen, Esq. of the Canterbury Settlement, New Zealand.
6. Gertrude Caroline Lucy, born on September 28th, 1842. She was married on December 3rd, 1868, to Lieut.-Colonel Henry Clements, of Ashfield Lodge, co. Cavan.

- iv. Warren, born July 15th, 1801. He entered the army on May 25th, 1820, and became a Captain in the 72nd on August 26th, 1824. He died at the Cape on November 15th, 1831.
- v. Charles, born on March 15th, 1803. He entered the army in June 1821. August 1841 Lieutenant-Colonel of the 60th Rifles. On June 17th, 1834, he married his cousin Emma, daughter of Rev. Ralph Brandling of Gosforth, by Emma, daughter of Oldfield Bowles, esq. Colonel Markham died at Jamaica on April 2nd, 1842, leaving an only child:

Charles, born at Gosforth on March 27th, 1835. In Holy Orders. He is Rector of Saxby in Lincolnshire. On September 8th, 1859, he married Margaret, daughter of John Watson Barton, Esq. of Stapleton Park, co. York (she died on Sept. 29th, 1870), and has—

1. Charles John, born June 21st, 1862.
2. Frederick Warren, born January 7th, 1865.
3. Roger Francis, born September 13th, 1866.
4. Algernon Augustus, born May 15th, 1869.

vi. Emma, born on October 28th, 1798. On June 17th, 1824, she married William Rookes Crompton Stansfield, esq. of Esholt Hall, co. York.

vii. Laura, born on March 14th, 1804. She married, on February 7th, 1825, William Mure, esq. of Caldwell, co. Ayr, M.P. for Renfrewshire, and Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

viii. Lucy, born on May 12th, 1805. On June 19th, 1830, she married Henry Lewis Wickham, esq., only son of the Right Honorable William Wickham.

WILLIAM MARKHAM of Becca was born on June 28th, 1796.

On March 5th, 1834, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd West York Militia. He married, on February 12th, 1828, his cousin Lucy Anne, daughter of William Holbech, Esq. of Farnborough, co. Warwick, by Lucy daughter of Oldfield Bowles, Esq. He died on January 26th, 1852, having had issue:—

i. WILLIAM THOMAS his successor.

ii. Edwin, born on March 28th, 1833. Joined the Royal Artillery on December 19th, 1850. Captain November 17th, 1868. He served at Alma, the siege of Sebastopol, and in India during the mutinies. An officer of the Legion of Honour. *Crimean medal and three clasps, Turkish medal, Indian medal.*

iii. Francis, born October 31st, 1837. Joined the Rifle Brigade on March 16th, 1856. Captain January 5th, 1870. Aide de Camp to Sir A. Horsford at Malta. On April 20th, 1868, he married his second cousin Maria Markham (see page 327), and has :

1. Frederick Rice, born February 25th, 1869.
2. Cecil Marjory Barbara, born at Malta, April 14th, 1871.

iv. Alfred, born on June 26th, 1839. He entered the navy in 1852, and served in the Black Sea during the Crimean War. Lieutenant November 26th, 1859. Commander

- February 18th, 1867. *Crimean medal*. July 8th, 1870, Commander of H M.S "Warrior."
- v. Gervase, born on February 15th, 1844. B.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge. Assistant Agent to Earl Fitzwilliam, 1871.
 - vi. Laura Elizabeth Frederica, born on February 1st, 1829. On October 29th, 1856, she married Lieut.-Colonel Pearson of the Grenadier Guards.
 - vii. Adela, born on September 24th, 1831, and died on June 26th, 1848.
 - viii. Mary, born on August 23rd, 1835, and died at Ryde on January 29th, 1851.
 - ix. Rose Georgina, born on August 31st, 1836, and died at Ryde on April 18th, 1851.
 - x. Lucy Henrietta, born on July 28th, 1840.
 - xi. Emma, born on December 26th, 1842. On January 4th, 1864, she married the Rev. Albert Smith, Rector of Wendover, son of Abel Smith, esq. of Wood Hall, co. Herts.
 - xii. Caroline, born on January 16th, 1846, and died at Torquay, on November 24th, 1847.

WILLIAM THOMAS MARKHAM of Cufforth Hall (formerly Becca) was born on July 13th, 1830. In December 1848 he joined the Rifle Brigade and served in Canada, at the battle of Alma, the siege of Sebastopol, and at Kertch, Aide-de-Camp to Sir George Brown. (*Medal and clasps*.) In December 1854 he exchanged into the Coldstream Guards. He is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Leeds Rifle Volunteers. On April 15th, 1857, he married Anne Emily Sophia, daughter of Sir Francis Grant, the President of the Royal Academy, by Isabella daughter of Richard Norman and Lady Elizabeth Manners, daughter of the 4th Duke of Rutland. He has issue:

- i. WILLIAM HOPE, born on December 16th, 1859.
- ii. Mabel Wilhelmina, born on April 5th, 1858.
- iii. Cecile, born on February 9th, 1861.
- iv. Claron Henry, } twins born July 21st, 1866, died in 1867 and
- v. Cyril Fule, } 1868.
- vi. Hermione Violet Cyril, born September 8th, 1867.
- vii. Rupert Evelyn, born December 13th, 1868.

II.

MARKHAMS OF OLLERTON.

THOMAS MARKHAM of Ollerton and Kirby Bellers was the founder of the Ollerton Branch. (See page 323.) He was a son of Sir John Markham of Cotham by his third wife Anne relict of Sir Richard Stanhope, and daughter of Sir John Strelly. Thomas Markham was High Steward of Mansfield, Ranger of Sherwood Forest, Standard Bearer to Queen Elizabeth's band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1577. His sons became Roman Catholics, for which he humbly apologized to Lord Burghley in letters dated 1592 and 1594. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Ryce Griffin, Esq. of Braybrook and Dingley, by Elizabeth Brudenell of Dean; and had issue:

- i. Sir Griffin, the conspirator against the Government of James I.
A beautiful pedigree on five skins of parchment was blazoned for him, and attested by Camden's signature:¹ now in possession of Clements R. Markham, Esq. C.B. He married Anne, daughter of Peter Roos of Laxton.
- ii. Charles, married to Bridget, daughter of Thomas Horde of Horde, and had a daughter married first to Thomas Waterton, esq. and secondly to Sir John Middleton.
- iii. Thomas.
- iv. GEORGE, heir and successor to his father.
- v. William, who assisted in the escape of the Lady Arabella Stuart. He died childless on May 31st, 1617.
- vi. Robert, died childless at Rome.
- vii. John, married to Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Markham of Cotham. (See page 325.)
- viii. Elizabeth, married to Edward Sheldon of Beoly.
- ix. Anne, married to Sir Francis Smith of Queeniborow, and was mother of Charles, created Lord Carrington in 1664.
- x. Margery, married to Nicholas Longford of Longford.
- xi. Jane, married to John Skinner of Castle Conyers.

¹ See a description of this Pedigree in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, Nov. 17th, 1859.

GEORGE MARKHAM of Ollerton, married Judith, daughter and heiress of John Withernwick of Claxby, by a Fitzwilliam. He had issue:

- I. THOMAS, his heir and successor.
- II. George, of Worksop Lodge, born in 1616, and died in 1670. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Marmaduke Tunstall of Wycliffe, and had issue:—
George, born 1659, who had two daughters:
 1. Elizabeth, married to Major William Markham, father of the Archbishop of York. (See page 326.)
 2. Catharine.
- III. Robert, died childless in 1663.
- IV. William.
- V. Griffin.
- VI. Ursula.
- VII. Mary.
- VIII. Anne.
- IX. Margaret, a nun at Pontoise. She died in 1717, aged 105. (See *Herald and Genealogist*, iii. 517.)
- X. Elizabeth, a nun at Ghent, died in 1664.
- XI. Frances, a nun at Liege.
- XII. Catharine.

THOMAS MARKHAM of Ollerton. Lieut.-Colonel of Horse in the Royalist Army under Colonel Charles Cavendish. He was slain in the battle of Winceby in Lincolnshire on October 12th, 1644,¹ and buried at Ollerton. He married Ursula, daughter of William Clopton of Sledwick, who married 2ndly Henry Neville of Holt.

- I. THOMAS, his heir and successor.
- II. George.
- III. Elizabeth.
- IV. Catharine.

THOMAS MARKHAM of Ollerton and Claxby. He married Anne, daughter of William Neville of Holt, and had issue:

- I. THOMAS, his heir and successor.
- II. Percy, who died on April 6th, 1753. Annual masses for his soul at Great Heywood.
- III. Judith.
- IV. Allen.

¹ See Markham's *Life of Fairfax*, p. 121.

- v. Mary,
 vi. Anne,
 vii. Melior, } Nuns at Bruges.
- viii. Ursula, married first to Thomas Meynell, Esq., and secondly to John Pole, Esq., of Spinkhall, co. Derby.

THOMAS MARKHAM of Ollerton and Claxby, was born in 1665.

He married Catharine daughter and heir of Philip Constable of Houghton, and died in 1743, having had issue :

- i. GEORGE, his heir and successor.
- ii. Thomas.
- iii. Philip, married to a Miss Butler, but had no children
- iv. Thomas, married to a daughter of Mr. Crane of Gedney.
 Mrs. Markham died childless at Somerly, in Lincolnshire, in February 1768.
- v. William, s. p.
- vi. Robert, s. p.
- vii. John, s. p.
- viii. Henry, s. p.
- ix. Charles, s. p.
- x. Robert, s. p.
- xi. Mark, s. p.
- xii. Edward, died on February 17th, 1772.
- xiii. Christina, a nun at Bruges.
- xiv. Mary Ursula, married on October 27th, 1753, to Benedict Conquest, esq. of Irnham, co. Lincoln. Her only child married the eighth Lord Arundell of Wardour.

GEORGE MARKHAM of Ollerton married Mary, daughter of Bryan Salvin of Croxdale, co. Durham. He died at Ghent on February 23rd, 1760 ; having had issue:—

- i. GEORGE, died an infant, and was buried at Claxby in 1755.
- ii. Mary Frances, married, on July 22nd, 1776, to Marmaduke Tunstall, esq. of Wycliff. She died on October 11th, 1790.
- iii. Catharine, born in 1753. A nun at Pontoise, and afterwards at Hammersmith. She died on February 24th, 1824.
 (See *Herald and Genealogist*, iii. 517.)

(To be continued.)

WATERS OF BRECON.

All the families of Waters and Walter in Wales and Shropshire, bearing eagles displayed in their arms, are derived by the Welsh genealogists from a common stock with Waters of Brecon, a family of local celebrity, whose pedigree is gravely traced by Jones the historian of Brecknockshire from "Cradoc of the strong arm, Knight of the Dolorous Tower, and of King Arthur's Round Table," through a series of names which no Englishman can ever hope to pronounce.

Apart from such fables however there is ample evidence that the name of Waters is of great antiquity in Brecon. There are (or were) monuments belonging to this family of a very early date in the church of St. John the Evangelist at Brecon. Churchyard, in his curious poem *The Worthiness of Wales*, published in 1587, says :

Within y^e Church there lies beneath y^e quere
Those persons two, whose names ye now shall heare,
A tomb of stone full fayre and finely wroughte,
One Waters lies with his wife fast by his side;
Of some great stocke these couple may be thoughte,
As by their armes on tomb may well be tride:
Full at his feete a goodly greyhound lies,
And at his head there is before your eyes
Three Libbarts heads, three cups, two eagles splayd,
A fayre red crosse, and further to be sayde
A lion black, a serpent firely made
With tayle wound up, these armes thus endeth so.

In the same church there is a monument to Mary wife of John Waters, Esq., who died in 1682, with her arms of eight quarterings. Her posterity ended in an heiress, as shown in the pedigree subjoined.

E. C. W.

John Waters, esq. of Brecon, sheriff of co. Brecon 1678. Living ... Sept. 1694. — Mary, sister of Rice Penry, esq. sheriff of co. Brecon 1677. Died 1682. M.I. at St. John's, Brecon.

John Waters, esq. of Brecon, only surviving son. Matriculated at Jesus Coll. Oxon. 3 July, 1697, aged 16. Married in 1704.	Jane, dau. and coh. of Francis Lloyd, esq. of Crickadarn, one of the Judges of North Wales.	Anne Waters, marr. William Philips, Esq. Recorder of Brecon.	Three sons. One dau. All dead 1682.
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1 husb. Sir Halsewell Tynte, 3d Bart. of Halsewell, co Somerset, M.P. for Bridgewater. Married 28 Sept. 1727; died ... Nov. 1730.	Mary Waters, dau. and heir.	2 h. Sir Paulet St. John, of Dogmersfield, Hants, Bart. elected M.P. for Hampshire 1734. Married 1 Oct. 1736; created a Baronet, 9 Sept. 1772; died 1780.
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Two daus. died young and unmar.

ST. JOHN-MILDMAY, of Dogmersfield Park, Bart.

BADGES OF THE GREAT NOBILITY.

The two following lists of badges, the first commencing with a somewhat confused account of the charges in the arms of sovereign princes, are taken from an imperfect copy of the *Prophecies of Merlin*, written on small 4to. paper, and found among a miscellaneous collection of deeds and manuscripts belonging to the Baroness North at Wroxton in Oxfordshire. They were evidently compiled not long before the middle of the sixteenth century, as appears by the writing and paper, and also by their internal evidence, though many of the devices belonged to an earlier age. The whole is the work of a somewhat illiterate scribe, and it will be found that several errors have been detected, but some of the items convey information not elsewhere to be found.

EV. PH. SHIRLEY.

The blasyng of Armys in fyld.

1. The armys of y^e Empour of Almen is y^e splayed eygle blacke w^t ij neckes.
2. The Kyng of fraunce the crapowde.
3. The Kyng of Dennemarke is y^e cockle.
4. The kyng of Scottes is y^e Reede lyon.
5. The armes of Syr John Gaunde Duke of Lancastre is y^e lyllye.
6. The duke of Northfolke is y^e Whyte lyon rampand, and for y^e lordeschipe of Sedgraue the Whyte lyon passand w^t a crone of golde upō his head.
7. The duke of Suff: iii lyberds heads, y^t sūtyme was cattis of mountayne, w^t the yelowē lyon w^t y^e ii tayles for his mother.
8. The duke of Exist[?] is y^e wheat care and y^e portculions.
9. The armys of q^ene Marg[?]ett is y^e swanne, and for her sonne y^e gaunlett.
10. The erle of Salesburye y^e great splayed eygle.
11. The armys for the duke of So^msett is y^e crowne w^t y^e difference.
12. For dukedome of buckyngham is iii^e croⁿes.

13. The erle of Northūberland geveth y^e mone.
14. The erle of Westmerland is y^e molle.
15. The erle of Scrosburye is y^e talbott.
16. The erle of Oxford is y^e stere and y^e blue bore. The one
for y^e father and y^e other for his mother.
17. The erle of Arūdell is y^e lyon rampand in golde.
18. The lorde Stafforde is y^e carte nave w^t fyre, and y^e Stafford
knotte.
19. The lorde beamonde is y^e olyfaunte.
20. The erle of Essex y^e busiers knotte, and y^e feterlocke w^t y^e
rose ī hit.
21. The baron of Clyfford is y^e reede dragon.
22. The lorde Revers is y^e pycharde and y^e pye.
23. The lorde Skales is the scalop schelles.
24. The [lord] bowcher, or y^e erle of Kent, is y^e eygle w^t y^e
psed wyng.
25. The duke of Soṃsett is y^e beane scayle.
26. Syr Andrewe trolloppe is y^e peycoke.
27. The lorde Rous is y^e portculyons.
28. The erle of Wilteshyre is y^e whyte bull.
29. Sr John Nevell the catte.
30. The lorde Eg^emonde is y^e anteloppe.
31. The erle of Dessemond the dragon.
32. The erle of Kente berith y^e wylde bore.
33. The lorde Mawndye berith the thurstle kocke.
34. Sr Richard Dunstable beyrith y^e bole.
35. Sr Edmūde Hamden y^e oxe yocke.
36. Sr Thomas Fyndern y^e raven w^t y^e blacke bill.
37. Sr William Gaston y^e woodkocke w^t y^e scaloppe shelles.
38. The lord Welles beyrith y^e buckett hangyng w^t a payre of
cheanes.
39. Sr William Faconbrydge beyrith y^e fyshoke.
40. The lorde Scropilton y^e cornysse crowe.
41. The erle of Penbrocke the špente.

NOTES ON THE FIRST LIST.

1. *The Emperor of Allemagne the displayed eagle black, with two necks.* The distinction of having two necks was given to the imperial eagle at a very early date; see the remarks upon this point by Mr. W. S. Walford, F.S.A., in *Archæologia*, xxxix., prefixed to Roll of Arms of the Thirteenth Century, which commences with *L'Empereur de Almaines, d'or vng egle espany ove deux testes sable*, and afterwards names *Le Roy de Almaines, d'or vn egle displaye sable*. They both occur in an armorial window in York minster, attributed to the year 1307 (described in *Archæol. Journal*, xvii. 22); and the Emperor's eagle is drawn double-headed in the MS. of Matthew Paris's *Historia Minor*, supposed to have been the author's own copy, of about the year 1250. Sir Frederic Madden has remarked (in his Preface to his edition of *Matthæi Parisiensis Historia Anglorum*, 1869, vol. iii. page l.) that "Among the shields drawn by Matthew Paris (temp. Hen. III.) the escutcheon of the Emperor of Germany always bears the *double-headed* eagle, whereas on the coins of Frederic II. the eagle invariably has a single head." In the Cotton. MS. Nero D. i. however, one of the MSS. of Matthew Paris, the imperial shield is thus blasoned: *Scutum aureum, aquila biceps, vel moniceps, nigra*. In a MS. of *Corpus Christi college*, Cambridge, xvi. fol. 18, two shields are assigned to the emperor Otho [1198—1212,] one of the eagle double-headed, and the other a remarkable design of the leopards of England and the eagle *dimidiated*, being his "*Scutum mutatum pro amore Regis Angliæ*."

Boutell, *Heraldry, Historical and Popular*, 1864, p. 452, states that the Eagle of the Emperor on the wall of the north aisle of Westminster Abbey (temp. Edw. I.) has a single head, and again on the monument of William de Valence. In the same work, p. 464, is engraved the shield of a double-headed Eagle, from the monument of Edward Duke of York at King's Langley.

2. *The King of France the crapowde.* The strange notion that the arms of France were anciently three toads was entertained by Nicholas Upton, whose words are thus quoted by Nisbet: "The arms of Botreaux in England are *Argent, three toads erect sable*. Nicol Upton, an English writer about the year 1428, speaking of the Lord Botreaux's arms, says, *Quæ quidem arma olim portaverant reges Francorum*; but Menestrier, in his chapter on the rise and antiquity of the fleur-de-lis in France, has sufficiently refuted that story of the toads." (*System of Heraldry*, i. 335.) It was, however, still current

in the reign of Elizabeth, when the German traveller Hentzner saw in Windsor Castle "a piece of tapestry, in which is represented Clovis King of France with an angel presenting to him the fleurs de lis, to be borne in his arms; for *before this time the Kings of France bore three toads in their shield*, instead of which they afterwards placed three fleurs de lis on a blue field. This antique tapestry is said to have been taken from a King of France while the English were masters there." (Horace Walpole's translation.) In Guillim's *Display of Heraldry*, edit. 1679, p. 153 (sect. III. chap. xvii) is this passage: "I have omitted in this edition that eschocheon *Sol, charged with three toads erected sable*, which according to some authors was the coat-armour of the ancient Kings of France; because since my last edition I find great variety of opinions concerning this matter, of which I have given a touch in the first chapter of the first section." The "touch" to which this refers consisted of the following statements: "Paulus Æmilius saith, that anciently the French Kings did bear *Argent, three diadems gules*. Others say they bare *three toads sable in a field vert* (alias *sinople*), which cannot be good armory, as the Masters of that Mystery do hold, because colour upon colour. Whence they received those arms is not certainly known, unless they had them from the Romans. But their opinion is more probable," &c. (proceeding to say that the fleurs de lis on an azure field, "which resembleth the water," were first adopted by those Franks who lived toward Holland, &c.) The probability is that the "toads" were merely a wilful and scornful misinterpretation of the lilies, and naturally excited a "great variety of opinions," or rather indignation and disgust, with those who were proud of the fleurs de lis. But in the reign of Charles II., when this edition of Guillim was published, the sentiments of the French were not disregarded in this country and hence the retraction made by Guillim.

3. *The King of Denmark the cockle.* Apparently another misinterpretation, which it is difficult to account for. See the armorial insignia of Denmark fully described in *Herald and Genealogist*, i. 294. In the roll before mentioned we find for "Le Roy de Denemark, d'or vn beauiff gulez," and in Stacey Grimaldi's roll (temp. Edward III.), "Le Roy de Danemark porte d'or ove trois leopardes passantz d'azure." (*Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.* ii. 320.)

4. *The King of Scots the red lion.* Le Roy Descoce porte d'or ove un lion rampant de goules, ove une double tressure de goules. (*Ibid.*)

5. *John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, the lily.* The fleur de lis of France must be intended. It has alway been charged upon the label

which has differenced the royal coat of England for the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, and which is still retained on the seals of that Duchy.

6. *The Duke of Norfolk the white lion rampant, of Mowbray; and for the lordship of Segrave the white lion passant, with a crown of gold on his head.* The White Lion is still the dexter supporter of the Duke of Norfolk, the White Horse of Arundel the sinister.

7. *The Duke of Suffolk three leopard's heads, that sometime were cats of mountain, with the yellow lion with the two tails for his mother.* The arms of Delapole, Duke of Suffolk, were Azure, a fess between three leopard's heads or; and a golden lion, queue fourchée, is given as the badge of the Duke of Suffolk in the MS. College of Arms, 2d M. 16, being a list of the "Capiteignes" of the English army in Normandy in 15 Edw. IV., printed in the *Retrospective Review*, 1828, ii. 514.

8. *The Duke of Exeter is the wheat-ear and the portcullis.*

This probably comprises the badges of two families and two distinct Dukes of Exeter. The Portcullis has always been a badge of the Beauforts, and supposed to allude to their having derived their family name from the *castle* of Beaufort in Normandy, in which the first generation was born, the offspring of John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, by Katharine Swinford. Now, Thomas Beaufort the youngest of that family was created Duke of Exeter in 1416, and died in 1426, s. p. He would share in the Portcullis. His nephew John Beaufort Duke of Somerset, who died in 1444, is designated by this badge in the remarkable verses on Political parties temp. Hen. VI.¹

Somerset.

The Portecolys is layde adowne.

But in 1443 John Holland was restored to the dignity of Duke of Exeter (which had been previously held by his father, 1397—1400), and in the same composition he is introduced as the Wheat-ear:—

Excettur.

The Whete yere wolle theyme susteyne
As longe as he may endure and last.

These lines, when printed in the *Excerpta Historica*, were there conjecturally supposed to refer to the Bishop of Exeter, the Duke of Exeter having been mentioned before in the same composition as "the fiery Cressett;" but the present list proves that the Wheat-ear

¹ First published in the *Excerpta Historica*; and since re-edited in the *Privy Council Books*, vol. vi. p. xxiv.; in *Trevelyan Papers*, (Camd. Soc.) i. 65; and in *Wright's Political Poems and Songs*, (Master of the Rolls' series,) ii. 221.

belonged to the Duke as his *household* badge. The Cresset was his *official* badge as Lord Admiral: as in Harl. MS. 4632, "The Badge of the Admyralte ys a cressant with burnynge fyre." (*Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.* iii. 58.) In fact, as the verses were written about the year 1449, the earlier allusion

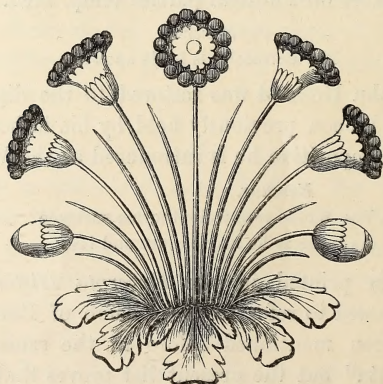
The fiery Cressett hath lost his lyghte,

is to John Holland, Duke of Exeter, who died in 1446 ; the later to his son Henry, the Duke who was attainted in 1461.

Recurring to the *Wheat-ear*, we are informed by Mr. W. H. Dyer Longstaffe, that in Mrs. Maltby's house in the College at Durham, in company with the insignia of Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou, is a very curious device, to wit:—*A circular object A. armed with six spear-heads O. with some adjunct to the dexter A. edged O. surrounded by a wreath of straw twisted in chief, and rising into eight heads of rye or barley O.*

9. *Queen Margaret the Swan, and for her son the Gauntlet.* These devices have not elsewhere been found so assigned. The Swan was considered the badge of Bohun and of the Earldom of Hereford, and so came to the royal house of Lancaster by the marriage of King Henry IV. It is conspicuous on the seal of the Prince of Wales, the son of Queen Margaret, engraved in Sandford's *Genealogical History*. The Gauntlet has not elsewhere occurred. Queen Margaret's personal badge was the Daisy, in allusion to her name (as Chaucer),

The daisé a floure white and rede,
In French called *la belle Margarete*.



Of either sex who doth not now delight
To wear the Daisy for Queen Marguerite ?

Drayton.

(The engraving is from the Shrewsbury Missal, Brit. Mus.)

10. *The Earl of Salisbury the green eagle displayed.* The green eagle was the coat of Monthermer, quartered by Montacute Earl of Salisbury. On the wide diffusion of this device among all the Montagues see a note in *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iv. p. 159.

11. *The arms for the Duke of Somerset is the Crown with the difference.* This apparently means that his arms were the same as those of the King, differenced by a bordure gobonnée.

12. In those of Stafford *Duke of Buckingham* the royal coat was also quartered, but what is meant by "three crowns" is obscure.

13. *The Earl of Northumberland giveth the Moon.* The well-known crescent of Percy (see Longstaffe's *Heraldry of the Percies*), which was often called a moon or half-moon. James Percy, the pretender to the Earldom of Northumberland in 1676, declared that "he was born into the world with a mole like a half-moon upon his body,—therefore no brand, but it signifies a crescent which belongs to the Percies arms, and it is reported that he is not the first that hath been so born of that family."

14. *The Earl of Westmerland is the molle.* Probably a synonym of the Neville *bull*, mentioned in the Second List, No. 1. See Halliwell's Dictionary, voc. *Mully*.

15. *The Earl of Shrewsbury is the Talbot,*

That is Talbott oure goode dogge,

as in the verses in *Excerpta Historica*, p. 161. Allusive to the family name. Now used by the Earl of Shrewsbury for supporters.

16. *The Earl of Oxford is the Star and the Blue Boar: the one for the father, and the other for the mother.* This certainly is a mis-statement. The Star or mullet is the distinction of the quarterly coat of Vere from the earliest days of armory; and the Boar a badge canting on the name of Vere, as resembling the Latin *Verres*. It will be remembered how materially the Earl of Oxford's cognisance influenced the fate of the battle of Barnet in 1471, when the star on his men's coats was mistaken for the flaming sun of the King: see this last as drawn on the sail of Richard the Second (when sailing to Ireland in 1379), in *Archæologia*, vol. xx. pl. vii.: copied in Cussans's *Handbook of Heraldry*, p. 227. The blue Boar was used by the Earls of Oxford for their crest, which occurs as early as 28 Edw. I. See *Retrospective Review*, 1828, ii. 156; and *Proceedings of the Archæological Institute*, at their Oxford meeting, 1850, p. 189.

17. *The Earl of Arundel is the Lion rampant in gold.* This is the

coat of the Earl : his badge of the White Horse is mentioned in the Second List, No. 7.

18. *The Lord Stafford is the Cart-nave with fire, and the Stafford knot.*
Bokyngham.

The carte nathe is spokeles
 For the counseille that he gaffe.

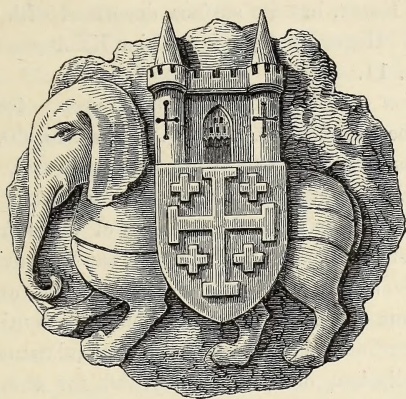
(Verses written about the year 1449.)

Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was slain in 1459, used this badge of a Cart-nave with flames issuant. It was wrought in iron upon the gates of Maxstoke castle, co. Warwick.¹ In stained glass at Nettlestead, in Kent, this badge was surrounded by a girdle twisted in the form of the Stafford knot. It has been found on a paving-tile at Tutbury and elsewhere : see this engraved in *Journal of the Archæological Association*, vii. 384, and in *The Reliquary*, by Ll. Jewitt, vol. viii. plate ix. fig. 18.

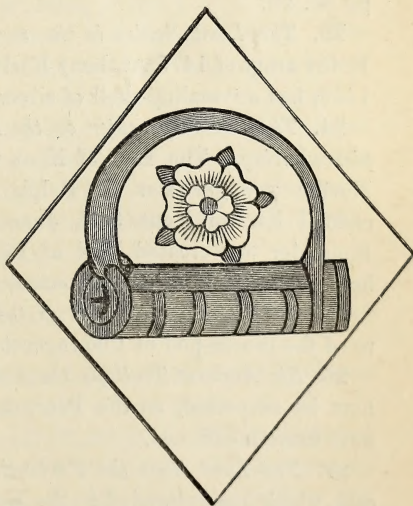
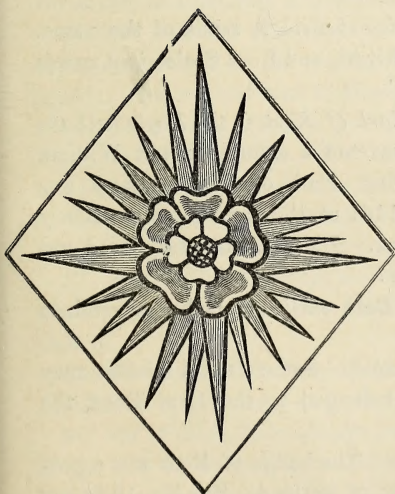
19. *The Lord Beaumont is the Elephant.* The family of Beaumont used the elephant as their cognizance, because the medieval elephant was invariably represented carrying a castle, and the castle commemorated their descent from Berenguela, daughter of Alphonso IX., King of Leon, and Berenguela, Queen of Castile ; which Berenguela was the wife of their ancestor John de Brienne, elected King of Jerusalem in 1209. The annexed engraving (copied from Willement's *Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral*) represents an elephant and castle, surmounted also with the arms of Jerusalem. See further on this badge in *The Armorial Windows of Woodhouse Chapel*, by J. G. Nichols, 1860, p. 35.

20. *The Earl of Essex the Bouchier Knot and the Fetterlock with the Rose in it.* The Fetterlock was a royal badge, inherited by the Bouchier family from Edmond of Langley, Duke of York, son of King Edward III. The White Rose was the badge of the Castle of Clifford. (*Collect. Top. et Geneal.* iii. 54.) The conjoint badge of the White Rose with the Fetterlock occurs for the House of York in the churches at Wakefield and South Kirkby, in Yorkshire ; see Banks's *Walks in Yorkshire*, quoted hereafter in our present volume ; and it was inherited by the Earl of Essex in virtue of his descent from Isabel of York, aunt to King Edward the Fourth. It occurred in the quarries of Woodhouse chapel, co. Leic., together with the royal badge of the Rose en Soleil ; and in a window of Thorney Abbey,

¹ Accompanying shields of Stafford and Neville, supported by antelopes sejant, and Stafford knots, as represented in the *History of Manceter*, 4to. 1791, Plate xi. p. 79, and in Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, vol. iv., Pl. clxiv.



BOSS IN THE CLOISTERS AT CANTERBURY.



QUARRIES AT WOODHOUSE CHAPEL, CO. LEIC.

co. Lincoln, it was placed between two representations of the Rose en Soleil. The monument of Henry Beauchamp, Earl of Essex, in Little Easton church, Essex, has its surface decorated with Bouchier knots and fetterlocks. Regarding the Bouchier Knot see the notes to the second List, No. 11.

21. *The Baron of Clifford is the red dragon.* Compare with the standard described in *Collect. Topogr. et Gen.* iii. 60. Lord Clifford of Chudleigh has now red wyverns for his supporters.

22. *The Lord Rivers is the pitcher and the pie.* The pitcher was perhaps adopted as allusive to the fetching of water from Rivers; the pie must have referred to the old fable of that bird dropping in stones to raise the level of the water. A remarkable example how the prevalent emblems of heraldry directed popular attention to the meaning—at least in ordinary acceptance—of personal names, is given in the very curious Collation, or speech, prepared for the opening of the intended Parliament of King Edward the Fifth, by Bishop Russell, then Lord Chancellor, who introduced covert allusions, that might catch the ears of his auditory, to “the grete Ryvers” and “tempestuous Rivers” that frequently made breaches and inundations on firm lands and islands. See *Grants of King Edward V.* (Camden Soc. 1854) pp. xl. xli.

23. *The Lord Scales is the scallop-shells.* A rebus of the name. In the army of 1475 Anthony Earl Rivers, and Lord Scales *jure uxoris* 1469, has a “scallop-shell of silver.”

24. *The Lord Bouchier or the Earl of Kent is the Eagle with the pierced wing.* The Earl of Kent was not a Bouchier, but William Neville younger son of Ralph first Earl of Westmerland was created Earl of Kent 30th. June 1461 at the same time as Henry Bouchier was created Earl of Essex. Did the ambiguity or doubt here expressed arise on that occasion?

25. *The Duke of Somerset is the Bean shell.* This badge reminds us of the broom-pod of Plantagenet.

26. *Sir Andrew Trollope the Peacock.* Some clerical mistake may here be suspected, as the Peacock belonged to the Lord Roos, the next name mentioned.

27. *The Lord Roos the Portcullis.* The badge of Roos was a *peacock*, which has descended to the Duke of Rutland. See No. 10 in the Second List.

28. *The Earl of Wiltshire the White Bull.* It is doubtful to which family among the Earls of Wiltshire this refers. Thomas Boleyn

was created Earl of Wiltshire in 1529 ; and the badge of " Bolloyn " is stated to have been, On a plate a bull's head sable, coupé and armed gules. (*Collect. Topogr. et Geneal.* ii. 69.) In 1475 (as in 2d M 16) Sir Robert Talboys of Kyme bore a White Bull (misprinted Talbot in Planché, *Pursuivant of Arms*, p. 185.)

29. *Sir John Neville the Cat.*

30. *The Lord Egremont the Antelope.* Thomas Percy was created Lord Egremont in 1449. But the Antelope does not appear among the numerous badges noticed in Longstaffe's *Heraldry of the Percies*. It was used by various other families, as well as by King Henry VI., as is shown in *Retrospective Review*, 1827, i. 306.

31. *The Earl of Desmond the Dragon.*

32. *The Earl of Kent beareth the Wild Boar.* Edmund Grey created Earl of Kent in 1465 is probably intended.

33. *The Lord Marney beareth the Thrustle-cock.* In *Collectanea Top. et Gen.* iii. 68, a wing erect and erased argent. He bore two wings as a crest.

34. *Sir Richard Dunstall (or Tunstall) beareth the Bull (or Cock ?)* In 2d M 16 Sir Richard Dunstall has a White Cock in 15 Edw. IV. ; see the *Retrospective Review*, 1828, ii. 515. (The name is misprinted Dunstable in Planché's *Pursuivant of Arms*, p. 186.)

35. *Sir Edmund Hampden [the Raven with the black bill].* This ought evidently to be the reading, this and the next badge being transposed. The original coat of Hampden was Argent, a raven proper.

36. *Sir Thomas Findern [the Ox-yoke].* See this in *Collectanea Topog. et Geneal.* iii. 70. Sir Thomas Fynderne was in Alnwick castle in 1462 ; and at the same time Sir Richard Dunstall (above mentioned) in the castle of Dunstanburgh. See the account of sieges in Northumberland in that year, *Excerpta Historica*, p. 365.

37. *Sir William Gascoign the Woodcock with the scallop-shells.* This name was constantly written Gascon, and has been frequently misread Gaston.

38. *The Lord Welles beareth the bucket hanging with a pair of chains.* In allusion to his name, as in the case of the Lord Rivers.

39. *Sir William Falconbridge beareth the fish-hook.* This is confirmed by the list of badges in Lansdowne MS. 870, under the same name ; but the person intended is William Neville Lord Fauconberg *jure uxoris*, who was created Earl of Kent in 1461 and died in 1463. See in the verses already more than once quoted :—

Fawkenberg.

The Fisshere hathe lost his Hangul-hookes.

Excerpta Historica, p. 161.

40. *The Lord Scrope of Bolton the Cornish crow.* "The Lord Scrope, y^{he} Cornish chowe," (1475) (2d M 16.) The Scropes of Bolton bore the same bird subsequently for supporters.

41. *The Earl of Pembroke the Serpent*, called "the green dragon" in the ensuing list. Mediæval serpents were generally drawn with wings, and are identical with dragons and the modern heraldic wyverns. See No. 8. in the Second List.

The second List is from the same source. It cannot be of earlier date than 1547, when the Marquess of Northampton was first created; as well as John Dudley, Earl of Warwick; and the latter was advanced to the title of Duke of Northumberland, which is added in the last line, in 1551.

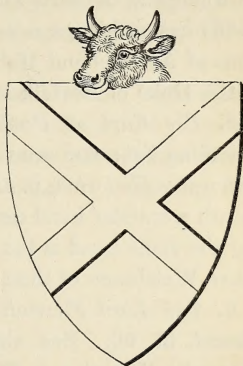
1. The Lorde of Westmerlond giveth the blacke bull.
 2. The L. Lumley y^e cokk.
 3. The L. of Shrewisbery the Talbot.
 4. The L. of Derby y^e Egle.
 5. The Lord Marques of Northehamton y^e fawcone.
 6. The Marques of Wynchester y^e fawcon w^t the gesses.
 7. The L. of Arundel y^e whyghte horse.
 8. The L. of Pembroke y^e grene draggon.
 9. The L. fythswaters y^e sterr.
 10. The L. of Rutlond the pecokk.
 11. The L. fyths waren y^e bowser knott.
 12. Sr Henry Bedynefeld y^e splayd Egle.
 13. The L. of Oxenford y^e blue bore.
 14. The D. of Norff
 15. The L. barthelett
 16. The L. of Warwyke y^e raggid staffe.
 17. The L. of Northehumberlond y^e bere.
- } y^e whyghte lyon.

NOTES ON THE SECOND LIST.

1. *The Lord of Westmerland giveth the black Bull.*

“There is a knight of the North country,
Which leads a lusty plump of spears;
I know not what his name should be,
A boisterous Bull all black he bears.” . . .
“This same is Sir John Nevil bold,” . . .
He doth maintain, withouten doubt,
The Earl of Westmerland’s estate.”

(The poem on Flodden field—from
Weber’s edition.)



In another ballad, *The Rising of the North Countrie*, (in 1569) the “ancyent” of Lord Westmerland is described as “The Dun Bull;” and that colour is perhaps more strictly for the Earl of Westmerland. The Black Bull belonged to the Honor of Clarence, and was on the standard of the Duke of Clarence in 1475. (2d M 16, Coll. Arm. as printed in *Retrospect. Review*, 1828, ii. 514.)

2. *The Lord Lumley the Cock.* More properly the popinjay. See *Collect. Top. et Geneal.* iii. 68.

3. *The Lord of Shrewsbury the Talbot* (as before).

4. *The Lord of Derby the Eagle.* The well-known eagle and child, and the eagle’s leg erased at the thigh or, were the Stanley badges. The latter, in 1475, is described as a “Gryppes leg rasyd gold.” (2d M 16.)

5. *The Lord Marquess of Northampton the Falcon.* William Parr, brother to Katharine sixth and last wife of King Henry VIII. was created Marquess of Northampton 16 Feb. 1546–7.

6. *The Marquess of Winchester the Falcon with the jesses.* William Pawlett, created Marquess of Winchester 12 Oct. 1551. His crest was, on a mount vert, a falcon rising or, gorged with a coronet gules; but in a contemporary MS. of the Arms of the Knights of the Garter in the library at Lower Easington it is given as a falcon rising, with bells and jesses or, gorged with a coronet azure.

7. *The Lord of Arundel the White Horse.* See in Dallaway’s *Rape of Arundel* (edit. 1832) pp. 196, 197, two cognizances of the horse

galloping in front of an oak tree, apparently from fresco paintings formerly on the walls of the chapel at Arundel. At Felbrigge priory, Norfolk, a slip of oak surmounting the fret of Maltravers was placed on a chapeau of estate (ibid. p. 148). William Earl of Arundel (ob. 1483) has on his great seal two horses, as supporters for the quartered arms of Arundel and Maltravers. (Ibid. 148.) The sinister supporter of the Duke of Norfolk is now a horse with an oak slip in his mouth.

8. *The Earl of Pembroke the Green Dragon.* See No. 41 in the preceding list; and see the standard of "the Lord Chamberlain" in *Excerpta Historica*, p. 163, where the dragon or wyvern has in its mouth a sinister hand couped gules. The dragon's head erased holding the same hand is the well-known device of the Herberts and many other Welshmen of their kindred.

9. *The Lord Fitzwalter the Star.* See the *Collectanea Topog. et Geneal.* iii. 66. See also the standard of Lord Fitzwalter in the *Excerpta Historica*, p. 325.

10. *The Earl of Rutland the Peacock.* Derived from Roos. See the previous list, No. 27, and *Collectanea Topog. et Geneal.* iii. 67. It is still the crest of the Duke of Rutland; but the older crest of Manners was a bull's head erased gules, gorged with a crown or. Both are depicted on the standard of George [Manners] Lord Roos in I. 2 *Coll. Arm.*; but as that standard is described in *Excerpta Historica*, p. 56, the peacock is less properly termed "the Manners crest," and it appears as "a demi-peacock in pride issuing from a chapeau."

11. *The Lord FitzWarine the Bouchier knot.* William Bouchier was summoned to Parliament as Lord FitzWarine *jure uxoris* in 1449. See three figures of the Bouchier knot, the same in form but differing in pattern, in the *Pursuivant of Arms*, p. 189, in Parker's *Glossary of Heraldry*, p. 197, and in Cussans's *Handbook of Heraldry*, p. 121. All the Bouchiers displayed their favourite knot; it is even entwined around the archiepiscopal pall on the tomb of Cardinal Bouchier at Canterbury. (See Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, and Cussans, p. 122.)

12. *Sir Henry Bedingfield the displayed Eagle.* Borne both in the arms and crest of this ancient family.

13. *The Lord of Oxford the Blue Boar.* No. 16 in the previous list.

14. *The Duke of Norfolk*; and, 15. *The Lord Berkeley*, both the *White Lion*, as coheirs of Mowbray. (See the preceding list No. 6.) The standard of the Lord Berkeley in Harl. MS. 4632 has a lion passant argent. (*Collectanea Topog. et Geneal.* iii. 61.) A white lion was borne by the Duke of Norfolk in Normandy in 1475, and the

same by his son the Lord Howard, *differenced* by a crescent azure on the shoulder. (*Retrospective Review*, ii. 515.)

16. *The Lord of Warwick the Ragged Staff.* John Dudley Earl of Warwick had adopted the ragged staff formerly borne by the Beauchamps Earls of Warwick, and it must be the same person who is next mentioned as

17. *The Lord of Northumberland the Bear*, usually represented holding a ragged staff. The bear was commemorative of Urso the remote ancestor of the Beauchamps: as repeated throughout Rous's Roll of the Earls of Warwick. See many particulars respecting this device collected in *Retrospective Review*, i. 308.

LIFE PEERAGES.

The question whether a limited number of Peers created for Life should be introduced into the House of Lords is one which will certainly be again brought before the attention of the public very shortly. We shall watch every important movement regarding it, and, as a commencement, we now place upon record the following passages from the very sagacious and statesmanlike speech recently delivered by the Earl of Derby,¹ on the 9th Jan. 1872 :

“ Now, how do we stand as regards the great institutions of the country? The Crown is safe enough. We have had evidence on that point² within the last few weeks that is worth any amount of argument. As to the House of Lords, I am very far from saying that it is perfect, or that we could not do something to improve and strengthen it. Undoubtedly, if we were framing the Constitution for the first time we should not select by a rather arbitrary process some 400 or 500 heads of families, and constitute them a separate branch of the Legislature. This much only I will say in defence of the hereditary principle, that you cannot condemn it in the Peerage without condemning it far more strongly in the Monarchy, because among 400 well educated men it is, by the law of chance, a matter of absolute certainty that you will find a certain number competent to take an active part in public affairs, whereas in the case of royalty it is a pure

¹ At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Working Men's Conservative Association.

² Alluding to the universal sympathy and anxiety of the country expressed when the Prince of Wales's life was in danger.

question whether the Sovereign for the time being be personally competent or the reverse. But there are other considerations to be borne in mind. Many people think—I do for one—that it would not be exactly safe to carry on affairs by a single Chamber without any check, even the check of a temporary delay, on its impulses and passions of the moment. Despotism is not good for any of us; and you have to take into account also this historical fact, that every attempt made in modern times to create an effective Second Chamber has been a failure. If that Chamber is composed of Crown nominees, they are looked upon—perhaps in most cases not unjustly—as mere Government hacks or worn-out officials. If it is elective, you have then two similarly constituted bodies, liable to exactly the same impulses, and therefore unfit to control one another. The American Senate is an institution by itself, because it represents separate and sovereign States, each of which has its own Legislature for internal affairs. That is a condition which we have not, and cannot have here. In one word, what I would suggest to the gentlemen who agitated against the House of Lords, and who lately sat in judgment upon it at Birmingham—though somehow that agitation went off in an unexpectedly quiet manner—what I would say to them is, ‘Don’t content yourselves with finding fault with the Lords as they are, but tell us whether you want a Second Chamber at all, and, if you do, give us your opinion how it should be framed.’ If they take the first of these alternatives, they will be in a small minority; and if they adopt the second, they will find they have a tougher job on their hands than they expected.

“For my own part, while I should object to an unlimited creation of Peerages for Life, and especially to any renewal of the attempt of fourteen years ago to create them by reviving an obsolete prerogative, I see no harm and some advantage in a limited number of peerages of that class. And I say so mainly for this reason—under an hereditary system pauper peerages are a misfortune. They create a temptation to jobbing and place-hunting; but, as matters stand, it will often happen that an able man with a family and without a fortune, either refuses to go into the House of Lords, and so his services are lost, or accepts a peerage, which is merely an encumbrance and a disadvantage to his successors, because it cuts them off from many ways of pushing their own fortune, while it places them politically and socially in a false position.”

R E V I E W.

Walks in Yorkshire: Wakefield and its Neighbourhood; with Map and Fifty-five Woodcuts. By W. S. BANKS, of Wakefield. London: Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer. Wakefield: B. W. Allen; and Fielding and M'Innes. 12mo Pp. xv. 608.

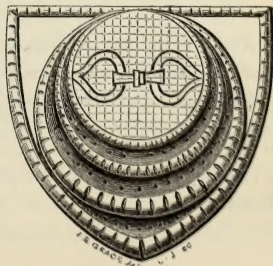
In no class of literature has there been a greater improvement of late years than in local guide-books, a result which we may attribute not only to the good example set in the excellent Handbooks published by Murray of London and Black of Edinburgh, but we think very much to the intelligent spirit which has been evoked by the visitations of our peripatetic archæological societies and the county societies which have been formed with similar objects. The compilers of such works are no longer content to be mere parrots repeating, as by rote, the statements of former topographers, seasoned only with laudatory and advertising notices of modern improvements and new institutions, but they have begun to write in a more critical spirit, and to show some true historical and antiquarian research. We do not recollect, however, to have previously met with any book of the kind that has paid so much attention to armorial antiquities as the volume before us, and we therefore feel bound to recognise its merits in that particular.

Mr. Banks has before published in 1866 a volume of *Walks in the North-west and North-east parts of Yorkshire*, intending to visit the rest of the county in like manner. His present volume is in fuller detail, and it is confined to a breadth of country about sixteen miles each way, on lines drawn through Wakefield. In this area, besides Wakefield itself, are comprised the ancient castles of Pontefract and Sandal, the monasteries of Nostel and Monk Bretton, the towns of Barnsley, Dewsbury, and Batley, and many noble mansions both of former and of modern times.

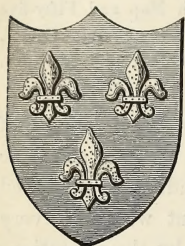
But we need not leave Wakefield itself to delight ourselves in heraldry. At the great church of that town:—

Under a stall seat in the chancel is a carefully carved representation of the well-known Percy-badger—a crescent and manacles—which is very likely of the same date as the chief parts of the chancel, namely, about 1470. On the front of the chancel stalls a plain crescent occurs four times as part of the ornament. There are also some recent imitations, but they are very poorly executed.

On bosses of the ceiling of the nave and chancel aisles are carvings of the same age, probably, as the Percy badge. The most important are those in the north chancel, where are the three



fleurs de lis of Wakefield on a shield ; an **M** ; a falcon within a fetterlock ; a rose within a fetterlock ; cross keys ; and other objects. The position of the cross keys points to the place where stood the altar of St. Peter ; at which, under grant from Edward IV. given at Pontefract, 25 Sept. 1480, Roger Nowell's chantry was established.



In the south chancel are the initials R. S. with a barrel [or tun]. In the nave are the falcon and fetterlock again, the Savile owl, a lion rampant, a mermaid, an angel holding a shield, the monogram **ihc**, with other things ; whilst in the nave and aisles are many other objects, the most numerous being grotesque faces and figures, and conventional leaves and flowers.

As usual in such situations, merely fanciful and ornamental designs are intermixed with those of armorial and gentilitia allusion. We have to beg the Author's pardon for omitting in our extract some of his explanatory remarks, which we have done not because we differ from them, but because we wish to combine with them our own comments.

The cause of the appearance of the Percy badge at Wakefield does not appear ; but our readers will be glad to compare it with another example of the same existing at Sandal, which we extracted in our last volume at p. 671 from the Journal of the Yorkshire Architectural and Archæological Society.



The Wakefield arms (so called) are surely a modern misapprehension. They are simply the arms of France. We observe at p. 81 that the waits or watchmen of Wakefield used to wear for a badge¹ a single fleur de lis, which may have led to the misinterpretation of the shield ; but the corporate seal of the town (1848) bears no arms, its devices being a view of the Corn Exchange with corn and cattle (engraved at p. 89 of Mr. Banks's book).

¹ At the Town-hall are preserved two or three of these badges. They are of silver, about 5 inches by 4, with loops to fasten them on by. That engraved is dated 1688. The following is an entry in the parish register recording the commencement of the Waits' annual course of duty :—

“Memorandum, That the Waits of this Town of Wakefield began their Watch upon the 17th day of October, in the yeare of our Lord God 1670. Their names are as followeth :

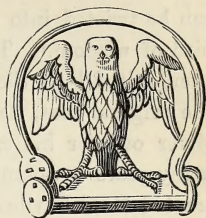
WM. SHAW

THOS. SHAW

THOMAS WATSON

} Fratres in Unum.”

The falcon within a fetterlock is a well-known badge of the royal House of York; and one boss in the north aisle has a falcon alone with expanded wings (p. 33, note). When the family had ascended the throne, says Bonney in his *History of Fotheringay*, the falcon was represented as free, and the lock open (as here shown, from Henry the Seventh's chapel). But in the boss in question there is no lock.



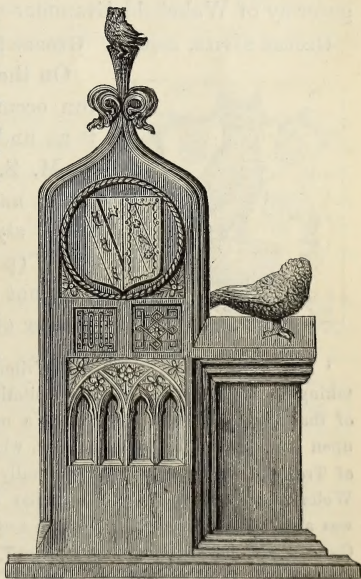
The White Rose, originally the badge of "the castle of Clifford," placed within a fetterlock, was another badge of the House of York. It occurs not only at Wakefield, but also on bosses of the ceiling of South Kirkby church, again with the falcon in a fetterlock, an eagle displayed, and a dragon or griffin (as described by Mr. Banks, p. 340). The rose in the fetterlock subsequently became a badge of Bouchier Earl of Essex; as which it will be seen among the *Badges of the Great Nobility*, a previous article in our present volume, p. 345.

Again, at Wakefield—

A stall-end in the chancel bears two carved owls and a well-wrought coat of Saville, differenced by a mullet, impaling On a bend a martlet between two cinquefoils within a border engrailed charged with ten plates; a crescent for difference. These may be the arms of Thomas Savile of Lupset, who died in 1505, and is said to have married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Balforth, or Basford, whose arms I have not found.

We feel some curiosity to ascertain the source of the owls of the Saviles. The earliest authority for the coat of which we are aware is the Roll temp. Richard II. in which it occurs for Monsieur John Sayvill. It resembles very much the coat of Curzon, which in the same Roll appears as *Argent, a bend sable charged with three popinjays or, collared gules*.

The Saviles were connected with Howley and Oulton, in the district of the book before us, but with both at a date subsequent to the adoption of the owls, which therefore cannot be allusive to the names of either



of those localities: and we are not aware that the name of Savile can be twisted into anything resembling, or echoing, the name of the bird of wisdom.¹ The Saviles, in all their numerous branches, have been faithful to the owl, and the Earl of Mexborough still displays the original coat, *Argent, on a bend sable three owls of the field*, with a silver owl for his crest. Sir John Savile of Howley, who was for many years a potent official in the West Riding, and in 1628 was created Lord Savile of Pomfret, (being the father of Thomas advanced to the Earldom of Sussex in 1644,) transferred the bird to the town of Leeds, which has still two crowned owls for the supporters of its arms,² because he was the first mayor of that borough on its incorporation in 1626.

At an old mansion in Northgate, Wakefield, known as Haselden hall, and said to have derived its name from a family which lived in it in the reign of Henry VI. are other memorials of the Saviles. The date 1584 is frequently repeated on the ceiling, with shields of the arms of Savile, two of them bearing the differences of a crescent and a mullet, being the same as are carved on stone over the ancient gateway of Wakefield Grammar-school, with this inscription:

GEORGE SAVILE, ESQUIRE. GEORGE SAVILE AND THOMAS SAVILE HIS SONNES.



On the same ceiling an owl standing on a tun occurs often, as here represented, which is an undeniable rebus of Oulton. The initials G. M. S. are for George Savile the father above named, who in his will dated Oct. 6, 1593, styled himself "of Wakefield gentleman," (p. 56) and his wife M. whose name does not appear.

One of the Savile coats is said to impale

¹ Mr. Longstaffe tells us that Willoughby of Wollaton canted upon the owl by taking it for his crest (Tonge's Visitation, p. 5), and the present Lord Middleton, of that family, though his crest is a man's head affronté crowned, displays an owl upon banners held by his supporters, which are a pilgrim and a wild man. The coat of Trewolla of Cornwall was naturally enough, *Sable, three owls argent*. Both Wollaton and Trewolla give a similar idea of the way in which the bird's name was anciently pronounced. Though *noctua* is the usual Latin for an owl, yet our German and English name is evidently derived also from the Latin, for *utula* is a screech-owl, from its howling voice.

² *Azure, a fleece or, on a chief sable three mullets argent*.

³ Desirous to throw some light upon this George Savile, who is memorable as the quasi-founder of Wakefield school, we have consulted some of the pedigrees of Savile, and identify him in one at fol. 156 of the Harleian MS. 1420. George Savile, there

two hounds between three fleurs de lis, a blason which we do not perfectly understand, but which has certainly nothing to do (as Mr. Banks imagines) with the insignia of Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.

The arms of Wortley are also there; and those of Queen Elizabeth, crowned, and encircled with the garter.

Armorial ceilings were much in fashion at Wakefield in the reign of Elizabeth. Her Majesty's arms¹ appear in several old houses named in pp. 102, 166, and in one of them, in the Southgate, is "an excellent ceiling," bearing the same date (1584) as that at Hasleden hall, and the following arms with the initials M. B. : Three garbs; and for crest a goat's head erased. This shows it to have been the residence of Martin Birkhead, esquire, whose epitaph was formerly in the choir of the church :—

Here lyeth MARTIN BIRKHEAD, Esq. late Queen's Attorney and Justice of the Peace and Quorum, who died the 6th of July 1590.

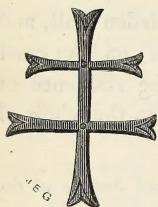
"Queen's attorney," we should presume, meant something more than attorney at law, which Mr. Banks suggests as its equivalent. Martin Birkhead held no doubt an office in the manor court of Wakefield parallel to that of attorney of the duchy of Lancaster or other similar local jurisdiction.²

styled of Wakefield, was the fifth son of Thomas Savile "of Wakefield parish," by Joane daughter of John Michaell of Crole, co. York; and his father was the third son of Thomas Savile of Lupset. George married ——— daughter of Rooke, and had issue George, Thomas, (the names inscribed on the school-house,) and Dorothy. His elder brother John was also of Wakefield; he was living at the Yorkshire Visitation of 1585, and his eldest grandson, another George, was five years old. (EDIT. H. & G.)

¹ Mr. Banks remarks (p. 166), "It seems to have been a plasterer's ornament in this neighbourhood." No doubt: the same mould was employed wherever it was required. Not only in that neighbourhood, but throughout the country, was it the fashion in the reign of Elizabeth to set up her Majesty's arms out of pure loyalty, either carved in stone or wood on the chimney-piece, moulded on the ceiling, or painted in the windows. Hence many foolish stories of old houses where such tokens of loyalty remain having been actually inhabited or visited by the sovereign.

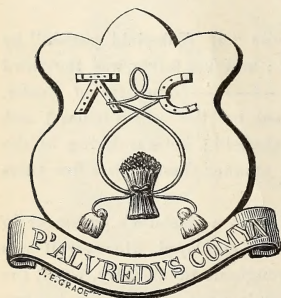
² Compare the following long array of legal dignities set forth in an epitaph in Garstang church: "Here lyeth interred the body of CHRISTOPHER BANASTRE late of Preston in Amounderness Esqir, sometyme Vice-Chancellor of the Countie Palatyn of Lancaster for the space of 27 yeares, the Kinges Majesties Attorney General, & one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace & Quorum, & of Oyer & Terminer, in the said Countie, Baron of the Exchequer Court at Lancaster, Steward of the Borough of Preston, & Recorder of the Corporation of Lancaster; who, after he had lived 74 yeares, departed this lyfe at Catteral upon Thursday the 14th of June A.C. 1649." (Note to *Journal of Nich. Assheton*, edit. Raines, p. 64.)

Between the parish of Normanton and that of Warmfield the tourist comes upon the Newland estate, once belonging to the Knights Hospitallers, and still preserving in a remarkable manner the token of their proprietorship. The place is extra-parochial, consisting of a park with its mansion and one or two farms, comprising altogether, according to the Ordnance survey, 310 a. 2 r. 29 p. The old Preceptory has disappeared, and its chapel was pulled down by a late owner, Sir Edward



Dodsworth, who died in 1845; but on the out-buildings there remain two or three of the double-crosses of Hospitallers made of iron in this form: and it has been a condition of Newland manor that upon every copyhold tenement such a cross should be placed. Mr. Banks gives also from the ancient manor rolls the names of some of the Preceptors and other particulars.

In the church of Nostel, which was that of an Augustinian Priory, is another ceiling with armorial bosses: among them the three crowns for St. Oswald, the royal martyr to whom the church was dedicated; a lion between three pheons; a saltire cotised (qu.); and a heart transfixd with an arrow, said to be Saint Augustine's emblem. The last prior of Nostel was Robert Ferrar, or Farrer, who seems to have been appointed for the purpose of making the surrender: he was afterwards Bishop of St. David's, and burnt by Queen Mary at Carmarthen. His predecessor, elected in 1523, was Alured Comyn, whose device was a sheaf—of cummin, no doubt, in allusion to his name, not of wheat as described by Hunter.¹ But

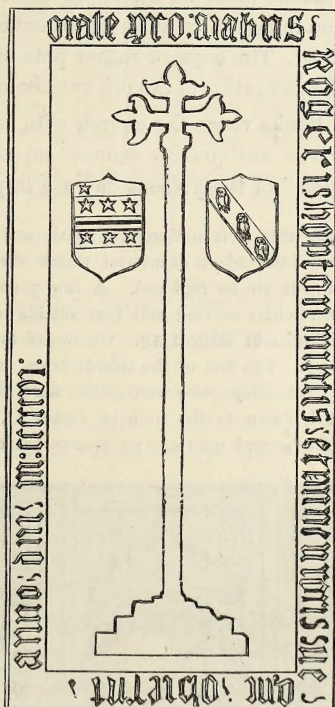


we must quote what Hunter remarks on this Prior:

¹ "the *wheat*-sheaf indicating that he claimed some connection with the great house of Comyn of Scotland, who used three *wheat*-sheaves for their arms." The family of Comyn, however, was not originally, nor by any means entirely, of Scotland. In the Roll of Arms time of Edw. II. we read under Lincolnshire, Sire Johan Comyn d'argent, crussile de goules, a iij garbes de goules. (Edit. Nicolas, p. 59.) And in the ordinaries of Edmondson or Burke will be seen coats for other branches in Durham, Yorkshire, and Essex. But the Comyns of Scotland also adopted the sheaf of cummin at a very early date: see the seals of John Cumin and Alexander Cumyn of Buchan, both dated 1292, and both bearing a shield with three

Comyn was a Prior of an elegant taste and a magnificent spirit, decorating most of the churches which were dependent on his house in a similar manner, and placing in the church [of Nostel], near his monastery, a window in which we have a portrait of himself in his proper costume, with Saint Oswald and other saints, one of the best preserved of the storied windows with which the Yorkshire churches in old times were adorned, and well deserving the study of the ecclesiastical antiquary. (Lupset, the Heath, Sharlston, and Ackton. 1851. P. 106.)

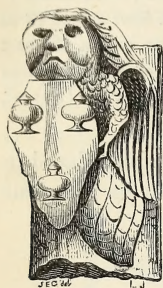
In Hopton church there is an old slab in the south aisle, placed in 1506 over the body of Sir Roger Hopton, supposed to be the same



Roger who was gentleman usher of the King's chamber, and who had in 1487 a grant of the King's manor house, which he undertook to rebuild. The arms of Hopton, Argent, two bars sable each charged with three mullets or, are differenced by another mullet. Sir Roger's wife was Anne daughter of Sir John Savile of Thornhill, by Alice daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, and she had been first married to

garbs, described in Laing's *Catalogue of Scottish Seals*, Nos. 222, 223, and several more in his *Supplemental Catalogue*, p. 44.

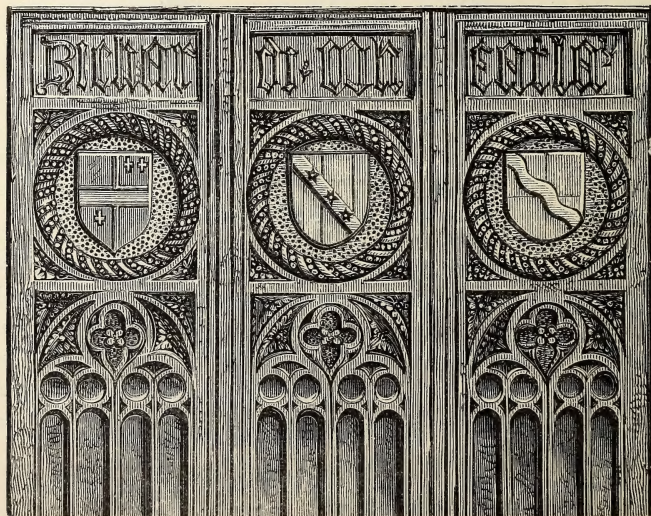
John Butler of Lancashire. (Tonge's Visit. edit. Surtees Soc. p. 80.)



At Monk-Bretton, over the gateway, is this carving of the arms of the Priory, which occur also in the churches of Woolley and Darton (pp. 408, 418,) the last erected by Thomas Tykyl, prior of Monk Bretton, in 1517. These three examples prove what were the usual arms of that Priory, though Tonge, (Visitation, Surtees Soc. p. 77) blazons them as Sable, in chief two covered cups, and in base a cross patée argent charged with an annulet. The cups, or rather pots of ointment, denoted the dedication of the priory to Saint Mary Magdalene.

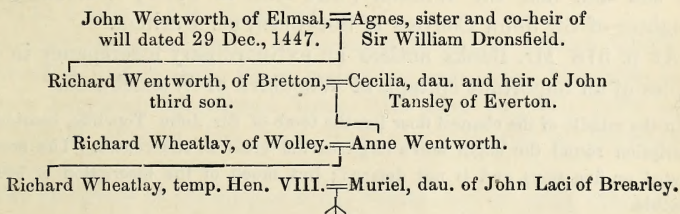
At Woolley, Mr. Banks views the church with those painful apprehensions which all true antiquaries cannot suppress when the too thorough "restorations" of the present day are in progress:

At the time of printing this it is undergoing repair and alteration; and I am unable to say whether or not the objects of interest which were there prior to commencing the restoration will all be replaced. A few panels which were in the chancel had good Perpendicular carving and four shields bearing arms, and in old English text the name *Richardi Wheatlay*. On two of the panels are the sacred monogram *ihc* and a crown. The first of the shields bears arms which I take to be intended for those of the Wheatleys, who were settled here, Hunter says, from about the reign of Edward III. down to the time of James II.: Quarterly sable and argent, a fess gules, in the second quarter two crosses patée, in the third one cross



patée [of the last]. It will be seen in the engraving that the crosses are not patée [but of the plain form still retained by the French¹]. The second shield bears the arms of Dronsfield, of West Bretton, Paly of six argent and sable, on a bend [gules] three mullets pierced or. The third shield is [Quarterly] charged with a bend wavy²; the fourth with the six roundels of Laci of Brearley.

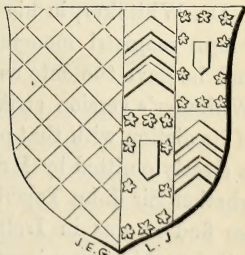
We grieve to have to add to this, that Mr. Banks's forebodings have been too closely fulfilled. From a letter since written by him to the *Wakefield Express*, we find that the panels here represented have been re-erected, but not in contiguity, so that the name *Richardi Wheatlay* is broken up, and scattered! Such is now the too frequent result of what architects and incumbents are pleased to term, in bitter mockery, *Restoration*! There were probably other shields formerly: as three of the names above given occur thus in the genealogy which we gather from Hunter, *South Yorkshire*, ii. pp. 243, 386:—



By the last Richard we may presume this old pewing was erected (Hunter says, in the south quire) some years before the Reformation.

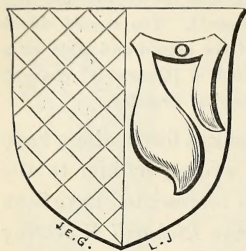
At Elmley, now usually called Emley, Mr. Banks describes the few fragments of "old stained glass of good quality" which remain in the chancel windows—

especially in the east, which has three lights, though there is not much that can be brought into intelligible connection, for if a figure be there the head is gone, and the inscriptions are broken and scattered. In a south window appear a few figures as in mail armour; one of a soldier with his hand on a spear shaft, as if in the act of striking. But there are three shields in the east window tolerably complete—one, at the bottom of the centre light, *Fitzwilliam*, Lozengy argent and gules; a second in the upper part of the north light, *Fitzwilliam*, impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Sable, three chevronels, the centre azure and the others or [*Chaworth*]; 2 and 3, Argent, an inescoccheon within an orle of cinquefoils



¹ And called by them *croisettes*: see our vol. vi. p. 92.

² The only coat resembling this that we find in Papworth's Dictionary of British Armorial is, Quarterly arg. and sa. a bend wavy, SPENCER.



sable [*Caltoft*]. The third in the upper south light, *Fitzwilliam* impaling *Conyers* of Sockburn, Azure, a maunche or. Near the bottom of the window are the words, —abeth' filie d'ni Tho'e Chawworth arm' and below those, (?) Conpar militis. In another place, *Wiffmi*, and below that *Elizabeth*. The connection of *Fitzwilliam* with *Emley* is of old standing . . . Sir William *Fitzwilliam*, who was living in 1117, became, through his marriage with Sir John *Elmley* of *Elmley* and *Sprotborough*, lord of those places.

The armorial shields commemorate the matches of Sir William *FitzWilliam*, who died in 1474, with *Elizabeth* daughter of Sir *Thomas Chaworth*, of *Wiverton*, co. *Nottingham* (son of Sir William *Chaworth*, by *Alice*, daughter and heir of Sir John *Caltoft*¹), and of his son and heir Sir William (who died in 1494) with *Elizabeth* daughter of Sir John *Conyers* of *Sockburn*, co. *Durham*.

At p. 518 Mr. Banks notices an extraordinary discrepancy in the copies of an important epitaph at *Woodkirk* or *Woodchurch*.

In the middle of the chancel floor lies the tomb of Sir John *Topcliffe*, bearing an inscription round the edges and a large carved cross in the centre. The cross is erected on five steps, and is not defaced; but much of the inscription is become illegible.

Mr. *Scatcherd*, reporting it as perfect in 1830, gave it as follows in his *History of Morley, &c.* with the contracted words extended :

Orate pro anima Johannis Topcliffe, quondam Capitalis Justiciarii Domini Regis Hen. VII. et VIII. item magistri monetæ, qui quidem [Joh'es] obiit xij die Decembris anno Domini Mcccexliiii. ejus animæ propicietur Deus.

Dr. *Whitaker*, in his *Loidis et Elmete*, p. 240, instead of the words "item magistri monetæ," had read in that place *t're sue Hibernie*; and he gave the date as 1513 instead of 1514. At first sight Dr. *Whitaker*'s version strikes us as most probable, from the consistency of its diction with that of similar memorials: and the second "Joh'es" is clearly omitted by Mr. *Scatcherd*. It is, however, easy to ascertain whether Sir John *Topcliffe* was chief justice in England or in Ireland: we find it was in Ireland, and therefore Mr. *Scatcherd* must have relied on his own *misreading* for the words "item magistri monetæ," probably without consulting *Whitaker*. It is the more necessary to notice this, as Mr. Banks has unfortunately preferred *Scatcherd*'s description of Sir John *Topcliffe*, as "Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Master of the Mint, and a high officer in the households"—which he was not—"of Kings Henry VII. and VIII."

¹ See pedigree of *Chaworth* in *Thoroton's Nottinghamshire*, p. 194.

Mr. Banks has added to the value of his book by various interesting extracts from the parish registers and parochial accounts. One is the baptism of Dr. Bentley at Rothwell on the 6th Feb. 1661-2:

Richard a child of Thomas Bentley of Oulton baptised.

In the same register also are both the baptism and interment of that very industrious Yorkshire antiquary, John Hopkinson of Lofthouse.

1611. Nov. 29. Johannes filius Georgii Hopkinson.

1681. March 4. Mr. Jo. Hopkinson, gener. buried, Lofthouse.

Hopkinson was not "clerk of the peace for Yorkshire," as Whitaker too carelessly styles him; but deputy clerk of the peace for the West Riding. Mr. Banks gives an engraving of his autograph, and some account of the numerous volumes he left in manuscript, and their present places of deposit. Hopkinson's epitaph has been published in *Loidis et Elmete*, p. 242.

At Snydale, in the parish of Normanton, resided another laborious explorer of records, from whose collections subsequent historians have largely benefited, Mr. James Torre. He died July 31, 1699, aged 49, and, it appears, has more than one memorial in Normanton church.

The pedigrees of the all-pervading Saviles and of many other families may be considerably improved by Mr. Banks's extracts, and we are happy to add that he has made them available by an ample index.

JOHN WARREN, JUSTICE OF CHESTER.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—I now proceed to state the particulars promised in the note attached (in p. 282) to your review of my *History of Goosnargh*.

John Warren was the son and heir of Edward Warren of Poynton, co. Chester, esq. and was born 12 Aug. 1630. He was of Gray's Inn, and was constituted by patent dated 1681 one of the Judges of the counties of Chester, Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery. When re-appointed to that office on the accession of King James II. his salary was 200*l.* as appears by another patent granted in 1684.

He purchased Millgate Hall in Stockport, where he appears to have lived. He married Anne daughter and heiress of Hugh Cooper of Chorley, esq. who was high sheriff of Lancashire in 1657. Hugh Cooper was lord of the manor of Carnford, in the parish of Warton,

as well as of Goosnargh and Chipping; and these and other estates came to his son-in-law John Warren, who had granted to him, 21 Charles II. two fairs at Inglewhite in Goosnargh, together with Court of Pye Powder, &c. (*Watson's Memoirs of the Earls of Warren*, vol. ii. p. 150.)

From the above it will be at once apparent that the initials "H.C." on Inglewhite Cross and on the farm building at Barker refer to Hugh Cooper; and that the Barker estate descended to Justice Warren in right of his wife.

Judge Warren died 20 March, 1705-6, and was buried near his father on the left side of the communion rails in Stockport church. He left two sons, Edward his son and heir, and Hugh; and one daughter. (*Watson's Memoirs of the Earls of Warren*.)

The last Warren who held Barker and the manor of Goosnargh was probably Sir George Warren, K.B. who died in 1801, and of whose biography you have given some details at p. 195 in your account of the magnificent work printed at his expense on the Earls of Warren and Surrey.

There is a tradition at Goosnargh that the last of the race who lived at Barker was a Lady Betty Warren, and that she sometimes quoted the following verse:

To vote for Sir George is no disgrace,
His Lady is of noble race,
They are good and kind to all the poor;
And what can you desire more?

This Lady Betty must have been the mother of Sir George, Elizabeth, daughter of George second Earl of Cholmondeley, born 28 May, 1705, married in Jan. 1731 to Edward Warren, esq. of Poynton, and buried at Stockport 22 Dec. 1762.

The manor of Goosnargh passed at the beginning of this century to Lord de Tabley, who assumed the name and arms of Warren in 1832.

Yours, &c. HENRY FISHWICK.

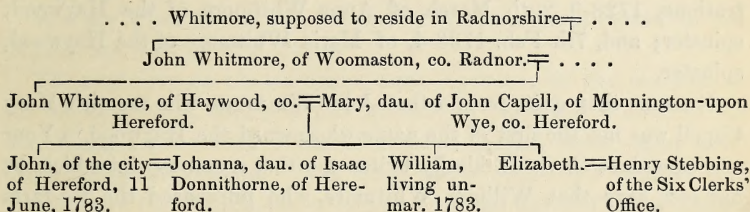
WHITMORE OF THE HAYWOOD, CO. HEREFORD.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

Dear Sir,—My attention has been called to the coincidence of names in the intermarriage of Whitmores and Lechmeres of different families

or branches. One instance is to be found in an article in your sixth volume, p. 682. Another is to be found in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, where it is mentioned that two sons of Scudamore Lechmere of Fownhope married daughters of John Whitmore of the Haywood, co. Hereford. This family of Whitmores is distinct from that in Warwickshire, as the following facts show.

In a volume of Pedigrees (Heralds' College, H to Z 26, p. 201) this pedigree occurs :



Through the kindness of correspondents I am able to add a few particulars.

John Whitmore of the Haywood died June 23rd, 1768, aged 62, and Mary (Capell) his widow died 24th Nov. 1771, aged 52, both being buried at Callow, co. Hereford. They were married at Monnington May 16, 1736. Their children were :

- i. Capell, matriculated at St. John's college, Oxford, 1756, aged 16; died 2nd April, 1760, aged 20, buried at Monnington, April 7th, 1760.
- ii. John, born 1742, married Joanna Donnithorne.
- iii. William, died unmarried.¹
- iv. Thomas, died 1749, aged 1 year; baptised at Callow.
- v. Rachel, died unmarried 23rd March, 1825, aged 83, at Monnington.
- vi. Mary, died young.
- vii. Catherine, married John Scudamore Lechmere.
- viii. Anne, married Charles King of Mortlake, co. Surrey.
- ix. Elizabeth, married Henry Stebbing, and died s.p.
- x. Jane, married Thomas Allen Lechmere.

Of these, John married Joanna daughter of Rev. Isaac Donnithorne of Hereford, died 14th Dec. 1799, and was buried at Callow. He had eight children, but only one daughter survived, who married and had issue.

As to the origin of this branch of the Whitmores, although the

¹ He was curate of Callow and July 3, 1776, became rector of Monnington; died 1792.

pedigree says that the father of John Whitmore of the Haywood was from Radnorshire, the Callow register says, 1713, Feb. 13th, Madam Elizabeth Whitmore, the daughter of William Whitmore of Whitehall, Esq. was then buried; and, Aug. 16th, 1719, the above William Whitmore was buried, aged 70. He died Aug. 13th; also, 1727, May 30th, Mrs. Anne Whitmore was buried. 1734, Jan. 31st, Madam Whitmore was buried, widow of William, says the monument.

With the Wills of the Deanery of Hereford are indexed the administrations, 1728-9, 20th March, of Anna Whitmore of the Haywood, spinster; and, 7th Feb. 1733-4, of Maria Whitmore of the Haywood, spinster.

It seems then quite certain that John Whitmore who married Mary Capell was not the first of the name who owned the Haywood. Your correspondent C. J. R. kindly writes me that a manuscript which he has seen says that William Whitmore, who purchased the fee-farm rents and mansion-house of the Haywood about 1650, was grand-uncle of John W. who settled the estate on his wife Mary Capell in 1736. This William might well be the father of the William above noted, who died in 1719 aged 70. If the latter were the father of Anna and Maria, their deaths occur at the right time to make their supposed cousin heir to the estate about 1735.

One query remains. The Callow Registers state, "Sept. 29, 1717, Madam Eleanor Duppa of the Haywood was buried in the chancel of Callow church." Who was she, and why was she styled "of the Haywood"? She is said (on her monument, I believe) to have died Sept. 28th, 1717, aged 75.¹ There was an Anne Duppa of the Haywood who died in 1710 and a Thomas Duppa of the Haywood who died in 1708. Is it possible that there was an intermarriage between the Whitmores and Duppas and a joint occupancy of the estate?

The arms of the Whitmores in Callow church are a fret; crest, a dove.

Boston, U.S.A.

W. H. W.

NOTE.—In the present volume, p. 163, it is said that William Whitmore of St. Helen's Auckland, married Dorothy Welbury. These persons are named in the printed volume of the Record Commission entitled *Proceedings in Chancery, Queen Elizabeth*, vol. ii., p. 3, as follows: "Francis Hildelsey and Johan his wife, Marmaduke Con-

¹ The Callow Register states "Esther Williams was buried from Madam Duppa of the Haywood, on 25 July, 1678."

stable and Frances his wife, *William Whytmore and Dorothy his wife*, Christopher Rowe and Bridget his wife, Reginald Farley and Barbara his wife, Anthony Welbury and Ann his wife, *v's* Ralph Lawson and Elizabeth his wife." They claim by descent in co-partnery, in the lordships of Brough and Formebrough, formerly the estate of William Broughe, esq. deceased, from whom the plaintiffs deduce their descent.—W. H. W.

We are glad to be able to add a further note in regard to the Manuscript seen by C. J. R.:—

The authority for the statement made by me as to the purchase of the fee-farm rents, &c., is a MS. account of Haywood drawn up for Mr. Wegg-Prosser (the owner of Haywood), and based upon title-deeds and public records. That there was a connection between the Duppas and the Whitmores is evident from the will of Thomas Duppá of the Haywood, son of Sir Thomas Duppá, knt., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod (proved at Hereford 11 Jan. 1708). In it he bequeaths Haywood farm, &c., to his wife Anne for life (she was daughter of Richard Barroll of Bunshill and widow of William Traunter of Otecroft, both co. Hereford): then to his stepson Simon Traunter, gent., and his heirs: "remainder to Thomas Whitmore, son of my uncle William Whitmore, esq., and heirs male." To his said uncle William Whitmore he also leaves estates in the parish of Eardisley, charging them with an annuity to his mother. This lady was, perhaps, a Whitmore, and may be the "Madam Eleanor Duppá of the Haywood" who was buried at Callow, Sept. 29, 1717. The Duppá pedigree is extremely obscure, and hitherto I have failed in all attempts to ascertain the lineage of Bishop Bryan Duppá, and even the paternity of Sir Thomas.

One other note should be made. In the MS. account of the Haywood to which I have already referred, the following passage occurs:—

"About 1650 the northern part of the estate, or a part of it, belonged to Thomas Veynall (one of the persons by whom the fee-farm rent had been payable to the Whitmores), from whom it came to Philippa Croke, who sold it," &c., &c. Now it appears from the will of Sir Thomas Duppá (proved at C. P. C. 1694), that his daughter Philippa married Henry Croke, and there can be little doubt that these two Philipphas are identical.

C. J. ROBINSON.

*Norton Canon Vicarage,
Weobley, Herefordshire.*

DECORATIONS AND FOREIGN TITLES IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN regard to the custom in the United States as to "Decorations," the report of Lord Enfield's statement (H. and G. p. 167) that "The Constitution of the United States forbids any officer in their service accepting a decoration without the consent of Congress," would leave a wrong impression. Our Constitution, Art. 1, section ix. paragraph 7, says: "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or Foreign State." The object of this prohibition is to prevent any officer from receiving a gift from a foreign state; but it applies as strongly to a cup or medal or chronometer as to the highest title in the peerage. The case can hardly be imagined in which a title would be offered to an officer in the public service, but lesser gifts have been tendered and accepted with the consent of Congress. Besides, the prohibition is to the officers only, and I presume would not apply to an officer after his resignation of office. Hence, in the very improbable case of a title being offered, I presume Congress would grant the permission or refuse it just as the politicians might fancy the act would tell on their prospects.

As regards private citizens there can be no question. I have seen a gentleman wear decorations given him for great scientific discoveries; and, if Mr. Peabody declined a title or decoration, it was from personal reasons. I need hardly remind your readers that Sir Curtis Lampson, Baronet, is an American,¹ and should he return to his native country he would be addressed by his title. There being no "Fountain of Honor" here, no Court, no system of precedence, the custom of society is the only form of recognition possible. If any one had addressed the late Lord Elgin, when he was here, as Mr. James Bruce, his Lordship would have had no redress; but I may add there is no law which would oblige him to reply to the impudent speaker.

Cases have occurred, and will hereafter more frequently happen, where American citizens inherit foreign titles; the case of Baron

¹ Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, born in 1806, is the fourth son of William Lampson, esq. of Newhaven, Vermont, by Rachel daughter of George Powell, esq. He was created a Baronet on the successful completion of the Atlantic Telegraph; and now resides at Rowfant in Sussex, and Eaton square, Middlesex. Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, &c.

Fairfax of Cameron being an example. Should the heir choose to use the form, it would undoubtedly be conceded to him in his daily life, but of course without giving him any advantage over his neighbours.

By the first paragraph of Section 10 of the first Article of the Constitution, it is also provided that no State in the Union shall grant any title of nobility.

Of course each State can by its own Constitution still further restrict its citizens, but I am not aware that any have done so. In Massachusetts the State Constitution denounces hereditary offices; but a title purely honorary, though hereditary, would hardly be within the rule.

Boston, U.S.

W. H. W.

P.S. Since writing I have received the following memoranda from a friend who is familiar with U.S. laws. As will be seen, Congress has frequently allowed officers to receive decorations as well as other gifts. The examples extend from 1854 to 1868, but others occur from time to time in the volumes of our Statutes at Large :

Resolution of June 29, 1854, (10 Stat. 830) giving consent of Congress that Lieut. M. F. Maury be allowed to accept a gold medal from the King of Sweden.

Res. of Aug. 30, 1856, (11 Stat. 152) Dr. Kane and other officers of the Arctic Expedition authorised to accept a testimonial from the British Government.

A. D. Bache authorised to accept the medal presented to him by the King of Sweden.

Res. of March 3, 1857, (11 Stat. 255) Commander Henry J. Hartstene authorised to accept a sword from the Government of Great Britain. Other officers and men in same service allowed to receive tokens of acknowledgment.

Res. of March 16, 1858, (11 Stat. 368) Officers and men engaged in the search for Sir John Franklin authorised to receive certain medals from the Government of Great Britain.

Res. of April 7, 1858, (11 Stat. 368) Lieut. William N. Jeffers permitted to accept a sword from the Queen of Spain.

Res. of June 5, 1858, (11 Stat. 371) Commander M. F. Maury authorised to accept the great gold medal presented by the Emperor of Austria.

Res. of Jan. 25, 1859, (11 Stat. 440) Townsend Harris and H. C. J. Hensken authorised to accept from the Queen of Great Britain a snuff-box bearing Her Majesty's cypher, &c

Res. of Feb. 14, 1859, (11 Stat. 441) M. F. Maury and A. D. Bache authorised to accept a gold medal from the Sardinian Government.

Res. of April 13, 1866, (14 Stat. 607) authorizing Comm. William Radford to accept the decoration of the Equestrian Order of Saint Maurice, bestowed upon him by the King of Italy for assistance rendered to the Italian frigate *Ré d' Italia*, when she got ashore near Long Branch.

Res. of same date, authorizing Rear-Admiral H. Paulding to accept same decoration, for same service.

Res. of Jan. 11, 1868, (15 Stat. 429) authorizing Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher to accept a decoration of the Order of Kamahamaha First, tendered him by the King of Hawaiian Islands, as an evidence of his appreciation of that officer.

For like Resolutions see,

12 Statutes at Large, pp. 114, 116, 250, 252, 611.

13 " " 408, 604.

14 " " 642, 646.

16 " " 669.

In regard to "Foreign Decorations," in the sense of insignia of knighthood, the last three of the preceding examples, and the following, of no later date than last April, are entirely to the purpose :

Resolution of April 20, 1871, (Pamp. Laws) giving consent that Prof. Jos. Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, may accept the title and regalia of a Commander of the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olaf, conferred upon him for his scientific service and character by the King of Sweden and Norway, Grand Master of said order.

REVIEW.

PAPWORTH'S *Ordinary of British Armorial*s. Part XV. Edited by ALFRED W. MORANT, F.S.A. F.G.S. etc. Roy. 8vo. Dec. 1871.—In our last volume, at p. 675, we reprinted at length the last Advertisement which was issued (in January 1871) regarding the progress of this most laborious work; and setting forth the plan upon which, since the death of its compiler, it is proposed to complete it. The Part before us (issued in December last) has been entirely edited by Mr. Morant; and it is now announced that that gentleman has prepared all the remaining manuscript for the printer, and that "the future Parts will be forwarded as early as possible with due regard to careful revision." This is an occasion of very great rejoicing to the Subscribers whose patience has been so long exercised, and to all those who are anxious to have so important an implement made complete and available for their use. Perhaps it is scarcely necessary for us to add at this time that, when completed, it will be an implement requiring to be handled with much judgment and discrimination. Still, we think this is a consideration which cannot be too often repeated and enforced. Perhaps there never was before an assemblage of names which more completely fulfils the instructions given by the lord of the marriage feast in the parable, who directed his servants to go into the highways, byways, and hedgerows, and compel all they found to come in, both good and bad. Not only all the variety of nomenclature, which has arisen from the inattention of former times to the orthography of proper names, but all the bad scholarship of ignorant and ill-taught transcribers, all the errors resulting from incompetence to decypher crabbed old writing, and all those caused by mere care-

lessness and inattention, are perpetuated in the indiscriminating labours of the late Mr. Papworth. It is impossible to peruse a single page in the book that is not full of such blemishes, for such we really must call them. For instance, we cannot see any good reason why Borhunt should be repeated as Borhaut, Kighley as Rightly, Widville as Widnille, or other names continually which are just as well known, and where the error is obvious and undeniable. The multitude of names which never really existed that are thus introduced makes it hopeless for us to ask for an *Index Nominum*, which otherwise would have been very desirable.

The work is, in fact, a record of all the errors that have ever been committed in chronicling the coat-armour of Englishmen as well as of all the reliable information that Mr. Papworth could collect upon the subject. Whether there be an error in an ancient roll of arms, as where the Roll of Edward II. accidentally attributes a coat of Basset to Clinton, or an error in a modern author, as where Nash the historian of Worcestershire has inadvertently given the coat of West to Hurtle (merely because Hurtle stands next to West in a list of Sheriffs,) every thing of that kind is repeated by Mr. Papworth: and, though the book will undoubtedly be essentially useful to the working armorialist, yet it will be indispensable that his copy should be interleaved, for continual memoranda, if he would not become a blind follower of the blind.

We are conscious that we may be hurting the feelings of some of the warm admirers of Mr. Papworth's labours: and we should be the last to deny the vast amount of them, to which he sacrificed, it may be feared, his health and eventually his life. But when the full aggregation of material has been made, then comes the time for criticism and discrimination, or else, after all, the inquirer will find that he deals with a sack of nuts, more than half of which will, on cracking, discover either rotten kernels or empty shells.

If the present Editor's "careful revision" includes the option of rejection as well as accuracy, we may claim that he should at least save us from coats of arms that are either utterly mistaken, or known to be fabricated, and yet we grieve to say that we find in p. 724 a repetition of the notorious Coulthart forgeries: "Arg. a fess betw. three colts courant sa. COULTHART, of Wigtown; Collyn, co. Dumfries; and borne by John Ross Coulthart of Croft House, Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster, banker; quartering Ross of Renfrew, Macknyghte of Macknyghte, Glendonyer of Glendonyer [*this is a misprint for Glendonyn*]; Carmichael of Carsepherne, Forbes of Pitscottie, Mackenzie of Craighall, and Gordon of Sorbie." Now, our readers will very well remember that in our third volume we showed at length that this coat of Coulthart and all its satellites were the pure invention of the late Mr. George P. Knowles, a "Genealogist and Heraldic Artist" of Manchester; and although they had deceived, unfortunately, a long list of authors, they were thoroughly exposed in *Popular Genealogists, or, the Art of Pedigree Making*, published in 1865. After

that so thorough exposure, we confess we did hope that Mr. Papworth's *Ordinary of British Armorial* would not have been added to the already lamentably numerous list of the victims to that gross imposture.

EASTERN COUNTIES COLLECTANEA: *being Notes and Queries on subjects relating to the Counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridge.* Edited by JOHN L'ESTRANGE. No. I. January, 1872. 8vo. pp. 12, Norwich: W. R. Green, White Lion Street. London: W. Macintosh. 24 Paternoster Row. (Subscription, 3s. per annum, payable in advance. By post, 3s. 6d.)—This is the commencement of a new vehicle of local correspondence, and receptacle for stray notes and minor documents deserving of preservation, which we are glad to welcome, as likely to be a useful successor to *The East Anglian* which was so long edited for the same objects by the late Mr. Samuel Tymms, F.S.A. In his introductory address the Editor, recognising the work accomplished by "the various learned societies of the district," remarks that the harvest is ample, the labourers not wanting, and he justly adds that the mere gleanings of so wide a field may form many a goodly sheaf. We are sorry, however, that he did not take the opportunity to do justice to the long-continued labours of his precursor, Mr. Tymms: which we shall more distinctly notice in another place.

The subjects of this number are: Norfolk Superstitions by our own indefatigable correspondent Mr. Walter Rye; some curious memoranda on Parish Cows, the stock of which in one instance (at Pulham Magdalene) was sold for 12*l.* and the proceeds expended, about 1581, in the purchase of "Branches meadow," a charity estate still belonging to the parish; a Walk round the Walls of Norwich, with admeasurements taken in 1711, forming a valuable addition to the account of the Gates of Norwich, printed by Mr. Robert Fitch in 1861, and to the article by Mr. Britton (accompanied by views) in the Norwich volume of the Archæological Institute; an account of Laurie and Whittle's Map of Norfolk, 1797; and other minor Notes and Queries; among which is the following catalogue of extraordinary names occurring no longer ago than in the *Norfolk Poll Book* of 1802:

Briggs Race.	Guyton Jollye.	Porter Bringloe.
Brunning Maddison.	Haseleys Peascod.	Royall Ringer.
Cockle Cadywould.	Isagsey Hedley.	Royal Watson.
Crisp Stockham.	Neave Bullitaft.	Rowing Brasnet.
Griffin Swanson	Pitchers Eburn.	Salem Goldsworth.

Most of these are attributable, according to the contributor, to the custom of giving the surname of a friend or relative, generally the mother, as a baptismal name, which is still continued more in Norfolk than in any other part of England.

FEUDAL MANUALS OF ENGLISH HISTORY; a series of Popular Sketches of our National History, compiled at different periods, from the Thirteenth Century to the Fifteenth, for the use of the Feudal Gentry and Nobility. Now first edited from the Original Manuscripts, by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. etc., Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres). London: Published under the direction and at the expense of JOSEPH MAYER, Esq. F.S.A. etc. of Liverpool. 1872. Small 4to. pp. xxiv. 184.

Mr. Mayer has previously manifested his great liberality on many occasions in the promotion of archæological science, and has shown his regard for historical and antiquarian literature by former contributions to our printed stores of ancient documents.

The materials which form the volume before us are a species of summary chronicles, arranged as old chronicles usually were, according to the succession of sovereigns. They were generally written upon rolls of parchment, often commencing with the Creation of the world, and running through the whole of sacred as well as secular history. "They are usually (as Mr. Wright further remarks) illustrated with drawings, sometimes illuminated, of the Kings and their queens and children, whence they have been spoken of as genealogical rolls of the royal family:" and so far genealogical they are, that the name of every sovereign is followed by those of his children. For the rest, they may be termed summaries of the Chronicles. We do not perceive the particular propriety of the present Editor's epithet "Feudal;" it is explained to mean that "they give us the amount of knowledge relating to the history of his country which it was considered that an English baron or gentleman of the feudal period ought to possess, as well as its special colour and character." This idea is adopted because, in Mr Wright's apprehension, these rolls have been usually preserved, not in public collections, but among family archives. The fact, however, that the fourth of his rolls is found to have belonged to the abbey of Thornton on the Humber militates somewhat against that conclusion; and we should imagine that, like all literature of the "feudal" times, they would abound rather in the monasteries than the castles of former days. We should not omit to say that the volume comprises the substance of six rolls: three of which are in French, two in Latin, and the last in English. In their contents there is a general correspondence: and, though it may be difficult to discover in those contents any items of information that are not already well known from books of greater authority, yet, as exhibiting the character and substance of a peculiar class of mediæval literature, the volume is interesting and valuable.

HERALDIC CHRONICLE FOR 1870.

[The plan upon which this Chronicle is compiled is set forth in our Vol. II. p. 363. It does not undertake to record merely personal honours; but is confined to the Creations, Revivals, and Extinctions of Hereditary Dignities; the Extinctions of Ancient Families; Changes of Surname and Arms; the deaths or promotions of Heralds, with brief biographical notices of them and of other eminent Genealogists.]

Jan. 1. George Edward Adams, esq. (Rougedragon Pursuivant) to be LANCASTER Herald.

Jan. 18. Frederick John *Roberts*; of Stalybridge, co. Lanc. surgeon, and Amelia his wife, youngest of the three daughters and coheirs of the late John Dudley the younger, of Winsford lodge, co. Chester, esq. (in compliance with his last will) to take the name of DUDLEY after Roberts; and the former to bear the arms of Dudley quarterly with Roberts.

Jan. 27. William Henry Weldon, gent. to be ROUGEDRAGON Pursuivant of Arms.

Feb. 1. James Archbold *Pears* of Fenham hall, Northumberland, gent. son of William Pears formerly of Carlisle, but now of Fenham hall, gent. in compliance with the will of the late Jane Archbold of Newcastle upon Tyne spinster, to take the name of ARCHBOLD after Pears, and bear the arms of Archbold in the first quarter with his own.

Feb. 12. Frederic Horace Davis Bellwood *Garfit*, Cornet 3rd Drag. Guards, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather George Archer Bellwood late of Gainsborough, co. Linc. gent. to take the name of BELLWOOD instead of Garfit.

Feb. 23. Henry Tournay *Allen* of Brockhill in the parish of Saltwood, Kent, gent. in compliance with the will of his maternal aunt Mary Tournay, late of Brockhill, spinster, to take the name of TOURNAY, instead of Allen, and bear the arms of Tournay.

March 3. William Kyffin *Lenthall*, of Belmont, co. Denbigh, esq. second son of Kyffin John Wm. Lenthall, of Bessels Leigh, co. Berks, esq. and grandson of Wm. John Lenthall, of Bessels Leigh, esq. by Elizabeth, dau. and coh. of Sir John Thomas Kyffin, of Maynom, co. Carnarvon, knt. in compliance with the will of his paternal great-aunt Ann Nanney, wife of the Rev. John Nanney (formerly Wynne), of Belmont, to take the name of KYFFIN only, and bear the arms of Kyffin.

March 5. Justinian Heathcote *Edwards*, of Apedale hall in the parish of Audley, co. Staff. Capt. 63rd Foot, in memory of his late maternal uncle John Edensor Heathcote of Apedale hall, esq. to take the name of HEATHCOTE after Edwards, and bear the arms of Heathcote quarterly with Edwards.

March 10. Edward *Bellasyse*, of Chirk, co. Denbigh, gent. in memory of

his cousin Thomas Lee of Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, merchant, to take the name of LEE before BELLASYSE, and bear the arms of Lee quarterly with Bellasyse.

March 26. William Bruce *Stopford*, of Drayton house, co. Northampton, esq. J.P. and D.L., and Caroline Harriet Stopford his wife (formerly Caroline Harriet Sackville), only child and heir of the Hon. George Germain, and granddaughter of George Viscount Sackville of Drayton, to take the name of SACKVILLE after Stopford, and he and his issue to bear the arms of Sackville quarterly with those of Stopford.

April 6. Charles *Pym*, of Lansdowne place, in the parish of Hove, co. Sussex, gent. 5th son of Francis Pym late of The Hasells, co. Bedf. esq. deceased, in compliance with the will of Jenkyn Reading late of Harpenden, co. Hertf. and Wimpole-st. co. Middx. esq. to bear the name of READING in lieu of Pym, and bear the arms of Reading only.

April 11. A sale by auction at Shrewsbury included the *Library of the late Mr. Joseph Morris*, of that town; whose genealogical manuscripts, and the destination of the bulk of them, were noticed in our vol. ii. p. 160. On this occasion, a copy of Blakeway's *Sheriff's of Shropshire*, amplified by additional notes, many remarkable documents, and pedigrees, was sold for 21*l.*; and a MS. volume of pedigrees of Burgesses of Shrewsbury, also collected by Mr. Morris, was sold for 2*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Both were purchased by the Rev. R. Gwyn of Shrewsbury.

April 21. Charles William *Willock*, of Burtonhill in the parish of Barlavington, co. Sussex, gent. only son of Alex. Charles Willock, late of Woolwich, Lieut. R. Art. by Harriet Maria his wife, only dau. of John Dawes the elder of Highbury, co. Middlesex, gent. all deceased, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle John Dawes the younger, late of Foley place, co. Middx. esq. the eldest son of the said John Dawes the elder, to take the name of DAWES in lieu of Willock, and to bear the arms of Dawes quarterly with those of Willock.

April 26. DIED, in his 77th year, WILLIAM HENRY BLAAUW, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. of Beechlands, Sussex. Mr. Blaauw was the author of an excellent monograph upon an important period of English history, which he composed in early life, and which was published in 1844, under the title of *The Barons' War, including the Battles of Lewes and Evesham*. Small 4to. He had not withdrawn his attention from the subject, and a new and improved edition, which occupied his latter days, has been published since his death, in 8vo. 1871. In 1846 Mr. Blaauw exerted himself very actively in the formation of the Sussex Archæological Society, which became, it may fairly be said, the most efficient and productive of all local societies of the kind, and has now completed twenty-two well-filled annual volumes. Of the first eight Mr. Blaauw was the sole editor, and to every one of them a material contributor, as he was to their successors until 1861; but in 1858 he found it necessary from impaired health to resign the office of Hon. Secretary. The titles of his papers will be seen in a memoir of him pre-

fixed to the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, vol. xxii. the frontispiece of which preserves his portraiture very vividly. To the Society of Antiquaries Mr. Blaauw contributed two papers, both in the year 1846, and which are printed in the *Archæologia*, vols. xxxi. and xxxii. : the first, "An Account of two leaden Chests containing the bones and inscribed with the names of William de Warren and his wife Gundrada, founders of Lewes Priory in Sussex;" and the other, "Remarks on Matilda, Queen of William the Conqueror, and his daughter Gundrada:" the latter was a reply to Mr. Stapleton, who had taken exception to Mr. Blaauw's admission that Gundrada was the daughter of the Conqueror himself as well as of Matilda his Queen: a point upon which Mr. Freeman, the historian of the Norman Conquest (iii. 645—658), has more recently expressed his adherence to the opinion of Mr. Stapleton, in contradiction to Mr. Blaauw. *Adhuc sub judice lis est.*

April 28. Created a **BARON** of the United Kingdom: Charles-William Marquess of Kildare as Baron *Kildare*, of Kildare, co. Kildare.¹

May 19. Daniel *Leonard*, of Moreton Valence, co. Glouc. gent. elder son of Edw. Leonard of Waterern, in the parish of Coaley, co. Glouc. gent. by Louisa his wife only dau. of Daniel Palmer of Moreton Valence and sister of Daniel Willey Palmer Willey (formerly Daniel Willey Palmer) late of Moreton Valence, esq. in compliance with the will of his said maternal uncle, to take the name of **WILLEY** after Leonard.

May 28. Thomas Edward *Case*, of Papplewick hall, co. Nott. gent. eldest son of John Ashton Case of Hartham park, Wilts, esq. deceased, by Caroline Elizabeth his wife, sister of Henry Fred. Walker of Blyth, esq. in compliance with the will of his said maternal uncle, to take the name of **WALKER** in lieu of Case.

June 11. Created a **BARON** of the United Kingdom, the Rt. Hon. Thomas O'Hagan, Chancellor of Ireland, as Baron O'HAGAN, of Tullahogue, co. Tyrone.

June 13. William Craven *Lunn*, of Kingston upon Hull, gent. eldest son of Wm. Joseph Lunn of the same place, M.D., in compliance with the will of Ann Barker of Stockton, co. Durham, widow of John Barker of Stockton, and dau. of John Rockcliffe of Asenby, co. York, to take the name of **ROCKCLIFFE** instead of Lunn, and bear the arms of Rockcliffe quarterly with those of Lunn.

July 12. Percy *Kendall* of York, gent. only son of William Kendall of Lupset lodge in the parish of Wakefield, gent. deceased, in compliance with the last will of Thomas Lumb of Wakefield, esq. to take the name of **LUMB** after Kendall, and bear the arms of Lumb quarterly, in the first quarter, with those of Kendall.

July 16. Alex. James *Badgley*, Capt. 33rd Foot, in compliance with the

¹ The Marquess's father, the Duke of Leinster, is already a Peer of England as Viscount Leinster, of Taplow (1747).

last will of Thomas Weeding of Mecklenburgh-sq. and Malden, co. Surrey, esq. to take the name of WEEDING only.

July 21. Albert George *Deur* of Salisbury, of Rushett house in Thames Ditton, and of Trinity coll. Camb. gent. in compliance with the will of William Smith of Salisbury, banker, to bear the name of SMITH after Dew.

July 27. DIED, in his 83d year, EDWARD FOSS, Esq. F.S.A. author of the *Lives of the Judges*. In early life he was a solicitor, but retired from the profession in 1822, and in the same year became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. From that time until his death he devoted his time almost entirely to his legal biographies. His work is characterised by such labour and care that it must ever remain a standard book. Perhaps in its genealogical details it might have been more extended. But it is remarkable that among Mr. Foss's communications to the Society of Antiquaries two were particularly directed to genealogical questions. In that *On the Lineage of Sir Thomas More* (Archæologia, xxxv. pp. 27-33) he shows that John More, first the butler, afterwards the steward, and finally the reader, of Lincoln's Inn, was the Chancellor's grandfather, and that John More junior, who was also at one time butler there, and afterwards the judge, was the Chancellor's father, a descent which fairly corresponds with the "familiâ non celebri sed honestâ natus" of Sir Thomas More's epitaph. In the same volume (pp. 305-309) is another paper by Mr. Foss, *On the relationship between Richard Fitz-James bishop of London and lord chief justice Sir John Fitz-James*, showing that they were not brothers as previously supposed, but uncle and nephew, and comprising several other interesting particulars of their family. Mr. Foss's final work was *Biographia Juridica*, a Biographical Dictionary of the Judges of England from the Conquest to the present time, 1065-1870, comprising more than 1600 lives, in one volume, 8vo. The publication of this was posthumous, and prefixed to it is a memoir of the author by the Rev. J. C. Robertson, Canon of Canterbury. Mr. Foss was himself so surrounded, in respect to genealogy, with family connections of literary interest, that we shall add the following particulars, in the words of his biographer just named: "Edward the eldest son of Edward Smith Foss and Anne daughter of Dr. William Rose of Chiswick, and sister of Samuel Rose the friend of Cowper, was born in Gough-square, Fleet-street, October 16, 1787. By his mother's side he was nearly related to the Rev. Hugh James Rose, one of the ablest and most eloquent of the English clergy of late times, and to his brother the present learned Archdeacon of Bedford; and one of his maternal aunts was the wife of the eminent scholar Dr. Charles Burney. His younger brother Henry, who died in January 1868, was for many years a partner in the firm of Payne and Foss, which stood at the head of the London trade in rare and valuable books, and was distinguished for his great bibliographical knowledge. Mr. Edward Foss was twice married: first in 1814 to Catherine, daughter of Peter Martineau, esq. and again in 1844 to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of William Hutchins, esq. By his second marriage he has left six sons and

three daughters. The eldest son, Edward W. Foss, a barrister of the Inner Temple, assisted in the revision of this volume (the *Biographia Juridica*), and has completed the task since his father's death."

Sept. 14. Summoned by Writ to the House of Peers, William Gordon Cornwallis Eliot, esq. (commonly called Lord Eliot,) in his father's Barony of ELIOT of St. Germans, co. Cornwall.

Oct. 3. Sir Francis Geo. Aug. *Fuller*, of Buckland abbey and Nutwell court, co. Devon, Bart. only surv. son and heir of Rose Henry Fuller, of Ashdown house, co. Sussex, Capt. R.N. the younger brother of Sir Thomas Trayton Fuller-Eliott Drake, Bart. to take the surnames of ELIOTT and DRAKE after Fuller, and bear the arms of Eliott and Drake quarterly with Fuller.

Oct. 8. Created a BARON of the United Kingdom: the Rt. Hon. Sir John Young, Bart. G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor-general of Canada, by the title of Baron Lisgar, of Lisgar and Bailieborough, co. Cavan.

Oct. 13. Thomas *France*, B.D. Rector of Davenham, co. Chester, eldest surv. son and heir of Thomas France (formerly Hayhurst), of Bostock hall, in that county, esq. in compliance with the will of his brother James France France, of Bostock hall, esq. to assume the name of HAYHURST after France, and bear the arms of Hayhurst quarterly with France.

Oct. 24. Her Majesty, in Council at Balmoral, declared her consent to a contract of matrimony between H.R.H. the Princess *Louise* Caroline Alberta, and John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquess of Lorne.

Oct. 30. DIED, in his 70th year, CHARLES WYKEHAM MARTIN, esq. a Fellow, and for four years (1865-9) a Vice-President, of the Society of Antiquaries. He was the possessor of Leeds Castle, near Maidstone in Kent, by favour of his relative General Philip Martin, its inheritor from the Fairfaxes, in the manner which has been shown in our last volume, p. 407; and he has left a monument at once of his historical knowledge and of his antiquarian taste in *The History and Description of Leeds Castle*, for which he had long been collecting materials, after having in former years devoted careful attention to the architectural renovation of that fine mediæval structure. This work was completed in the year before his death, in Imp. 4to. pp. x. 210, xxxvi. illustrated with eight photographic plates and several engravings on wood. The descent of the castle conducts its historian through the families of Crevecœur, Leyburn, Badlesmere, and Bouchier, to that of St. Leger, of which a large sheet pedigree is given (derived from one previously printed by Mr. Edward St. Leger): there are also four pedigrees of the several branches of Colepeper, seated—1. at Bay-hall; 2. at Preston-hall and Oxenhoath; 3. at Wakehurst; 4. at Losenham and Wigsell; followed by pedigrees of Fairfax, Martin, and Wickham of Swacliffe. In 1858 Mr. Wickham-Martin communicated to *The Topographer and Genealogist* (vol. iii. pp. 49-74) a memoir, entitled "Was William of Wykeham of the family of Swalecliffe?" and in 1870 to the present work (vol. v. pp. 224-235), some supplementary remarks on

the same subject, entitled "Who was William of Wykeham?" In these papers he flattered himself that "he had strengthened the case" for the connection of the great prelate and founder with his family: but he failed to prove the point beyond doubt. Mr. Wykeham-Martin's other antiquarian writings are noticed by Lord Stanhope' in his anniversary address to the Society of Antiquaries, April 23, 1871. He had been M.P. for Newport, I. W. from 1841. He is succeeded at Leeds Castle by his eldest son, Philip Wykeham-Martin, esq. M.P. for Rochester; his second son is Francis Cornwallis, esq. who has taken that surname only; and the youngest is Cornwallis Wykeham-Martin, of the R.N.—all children of the deceased by his first wife Lady Jemima-Isabella, only daughter of James fifth Earl Cornwallis.

Nov. 16. Clementina Elizabeth *Heathcote*, dow. Lady Aveland, (widow of Gilbert-John Baron Aveland,) eldest dau. of Peter Robert Drummond-Burrell, Baron Willoughby de Eresby, co. Linc. by Clementina Sarah, only child and heir of James Drummond, Lord Perth, and sister and coheir of Alberic Baron Willoughby de Eresby, all deceased, to take the name of DRUMMOND after Heathcote, and bear the arms of Drummond.

Dec. 3. Emmeline Ann *Shum*, otherwise Shum-Storey, of Arcot, in the parish of Cramlington, co. Northumb. eldest dau. of Henry Shum-Storey,

' Lord Stanhope on that occasion paid a thoroughly deserved tribute to the genial qualities that accompanied Mr. Wykeham-Martin in all the transactions of his life. From one of the many kind letters we have received from him we are induced to make the following extracts, as more directly illustrating his persevering habits of historical research:

"I do not return Mr. Papworth's letter at this time, because I have been to the British Museum, and have seen and ordered a copy of the document of which he says,—'Perhaps somebody will some day have influence enough at the British Museum to be allowed to find Anstis O 21.' I went to Mr. Holmes, and searched amongst Anstis's papers, but the case at first seemed hopeless, as O 21 was not marked, and his collections are very voluminous. However, in turning over a volume which seemed to offer a fair hope that it might contain the object of my search, I found the paper, and have ordered a copy of it. Mr. Holmes put in the commencement of the volume a record in pencil that the volume in question was what Anstis called O 21, so that future searchers will derive benefit from my good-luck. Mr. Papworth asks in his MS. whether any one will have *influence* to find this out. It was a case in which *industry* would be the more correct term, as there was no clue to point out which volume was meant in a very voluminous collection, and in fact luck had something to do with my success. . . . I hope to meet you on Thursday evening, when I am for duty (if Lord Stanhope does not attend) at Somerset House." This was written scarcely three years ago,—and yet so rapidly do changes occur, that both Mr. Wykeham-Martin and Mr. Papworth are now departed, and Mr. Holmes has been removed to another sphere of duty, in H.M.'s library at Windsor. If the reader will turn to our vol. v. p. 228, he will there see the use Mr. Wykeham-Martin made of the document so recovered, and he will find that "Anstis O 21" is now the Additional MS. 14,291.

and sister and coh. of George Henry Shum-Storey, esquire (in compliance with a deed dated 6 Aug. 1862, executed by her said brother), to continue to use the surname of STOREY, and bear the arms of Storey quarterly with her own.

Dec. 21. Stanhope Grove *Price*, of Great Taynton, co. Glouc. esq. Comm. R.N. son of Samuel Grove Price, esq. sometime M.P. for Sandwich, who was the only child of Morgan Price, of Great Taynton, Rector of Knebworth and Letchworth, co. Herts, by Catherine, only child and heir of Samuel Grove, of Great Taynton, esq. all deceased, to take the name of GROVE instead of Price, and bear the arms of Grove.

Dec. 29. Edward *Fox*, of Scarborough, gent. in compliance with the will of Eleanora Atherton, of Kersall and Manchester, and of Great James-street, Westminster, spinster, to take the name of BYROM instead of Fox, and bear the arms of Byrom only.

THE SONS OF SIR JOHN CHICHESTER (pp. 172, 276).

SIR,—The passage of Westcote's *View of Devonshire*, correctly quoted in p. 276, has suffered misquotation not only at the hands of the recent historian of the Chichester family (as shown in p. 172), but also at those of another recent author, Mr. T. L. PRIDHAM, M.R.C.S., &c. who has published *Devonshire Celebrities*, in small 4to. 1869. Westcote's words are—"five sons, whereof four were Knights, and one of them created a Baron and another a Viscount,"—plain enough to an attentive reader; but Mr. PRIDHAM, imagining (it seems) that "four" Knights were too many if there was one Baron and one Viscount, has altered "four" to *three*, although he proceeds himself to relate how "Sir Arthur" was created Baron of Belfast, and "Sir Edward" Viscount of Carrickfergus. Mr. PRIDHAM has also altered the "nine daughters" (Westcote's number) to *eight*. Agreeing that "tacit alterations" of this kind, as your correspondent Mr. HARTLEY (p. 276) justly remarks, are very much to be deprecated, I beg you will take notice of the above.

Mr. PRIDHAM is further wrong in stating that Sir Arthur Chichester was created Baron of Belfast in 1604, and died 1620: the former date should be 1612-13, the latter 1624. Again, that Sir Edward Chichester was created Baron of Belfast 1624 and afterwards Viscount of Carrickfergus; for he was created Viscount Chichester of Carrickfergus April 1, 1625, without having been previously a Baron.

Still more extraordinary is the confusion of this author's account of an early Bishop of Exeter, and of other presumed members of the same family:

Robert Chichester was descended from an ancient family in the northern part of this county. He became Bishop of Exeter, 1128. His ancestor was Sir Thomas de Chichester, Knight, and Lord of the manor of Mary Church, in the south of Devon. A daughter of Sir Robert Chichester married Lord Bruce. This lady was highly endowed with every grace that should adorn a woman. There is a monument recording

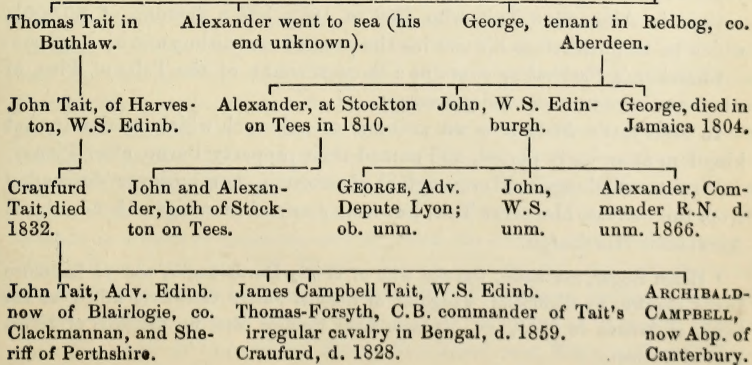
her many virtues in the Cathedral at Exeter, where she was buried; it was erected by her husband, Lord Bruce.

The recent historian of the family has admitted that both the Bishop and "Sir Thomas" were from Cirencester, not Chichester; but, whether so or no, so far from Sir Thomas being an "ancestor" of the Bishop, he has heretofore been merely made conjecturally to *descend* from a brother of the Bishop (Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland*. 1789, i. 314,) and to have lived in the reign of Edward II. (*History of Chichester Family*, 1871, p. 2). Next, I find that Robert of Chichester, or Cirencester, Dean of Salisbury, was elected Bishop of Exeter in 1138, not 1128—this erroneous date is from the *Peerage of Ireland*. Lastly, who would imagine that for the daughter of Sir Robert Chichester who married Lord Bruce we have to descend to the seventeenth century? that she was born in 1607, married in 1623, and died in 1627? Little, indeed, has she to do with the Bishop, though buried in the Cathedral in which he once presided. It is to be hoped that when Mr. PRIDHAM next attempts biography he will pay somewhat more attention to—dates.

Yours, &c., N. O.

ANCESTRY OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—We have been favoured by our old correspondent, Captain J. H. Lawrence-Archer, (L.-A.), with a copy of the Pedigree of Tait—a family now rendered more illustrious as furnishing the present occupant of the See of Canterbury,—which was compiled by the late Mr. George Tait of Edinburgh, advocate, who for some time filled the office of Depute to Lyon King of Arms, as well as that of Sheriff Substitute of the county of Edinburgh. We find, however, that Lyon Depute's pedigree is in substance embodied in the article in the current edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry*, entitled TAIT OF HARVIESTOUN, and we shall therefore content ourselves with the following sketch of the male descents, afterwards appending a few remarks:—

William Tait, living at Braeside on the property of Ludquhairn, Langside, co. Aberdeen, died 1725.



John Tait, W.S., father of George Tait, sometime Depute Lyon, improved his prospects by marrying Margaret¹ a daughter of Peter Edgar of Bridgelands, Peebles, by his wife Anne co-heiress of the Rev. John Hay of Bridgelands and also representative of the ancient family of Hay of Cruxsland. Peter Edgar was our Correspondent's great-grand-uncle.

To these particulars another Correspondent enables us to add the following notes :—

George Tait was appointed Lyon Depute April 24, 1819, and held the office until the 1st April 1823. The family arms are correctly described by Burke, viz. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a saltire and chief engrailed gules ; 2 and 3, Argent, two ravens hanging palewise sable, suspended by an arrow in fess, piercing both their heads, proper, for Murdoch. They were matriculated in 1795 by John Tait of Harviestoun, Writer to the Signet. He was then said to be descended from the family seated at Pirn, co. Peebles ; but that conjecture was probably imaginary. His wife Charles (such was her name) was coheiress of Murdoch of Cumlodden, an old family in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. In 1791 he had a grant of arms somewhat different: 1 and 4, Argent, a saltire engrailed gules within a bordure azure, a chief of the second ; 2 and 3, Murdoch, as before. Crest, a raven rising sable pierced with an arrow in bend sinister proper. Motto, *PRO BRUSSIO ET PATRIA*. The crest and motto evidently belong to the Murdoch connection : they are allusive to the traditional origin of the Murdoch family, which is given in the *History of Galloway*, and is as follows : Robert Bruce once rested in the cottage of a poor widow in Galloway ; when her son, a young lad named Murdoch, volunteered to serve under him against the English, and, on Bruce expressing doubts as to his efficiency, he took up his bow, shot at a flock of crows, and pierced two with one arrow. This satisfied Bruce, and Murdoch did good service, which was rewarded with a grant of the lands of Cumlodden.

The Archbishop's mother was not a Campbell of Islay (as his cousin supposed), but a daughter of Sir Ilay Campbell, of Succoth, Bart., for twenty years President of the Court of Session.

Captain Alexander Tait, who died in 1866, left a fortune of 80,000*l.*, which he bequeathed to his cousins the present archbishop and his brothers.

Chambers's *Peeblesshire* contains a short account of the Taites of Pirn, of whom we have no recorded genealogy.

In Marryatt's *Sweden* is an account of a branch which settled in that kingdom at an early period, and named their property Perno, after Pirn.

Pirn now belongs to Horsburgh of Horsburgh, not however descended from the heiress, Margaret Tait, but from a second marriage of her husband Alexander Horsburgh.

¹ Helen Edgar, her sister, was the wife of Henry David Inglis, son of Laurence Inglis, esquire, by Richmond, daughter of Colonel James Gardiner, killed at the battle of Preston in 1745, and his wife Lady Frances Erskine, daughter of David Earl of Buchan.

The heir male of Tait acquired lands in the county of Edinburgh, to which he gave the name of Pirn, and this estate is still in the possession of his descendant and representative of the name.

P.S.—I have referred to the Poll Book of the County of Aberdeen 1696, and find that in the parish of Longside, in which Redbog or Reidbog lies, near Ludquhairn, there were at that date the following Taites or Tates, James a farm servant, and Thomas and John herds on the farm of Invervedy, Margaret wife of John Cassie in Westerton of Kinmundy, Alexander a tailor at Torhendry, and Margaret Crookshank his wife, Marjory wife of Robert Hay, tenant in Thunderton. These places are all in the same parish, as is Buthlaw. Ludquhairn is in a different parish, but quite close. Braeside is not given in the Poll Book.—R. R. S.

FRANKLAND, OF MATTERSEY, CO. NOTTS (p. 262).—I can furnish no account as to how the estate at Mattersea, or Mattersey, was originally acquired by the family of Frankland, but it appears, from some deeds now before me, that in the month of June, 1769, the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Pelham, of Stanmore, co. Sussex, devisee of the real estate of Frederick Frankland, Esq. deceased, William Wright, Esq. Lieut.-Colonel in His Majesty's Coldstream Guards, Dame Agnes Frankland, late of the city of Bath, but then of Boston in New England, widow and relict of Sir Charles Henry Frankland, Baronet, deceased, Henry Cromwell, late of the city of Bath, but then of Boston aforesaid, Esq. Lieutenant in His Majesty's Navy, William Frankland, of Montham, in the parish of Findon, co. Sussex, Esq. and Sir Thomas Frankland, of Bond Street, in the parish of St. George Hanover Square, co. Middlesex, Baronet, conveyed to John Hewett Hagar, Esq. of the parish of Marylebone, the manor or lordship of Mattersey Abbey, the tithes of the rectory or parish of Mattersey, whereof the said Sir Thomas Frankland or Sir Henry Frankland, deceased, (who is alluded to as his late brother, and was Sir Charles Henry Frankland,) or any of their ancestors had any estate of inheritance, and all other messuages, lands, &c., in Mattersey and Everton, co. Notts,—to be held in trust for him Sir Thomas Frankland. On the 4th of October, 1769, Sir Thomas Frankland, in conjunction with Mr. Hagar his trustee, sold the same property for 22,000*l.* to Jonathan Acklom, Esq. of Wiseton, Notts, John Barker, of Barnby Moor, in the parish of Blythe, Notts, Jonathan Nettle-ship, of Mattersey Abbey, and John Dickinson, of High Mellwood, in the parish of Owston, co. Lincoln, gentlemen, in four equal shares. Reference is made to a term of years created by deed, 4th June, 1744, made between Henry Frankland, Esq. [*i.e.* Charles Henry,] (eldest son and heir-at-law of Henry Frankland, Esq. then deceased) Mary Frankland, widow of the said Henry Frankland, and Roger Talbot, Esq. from which it would appear that the name of the wife of Henry Frankland was Mary, and not Eliza-

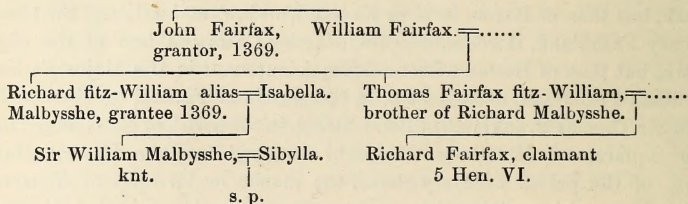
beth Cross, as stated at page 268. From an exception being made for a fee-farm rent charged on the estate as payable to Sir Samuel Dashwood, his heirs and assigns, for the abbey or priory of Mattersey, it is probable that the Franklands derived it from the Dashwoods. In a fine, Mattersey is called "otherwise Marsey."

Doncaster.

CHARLES JACKSON.

THE BETHUNES (p. 286).—Margaret Wardlaw's father was of Torry, not "Lord." The second son, Robert Bethune, was of Bandon, and married a daughter of Rigg of Atherny. The Inglis' had sold the estate to the Riggs not very long before; but all accounts that I can find make the name of Robert Bethune's wife Rigg. William the next brother was an advocate, and possessed Craigfoodie, co. Fife. I find various notices of him, but nothing of his marriage or issue. The present family of Blebo are not descendants in the male line—the late General Bethune succeeded his mother and assumed her surname.—R. R. S.

FAIRFAX AND MALBYSSHE (pp. 275-6).—Mr. SKAIFE has overlooked an obvious and common misreading of *patris* for *fratris* in the Rot. Quo Warranto, which, with this evident correction, gives the pedigree as follows:—



It will be seen at once that there is no substantial discrepancy between the two pedigrees, except that Richard succeeded his cousin instead of his uncle.

E. C. W.

D. R., in p. 288, inquires, What were the arms of the Grahams, Earls of Menteith? The seal of William Graham Earl of Menteith in 1636 is described in Henry Laing's *Catalogue of Scottish Seals*, No. 387. The arms are Quarterly, 1 and 4, On a chief three escallop shells, for Graham; 2 and 3. a fess chequé, in chief a chevron, for Stratherne. Crest, a vulture's head. In the Supplementary volume also, No. 442, the seal of John Graham, Earl of Menteith, in 1551, is described as bearing "Quarterly, 1 and 4, three escallop shells for Graham; 2 and 3, Per fess, in the first two chevrons for Stratherne, the second chequé, no doubt meant for the Stuart fess."

Both these seals answer in the affirmative D. R.'s second query as to the Earls of Menteith quartering the Stuart arms.

To the third query I regret that I am unable to reply.

H.

PEDIGREE OF THE BARONIAL HOUSES OF MAUDUIT,

WITH PROOFS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

By the Rev. R. W. EYTON, Author of the History of Shropshire.

(A) William Mauduit (I) "possessed at the Survey of seven lordships in Southampton," according to Dugdale's *Baronage*, i. 398, and by the same authority is styled "Chamberlain to Henry I." which is probably erroneous.

(B) Michael de Hameslepe is addressed by King Henry I. in a charter dated at Rockingham, and which was in favour of the See of Lincoln. (*Monasticon*, 1830, viii. 1272, No. ix.) The charter in question passed about the year 1101.¹

As Michael de Hamslepe he is also mentioned as sometime lord of the fief (*tenementum*) which King Henry I. bestowed on William Mauduit. (*Hearne's Liber Niger*, vol. i. p. 190.)

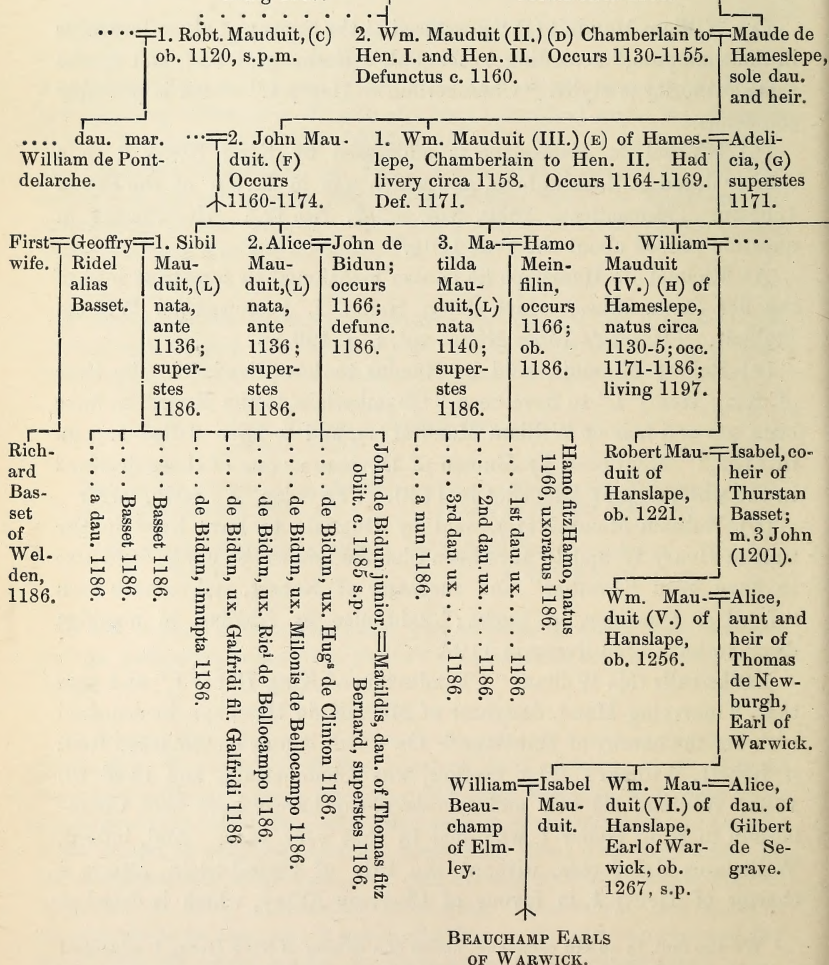
(C) Robert Mauduit, said by Nicolas to have lived "in the time of King Henry I." to have been "Chamberlain to the King," to have been son and heir of William Mauduit (I), and to have "died s. p. m. in 1135." Mentioned by Simeon of Durham as one of those drowned in the white ship at Barbaflot in 1120. (*Twysden*, X. *Scrip.* 242.)

(D) William Mauduit (II), said by Dugdale to have lived in the time of Henry II. and to have been Chamberlain to the King; said also to have been "brother" and successor of Robert, and to have been "Lord of Hanslepe, co. Bucks;" said also by Nicolas, in manifest error, to have been living in 1197.

Banks calls this William "Chamberlain of King Henry I." and says that, "marrying Maud, daughter of Michael de Hanslape, he acquired with her the barony of Hanslape." On which it may be remarked that, if Robert, William's elder brother, was Chamberlain, and lived till 1135, William, his heir and successor, can hardly have been Chamberlain to King Henry I. who died in that very year. And, indeed, Willielmus Maledoctus, without the title of Chamberlain, attests a charter of Henry I. in favour of Chertsey Abbey, which is dated at

¹ We also find, in an old catalogue, notice of a charter of King Henry I. addressed to Hugh Sheriff of Northamptonshire, Michael de Hameslepe, and the barons of Northamptonshire, in favour of one Almaric. The charter is attested by Roger Bigod, W. de Albini, and Richard de la Mare. It seems to have been dated at Cambridge, and the compiler of the catalogue conjectures it to have passed about 1105.

William Mauduit (I.) (A) =	Michael de Hameslepe. (B) =
living 1086.	Occurs circa 1101.



Richard de la Mare, in his issue heir of the Barony of Castle Holgate, Salop.

Robert de la Mare. Occ. before 1172. Ob. ap. Be-neventum c. 1193.

3. Ralph Mauduit, occurs 1171.

4. Henry Mauduit, occurs 1171.

2. Robert Mauduit(1) of Warminster, Chamberlain to King Henry II. Natus c. 1130-5; oc. 1171-1187; ob. 1191.

Agnes de la Mare, defuncta 1199. 2nd husb. Ralf de Arderne, living 1197.

2. Robert Mauduit, (κ) occ. 1189-1226.

1. Thomas Mauduit of Holgate and Warminster, natus circa 1182; infra ætatem 1202; ob. 1244.

Elizabeth, dau. of Bogo de Knoville (left a widow).

3. William Mauduit.

1. Robert Mauduit, def. 1244 s.p.s.

2. Thomas Mauduit, def. 1244 s.p.s.

3. William Mauduit of Holgate and Warminster, succeeded June, 1244; occurs 1257. Alienated the barony of Holgate.

MAUDUIT OF WARMINSTER.

Burnham, and probably passed in August 1133, certainly not later. (See *Monasticon*, I. 432, xiii.)

But the title of *Camerarius* is given to this William in an authoritative document, which records that when King Henry I. gave him the tenement of Michael de Hamslepe, the said William found feoffments of $1\frac{3}{4}$ knight's fees granted therein. (*Liber Niger*, i. 190-1.) Afterwards, that is, after the death of Henry I. the same William created *new* feoffments in the said tenement, among which was a knight's fee given to John Malduit, whom I take to have been his younger son.

Of this William we hear nothing during the usurpation of Stephen; but on the accession of Henry II. he did homage to the King at Nottingham, was recognised by the King as Chamberlain, and had his barony given to him—to wit, “Hameslape and Maneton, as he held it in the time of King Henry I.” (*Dugdale's MSS. in Bibl. Ashmol. L. fo. 41.*) This was perhaps in the month of February 1155, when the King first visited Nottingham.

William Mauduit (II) was at this time advanced in years, for it will be shown that his grandchildren were, some of them, upwards of 20 years of age. It is also probable that he died within five years afterwards, and that his son, another William, was allowed succession to his barony in the father's lifetime. The said son,

(E) William Mauduit (III) did homage to King Henry II. at Woodstock, probably about March 1158. Hence the following charter, to which, being in a fragmentary form, a few words have been suggestively added:—

Henricus, &c. (dedi) Willielmo Malduit filio Willielmi Malduit Camerarii mei baroniam patris (sui) die quâ homo meus devenit apud Wudestoc, scilicet Hameslapam et Manetonam quas dedi patri (ejus) apud Notingham'. Quare volo quod ipse (et heredes sui) post mortem patris sui predictam baroniam teneant sicut pater (suus tenuit) tempore Henrici (Regis) avi mei vel meo. Testibus: R. Episcopo Linc., Thoma Cancellario, Ricardo de Haia, Roberto de Montfort, W'mo de Scto Johanne, W'mo de Caisneto, Hug. de Piris, W'mo de Lanval., Roberto de Wattevilla. Apud Wudestoc. (*Dugdale's MSS. ut supra.*)

The next that we hear of William Mauduit (III) is in January 1164, when he is entitled *Camerarius*, and appears with John Mauduit (probably his brother) among the magnates of the realm at the famous Council of Clarendon.

In September 1165 William Mauduit, *Camerarius*, appears in a judicial capacity in the Curia Regis at Westminster.

In the *Liber Niger*, or Feodary of January 1166, William Mauduit's Barony is returned under Buckinghamshire. He seems to have made the return himself; but the charter or writ makes no mention of his own name, but only of the feoffments granted by his father, among which is that of John Malduit. The Pipe Roll of 1167 (13 Hen. II.) gives us the first notice of that distinctive Chamberlainship which pertained to Mauduit of Hanslape. It tells how "*Will's Male-doctus Camerarius transfretavit cum thesauro*," that is, how the Chamberlain was commissioned to carry treasure to the King, who was then over the sea. This was probably in June. Again, in 1168, we hear of a portion of the royal revenue being conveyed from Hanslape to Northampton.

In fact William Mauduit was Chamberlain of the Exchequer;¹ and in September 1169 we find him officiating as one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

In the year 1171, as we shall presently see, he was deceased. He left a widow Adelicia, with four sons and three daughters; of each and all of whom we have, by extraordinary chance, some distinctive notice.

(F) John Mauduit, the presumed brother of the last William, appears attesting a royal charter at Woodstock, July 1, 1163.

He occurs above in January 1164 and January 1166.

In 1172 he officiated as assessor of tallage in several counties; and in 1174 exercised the same function in Lincolnshire.

(G) Adelicia, relict of William Mauduit (III). We give an abstract of an agreement made in 1170-1, which proves not only this lady's position, but several other points in the annexed genealogy.

¹ The Record printed by Hearne in the *Liber Niger*, (vol. i. pp. 341—359,) and entitled "*Constitutio Domus Regis de Procuracionibus*," belongs to the time of King Henry II. It shows the pay and perquisites of the various members of the King's household. Eight clauses refer, we suppose, to those persons who held the various chamberlainships. First comes the High Chamberlain (*Magister Camerarius*), whose perquisites were equal to those of a *Dapifer*. Then comes the Treasurer (*Thesaurarius*), who seems to have ranked as a Chamberlain when at court, and to have had equal rights with the High Chamberlain. Then comes William Malduit, with his name given, and his salary; but he is not actually styled Chamberlain, nor is his post recognised as at the Exchequer. There were also the ordinary Chamberlains who served in rotation; they seem to have ranked lower than William Mauduit, but their pay and perquisites were greater, except that he, besides his pay, had three sumpter horses kept for him at the King's charges, and was always feasted among the King's household. If the other chamberlains chose to be thus entertained no settled livery was provided for them.

Convencio inter Willielmum Priorem de Lewes et Adeliciam Malduit et filios ejus, Robertum, Willielmum, Radulfum, et Henricum. Adelicia et filii ejus dederunt Priori, &c. terram in Lundon in parochiâ Sancti Thome pro quâ Conventus de Lewes prius reddebat octo solidos (annuatim), tenendam de eis pro quatuor solidis (annuatim). Prior, de caritate Ecclesiæ (suæ) dedit Adelicie triginta solidos et unicuique filio (suo) unum bisancium. Ecclesia de Lewes anniversarium Willielmi (Malduit) Camerarii, viri Adelicie, singulis annis suscepit agendum, similiter et Adelicie post obitum suum. Facta est hæc convencio anno primo Henrici Regis junioris filii Regis Henrici,¹ presentibus Abbatibus, Laurencio Abbate de Westmonasterio, Willielmo Abbate de Rames'. *His testibus Roberto Clerico de Ram*'.² (Lewes Chartulary, Cotton. MS. Vespasian F. xv. fo. 139 b.)

(H) William Mauduit (IV). It would seem from the above that William Mauduit was the second son of William Mauduit (III), and his non-appearance at the Court of Henry II. so early as his brother Robert would strengthen that phenomenon. But it should be remembered that the sequence of the sons' names in the above heading of an agreement was possibly no part of the original charter; and it is also supposable that Robert Mauduit was a man of greater energy than his brother William.³

William was undoubtedly the eldest son, and succeeded to the barony of Hanslape and the Chamberlainship of the King's Exchequer. He was now (1171) upwards of 35 years of age, or at least had two sisters of more than that age.

About December 1179 the fermor of Higham (Northants) charges the King with five shillings for cartage of treasure sent from Northampton to Nottingham *per Willielmum Malduit Camerarium et Johannem Cumin*. (Rot. Pip. 26 Hen. II.)

Again, about January 1180, William Mauduit was in charge of treasure sent for the King's use from Newark to Doncaster, and also from Doncaster to York. In the latter instance he is styled Camerarius. (Rot. Pip. 26 Hen. II.)

About August 1181 we have John Cumin and William Mauduit,

¹ Prince Henry, crowned King in his father's lifetime, viz. on June 14, 1170. So that between that date and June 14, 1171, the agreement was made. The date of Laurence Abbot of Westminster is from 1160 to 1176, of William Abbot of Ramsey from 1161 to 1178.

² These words are probably interpolated by a transcriber.

³ Nearly a whole page in Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire (vol. iv. p. 60) was written on the false hypothesis that Robert Mauduit was the eldest son and was distinct from Robert Mauduit of Warminster. But they were identical, and the one Robert was the second son, and was a Royal Chamberlain,—but not Chamberlain of the Exchequer.

Chamberlain, entrusted with the conveyance of royal treasure from Northampton to London, from Northampton to Nottingham, and from Northampton to Winchester. (Rot. Pip. 27 Hen. II. *tit.* Higham.)

In or about December 1184, William Mauduit, Chamberlain, occurs among the persons presiding in the King's Court of Exchequer. (Madox, Exchequer, pp. 146 (d), 744.)

In the summer of 1186 we have frequent mention of William Mauduit as the brother of his three sisters. In one instance he is styled *Camerarius de Hameslepe*. (Rotuli de Dominabus et Pueris et Puellis, pp. 13, 15, 20, 22, 23.)

This William Mauduit is said by one authority (Nicolas) to have been living in 1197. On that point we have not inquired. Neither have we been at any pains to verify the particulars which we have embodied in the annexed pedigree touching his lineal descendants.

(1) Robert Mauduit (next brother of William (iv) was probably 35 years of age at the date of his mother's agreement with the Prior of Lewes.

In May 1172 King Henry II. embarked for Normandy from Portsmouth; Robert Mauduit and another had to do with the royal embarkation, for the King empowered the Sheriff of Hampshire to pay them 8*l.* which they had expended in the purchase of cart-horses for the King's service. (Rot. Pip. 18 Hen. II.)

It was during the rebellion in Normandy, and probably about August 1173, that the fermor of Southampton, under order of Richard de Luci, Chief Justice of England, chartered a vessel, which carried Robert Mauduit and certain royal treasure to Oistreham. (Rot. Pip. 19 Hen. II.)

In July 1174 it is well known that Queen Eleanor came to England as a State prisoner. Her jailor was Robert Mauduit; for to him, by the King's orders, did the Sheriff of Wiltshire pay 10*l.* for the Queen's maintenance (*ad procuracionem Reginæ*). (Rot. Pip. 20 Hen. II. *tit.* Wilts.)

But about the close of the same year, as we take it, Robert Mauduit was with the King at Le Vaudreuil. There (*apud Vallem Rodelli*) he attests a King's writ in favour of Hugh de Hameslepe. (Cartæ Antiquæ, N.)

About July 1175, as we suppose, Robert Mauduit, now entitled "Chamberlain," follows Eustace FitzStephen, another royal Chamberlain, in attesting a charter of King Henry II. at Shrewsbury. (Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire, viii. 153-4.)

And at Michaelmas 1175 the following entry on the Pipe Roll shows Robert Malduit to have been recently Custos of the Queen. The Sheriff of Wiltshire charges, In corredio Reginæ 128*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per breve Regis, per testimonium Roberti Malduit. And at Michaelmas 1176 the Sheriff of Wiltshire charges, In corredio Reginæ 77*l.* per breve Regis et per testimonium Roberti Malduit. And the Custos of Winchester charges, Et Roberto Malduit 56 solidos ad acquietandum corredium Reginæ apud Wintoniam per breve Regis.

We now come to two most curious and contemporary charters, which will show the identity between Robert Malduit, one of the King's numerous Chamberlains, and Robert Malduit of Warminster.

In the middle of July 1177, the King, being sick, forewent his proposed embarkation for Normandy, and came to Winchester, where he lay for a month, viz. till August 18. It was while thus at Winchester that the King made a grant of lands to Richard Rufus, one of his Chamberlains. The grant is attested by G. Bishop of Ely, B. Bishop of Exeter, and J. Bishop of Norwich; and also by three other Chamberlains, viz. Ralph fitzStephen, Robert Malduit, and Ailward. (*Fœdera*, vol. i. p. 41.)

Undoubtedly at the same time and place, Robert Malduit became grantee of the Wiltshire manor of Warminster. But the King's charter, so far as it remains to us, should speak for itself:

Henricus Rex Anglorum omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Roberto Mauduit, Camerario meo, pro servitio suo manerium de Werminster, sibi et heredibus suis, tenendum quidquid ibi habebam de me et heredibus meis per servitium unius militis. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod idem Robertus et heredes sui post eum manerium illud habeant et teneant de me et heredibus meis sicut illud tenebam, bene et in pace, libere et quiete, integre, plenarie, et honorifice, per predictum servitium, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in equis et molendinis, in vivariis et stagnis et piscariis, in viis et semitis, et in omnibus aliis locis et aliis rebus ad illud pertinentibus, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis. Testibus, G. Eliensi, J. Norwicensi, et B. Exoniensi Episcopis.¹

After this, Robert Mauduit does not occur to us as attendant upon the King's household or person. He was soon appointed to the shrievalty of Wiltshire, an office which he held from Michaelmas 1179 to Easter 1187. It would seem about this time (1187-8) that Robert Mauduit endeavoured to settle Warminster on his younger son,

¹ Halstead's *Genealogies*, fol. 1685, p. 127. "Convenit cum Recordo, *Gulielmus Prinne*."

another Robert, a step which we conceive to have been illegal, and which was certainly ineffectual. His charter is preserved as follows :

Robertus Mauduit Domini Regis Camerarius omnibus hominibus meis Francis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis me dedisse Roberto Mauduit filio meo juniore manerium et totam terram meam de Werminster quam Rex Henricus dominus meus mihi concessit, tenendum sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum, libere, quiete, integre, plenarie, et honorifice, ab omni servitio salvo quod Domino Regi pertinet, in plano, in pratis, in pascuis, in aquis et molendinis, in vivariis et stagnis et piscariis, in viis et semitis, et in omnibus aliis locis et rebus ad illud pertinentibus, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis. Testes, Dominus Johannes de Knowill, Ricardus de Verdun, Robertus de Sancto Laudo, Alexander Pipard, Stephanus Camerarius, Herveus dapifer.¹

It is quite clear that on the accession of Richard I. Robert Mauduit had to obtain a renewal of Henry II.'s gift of Warminster. It cost him a fine of 200s. of which he had paid one-sixth at Michaelmas 1190. King Richard's charter of renewal, which we must perforce date as in 1189-90, ran as follows :

Ricardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, Comes Andegaviæ, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, ministris et omnibus fidelibus totius Angliæ salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac presenti cartâ confirmasse Roberto Mauduit Camerario meo pro servitio suo manerium de Werminster quod Dominus Rex pater meus ei dedit, tenendum sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis per servitium unius militis. Quare volo et firmiter præcipio, quod idem Robertus et hæredes sui post eum manerium illud habeant et teneant de nobis et heredibus nostris, sicut illud dominus Rex pater noster tenebat, bene et in pace, liberè et quietè, integrè, plenariè et honorificè per prædictum servitium, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et in molendinis, in vivariis et stagnis et piscariis, in viis et semitis, et in omnibus aliis locis et rebus ad illud pertinentibus, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis. Testibus, H. Dunelmensi, H. Sarisburiensi, J. Norwicensi episcopis, Galfrido filio Petri, Waltero filio Roberti.²

Robert Mauduit died in the year 1191, leaving a widow Agnes de la Mare, who after his and her father's death proved to be heiress of the Shropshire Barony of Holgate.

Of her, her ancestry, and her descendants, the Barons of Holgate and Warminster, fuller particulars appear elsewhere.³

(κ). Robert Mauduit, second son of the above Robert and Agnes de la Mare, will be found noticed under the same reference.⁴ His father's grant to him of Warminster was clearly inoperative, for that manor descended to his elder brother, Thomas.

¹ Halstead's Genealogies.

² *Ibid.*

³ Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire, vol. iv. pp. 56-66.

⁴ And also in vol. i. pp. 156, 276.

It was this Robert, we presume, who in the year 1216 is said to have been Governor of Deddington Castle, Oxfordshire.

(L, L, L.) Sibil, Alice, and Matilda Mauduit, the three sisters of William Mauduit (IV) of Hanslape, and of Robert Mauduit of Warminster, appear, with their respective husbands and issue, in the annexed tabular Pedigree. Nearly all that is there inserted about them may be deduced from a record of the year 1186.¹

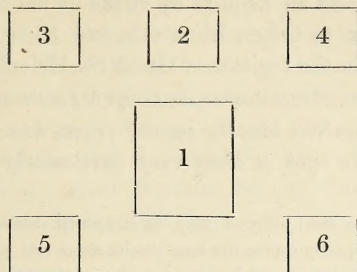
(M.) At p. 140 of Halstead's Genealogies is the engraving of a seal inscribed—*Sigillum d'næ Elizabethæ de Knovile* It has a shield impaled, Checky and a bordure (Mauduit), and Three mullets (Knovile): it was attached to a lease, commencing—*Ego Elizabetha filia domini Bogoni de Knoville et uxor quondam domini Thomæ Mauduit, in libera viduitate mea, &c.*

SKEGGES, OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

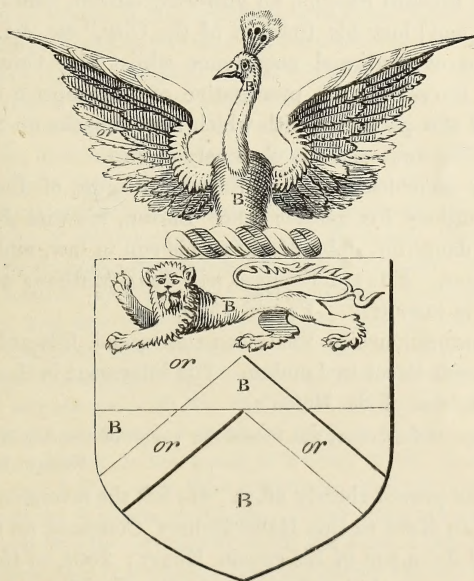
Among the many ancient monuments which still remain in the church of Great St. Helen's in the city of London, admirable as works of art, and worthy of regard from the high distinction of the personages they commemorate, is one of less importance, but still possessing some interest, which we now propose to notice. It is that of Edward Skegges, Haberdasher, who died in 1608, a benefactor to that company; and whose father of the same name was Serjeant Poulter to Queen Elizabeth, and had once a sepulchral memorial in the same church,—as mentioned by Stowe, but under the inaccurate name of "William Skegges," instead of Edward. The form and materials of the son's monument are unusual. A large slab or gravestone, of a dark colour, has six pieces of touchstone or alabaster inserted, in lieu of plates of brass or latén; and these were engraved, the central one with the figure of the deceased attired in his livery gown, and the others with five shields of arms. The engravings are considerably worn by foot-tread, but have been partially protected by the font having covered the stone until the recent repairs.² Their disposition is as thus shown—

¹ *Rotuli de Dominabus, &c.* Edit. Stacey Grimaldi.

² Drawings of this and many other interesting monuments in Great St. Helen's were exhibited at a recent meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society at Leathersellers' Hall (4 May 1871), from the large and very valuable collection of John Edward Gardner, esq.



Above the figure of the deceased (1) was placed (2) his arms and crest, as they appear in the Huntingdonshire Visitation of 1613. No. 3 was the arms of the City of London; No. 4 those of the Haberdashers' Company; No. 5 Skegges impaling Draper; and No. 6 Skegges alone.



The names of Edward Skegges and his father will be found in Camden's *Visitation of Huntingdonshire* 1613 (Camden Society's edit. p. 63,) where the pedigree of the family is signed by Henry Skegges of Eynesbury in that county, whose grandfather Richard had been of the same place. Richard had two sons, John Skegges esquire of St. Ives, co. Huntingdon, and Edward of London.

Edward became also an Esquire by virtue of his office, namely that of Serjeant Poulter to Queen Elizabeth, and he is so styled at the time of his burial, in the register of Great St. Helen's :

Edward Skegs Esquire, Sⁱaunt Poulter, the xxiiijth day of December, Anno Dⁿⁱ 1578.

His wife, who survived him for twenty years, was afterwards placed by his side, and the spot is thus very particularly described in the register :

Johane Skegs widowe the iij day of May, on the north side of Pickeringes Tombe within iiij foot thereof, partly under the long tombe-stone and partly under the tyles, her feete at the foundation of the Eastward wall, and her head at the feet of Mr. Haytor, Anno Domⁱ 1598.

Edward Skegges occurs as "Purveyor for the Queen's Mouth," in the year 1563, when his functions in that capacity brought him into collision with the Civic authorities. The story is related by Strype,¹ to the credit of Sir Thomas Lodge then Lord Mayor, and to the prejudice of "one Edward Skegges, an unworthy citizen, who for some misdemeanour [had] lost his freedom of the City," &c. &c. But these contests were of continual occurrence whilst the Crown exercised through its Purveyors the prerogative of pre-emption in the public markets, and the partiality with which Strype backs up the one-sided view of the City authorities is obviously absurd.

In his will he is designated as Edward Skegges of London gentleman. It mentions his mother Alice Barton, his wife Johane, Mary Skegges his daughter, John Mathews his son in law, and John son of Henry Skegges. Edward Skegges and John Mathews are witnesses; and his wife is executrix. Proved 1579.

In the Huntingdonshire Visitation the second Edward is described as of Fanchurch street in London. His interment is thus recorded in the parish register of St. Helen's :

Edward Skegs, Haberdasher, was buried the xxvijth of October, Anno Dⁿⁱ 1608.

Richard Ball, Minister.

His will was proved shortly after. He left the reversion of his estate at Chelsfield in Kent to the Haberdashers' Company on failure of the heirs male of John son of his cousin Henry; 200*l.* to the same company in trust, to pay 10*l.* per ann. to his brother John for life, and at his death for loans to poor young tradesmen; 20*l.* for a dinner on

¹ Stow's Survey, edit. 1720, Book I. chap. xxxi. p. 289; edit. 1754, in the same words; and also in Maitland's History of London, 1775, i. 255; and again in Heath's History of the Grocers' Company, in his biography of Sir Thomas Lodge. The letters from which Strype derived his materials are preserved in the Lansdowne MS. 7, art. 16, 17, and may some day be printed in an ungarbled form.

the day of his burial to the same Company; directs his body to be buried in Great St. Helen's, near his father's grave. Mentions his wife Bridget; his sister Mary Newce? wife of Samuel Newce? her son Edward and other children; Henry son of his uncle and brother of Anna Atkins; his cousin's children Henry, John, Paul, Johana, and Suzana; Anna Atkins and her family; his wife's brother Henry Draper and family. Also William Stowe, Skynner, and others. Proved by his widow Bridget and Reynold Greene.

FRANKLAND, OF MATTERSEY, CO. NOTTS (p. 262).—I can furnish no account as to how the estate at Mattersea, or Mattersey, was originally acquired by the family of Frankland, but it appears, from some deeds now before me, that in the month of June, 1769, the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Pelham, of Stanmore, co. Sussex, devisee of the real estate of Frederick Frankland, Esq. deceased, William Wright, Esq. Lieut.-Colonel in His Majesty's Coldstream Guards, Dame Agnes Frankland, late of the city of Bath, but then of Boston in New England, widow and relict of Sir Charles Henry Frankland, Baronet, deceased, Henry Cromwell, late of the city of Bath, but then of Boston aforesaid, Esq. Lieutenant in His Majesty's Navy, William Frankland, of Montham, in the parish of Findon, co. Sussex, Esq. and Sir Thomas Frankland, of Bond Street, in the parish of St. George Hanover Square, co. Middlesex, Baronet, conveyed to John Hewett Hagar, Esq. of the parish of St. Marylebone, the manor or lordship of Mattersey, with its royalties, rights, &c., a messuage or farm-house called Mattersey Abbey, the tithes of the rectory or parish of Mattersey, whereof the said Sir Thomas Frankland or Sir Henry Frankland deceased, (who is alluded to as his late brother, and was Sir Charles Henry Frankland,) or any of their ancestors, had any estate of inheritance, and all other messuages, lands, &c., in Mattersey and Everton, co. Notts,—to be held in trust for him Sir Thomas Frankland. On the 4th of October, 1769, Sir Thomas Frankland, in conjunction with Mr. Hagar his trustee, sold the same property for 22,000*l.* to Jonathan Acklom, Esq. of Wiseton, Notts, John Barker, of Barnby Moor, in the parish of Blythe, Notts, Jonathan Nettle-ship, of Mattersey Abbey, and John Dickinson, of High Mellwood, in the parish of Owston, co. Lincoln, gentlemen, in four equal shares. Reference is made to a term of years created by deed, 4th June, 1744, made between Henry Frankland, Esq. [*i.e.* Charles Henry,] (eldest son and heir-at-law of Henry Frankland, Esq. then deceased), Mary Frankland, widow of the said Henry Frankland, and Roger Talbot, Esq.: from which it would appear that the name of the wife of Henry Frankland was Mary, and not Elizabeth Cross, as stated at page 268. From an exception being made for a fee-farm rent charged on the estate as payable to Sir Samuel Dashwood, his heirs and assigns, for the abbey or priory of Mattersey, it is probable that the Franklands derived it from the Dashwoods. In a fine, Mattersey is called "otherwise Marsey."

GENEALOGY OF THE MARKHAMS.

(Continued from p. 335.)

III.

MARKHAMS OF SEDGEBROOK.

SIR JOHN MARKHAM, K.B. of Sedgebrook¹ was the founder of the Sedgebrook branch. (*See page 321.*) He was a son of Sir John Markham of Markham, Puisne Judge of the Common Pleas, by his second wife Milicent, daughter of Sir John de Bekeryng. He was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench from A.D. 1462 to 1471; and was created a Knight of the Bath, with his brother Sir Robert, at the coronation of Edward IV. He died in 1481. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Simon Leeke, and had issue:

- I. THOMAS, his heir and successor.
- II. Simon, died Feb. 17th, 1455.
- III. John, died in 1458.
- IV. Jervis, Prior of Dunstable.
- V. William, married Frances, daughter of W. Cockayne of Cockayne Hatley. He was of King's Walden. He had issue:—
 1. William.
 2. Francis.
 3. John of King's Walden, co. Hertford, married Alice daughter of Ralph Astrey, and had issue—1. John. 2. William. 3. Jervis. 4. Jane. 5. Lora. 6. Elizabeth. 7. Mary.
 4. Jane, married to Ambrose Astrey.

THOMAS MARKHAM of Sedgebrook married Catharine, daughter of Sir William Hartshorne, and died in 1491, having had issue:

- I. JOHN, his heir and successor.
- II. Jerome, married to a daughter of William de Longvilliers, a descendant of Bertha Markham, the wife of William de Longvilliers, in the time of Edward I. (*See page 320.*) He had issue:—

⁵ For an account of Sedgebrook church, and its monuments, see Harleian MSS. 6829, 51ⁱ (*circa* 1630).

1. Ellis, of Laneham, M.P. for Nottinghamshire in 1553, 54, and 55. He was appointed Sequestrator of the See of York by Queen Mary. There is a handsome tomb to his memory and that of his son Gervase, in Laneham church. He married Rosamond, daughter of Sir P. Fretchvill, and died , having had issue
1. Jerome, slain by George Noel.
2. Gervase, Captain of Horse, and served Queen Elizabeth in Ireland and the Low Countries. He died on January 17th 1637.
2. Geoffrey, High Sheriff of Nottingham in 1625. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir George Turpin, and had a son John, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Conway, and had a son John, surnamed "Crouchback;" "A valiant consumer of his estate."
3. Catharine, married to Randolph Jackson, Chester Herald to Henry VIII.

III. Eleanor, married to Symon Hall, esq.

JOHN MARKHAM of Sedgebrook married Alice, daughter of Tuberville, Esq. who married secondly, Sir Symon FitzRichard. He had issue:

- I. RICHARD, his heir and successor.
- II. George.
- III. Charles.
- IV. John.
- V. William.
- VI. Roger.
- VII. Mary.
- VIII. Milicent.
- IX. Dorothy, died young in 1494.

RICHARD MARKHAM of Sedgebrook married Anne, daughter of Sir George Heveningham of Ketteringham. He had issue:

- I. JOHN, his heir and successor.
- II. Thomas.
- III. William, "the otter hunter." It is conjectured that this was the Elizabethan navigator who was Master of the "Elizabeth" (Capt. Winter) in Drake's voyage round the world, and of the "Francis" in Captain Fenton's unsuccessful expedition to the East Indies, when he was cast away in the Rio de la Plata, and was kept among the savages for fifteen months.
- IV. George.
- V. Dorothy.
- VI. Elizabeth.

- VII. Eleanor, married at Sedgebrook, on February 22nd, 1570, to Sir Anthony St. Leger, Master of the Rolls in Ireland.
- VIII. Catharine, drowned at Sedgebrook.
- IX. Margaret.
- X. Richard, of Newbo Abbey, married Mary daughter of Nicasius Yetzwertz, French Secretary to Queen Elizabeth. Most of his children were baptised at Sedgebrook. He had issue:—
 - 1. Abraham of Allington, married to Jane, daughter of Robert Eyre, Esq. of Armytage, and had:
 - 1. John.
 - 2. Robert, a serjeant-at-law. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Pierson.
 - 2. Anthony, born in 1615. Served with his cousin Henry in the Parliamentary army. At the battle of Naseby.¹
 - 3. Henry, born 1619.
 - 4. William, died in 1612.
 - 5. Francis, educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He wrote two of the Odes addressed by the University to the Lord Protector Oliver.
 - 6. Jane, born 1616, married to Henry Clinton, Esq.
 - 7. Elizabeth, born 1617.
 - 8. Theodosia, married to J. Russell.
 - 9. Anne, married to R. Clerk.
 - 10. Mary.

JOHN MARKHAM of Sedgebrook. He married Mary, daughter of George Lee of Southwell. He was High Sheriff for the county of Lincoln. He had issue:

- I. JOHN, his heir and successor.
- II. Abraham, drowned under London Bridge.
- III. Anne, married to Thomas Riggs, of Fulbeck.
- IV. Alice, "cast away" upon one Nicholas Hounsey.
- V. Catharine, married to Gabriel Odingsells of Bulcote and Eperston.

SIR JOHN MARKHAM of Sedgebrook was knighted by Henry VIII. He married Mary, daughter of Anthony Thorold of Marston for his second wife, having had no issue by his first wife Jane, daughter of Henry Welby. By his second he had:

- I. ANTHONY, his heir and successor.
- II. George, married Susan, daughter of Sir William Lane, and died in 1612.

¹ See Markham's *Life of Fairfax*, p. 218.

- III. Charles of Bottisford, died in 1635, having had an only daughter, Helen, who died at Sedgebrook in 1636.
- IV. Milicent, born 1589, married to Sir Hamond Whichcote of Dunston.
- V. Isabel, married to Sir John Molyneux of Teversal.
- VI. Anne, married to Anthony Eyre, co. York.
- VII. Mary.
- VIII. Richard.
- IX. John.

SIR ANTHONY MARKHAM of Sedgebrook, was knighted by James I. at Belvoir Castle in 1603. He married Bridget daughter of Sir James Harington, and died in December 1604, having had issue:

- I. ROBERT, his heir and successor, born in 1597.
- II. John, born in September 1598. He married a daughter of Sir Thomas Tiringham of Tiringham, and had issue:
 - 1. Thomas.
 - 2. John, died in 1668.
- III. Henry, born in 1602. Colonel in the Parliamentary army. He was Governor of Belvoir Castle for three years, and was wounded at the battle of Naseby.¹ In 1659 he was appointed a Commissioner for letting land in Ireland.
- IV. Frances, married to Stephen Bamford, esq.
- V. Rebecca, married to Edward Eyre, esq.

SIR ROBERT MARKHAM, BART. of Sedgebrook. He was created a Baronet by Charles I. on August 15th, 1642. He served at Newark siege on the Royalist side. He married first Barbara daughter of Edward Eyre, Esq. of Derby, who died childless in 1641. He married secondly, on April 21st, 1642, Rebecca, daughter of Sir Edward Hussey of Hunnington. She died in June 1664. Sir Robert died on Candlemas day 1667, having had issue:

- I. ROBERT, his heir and successor.
- II. Anthony, Colonel in the Guards, born in March 1646. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir William Whorwood of Stourton Castle, co. Stafford, and had issue:

¹ See Markham's *Life of Fairfax*, p. 218.

1. Walter.
 2. Thomas, married to Frances, daughter of Andrew Covenant, Esq. M.D., and had issue:
 SIR JAMES JOHN, the fourth and last Baronet, born in 1698. succeeded 1736. He married, 1755, Sarah, dau. of Richard Clive of Styche, and sister of Lord Clive, and died childless in 1779. Lady Markham died in January, 1828.
 3. Rebecca, married to Captain Rolle of the Guards.
- III. Thomas.
 - IV. Rebecca, born in 1642, married to Reginald Heber of Marton.
 - V. Elizabeth, married to Charles Bull of Skipton.
 - VI. Frances, married to Christopher Broughton of Longdon, co. Stafford.
 - VII. Anne, married to Sir Walter Hawksworth of Hawksworth.
 - VIII. Diana, died unmarried at Hawksworth, and was buried at Guiseley.
 - IX. Catharine, born in 1660, married to Christopher Villiers of Gostoke, co. Notts.
 - X. Jane.

SIR ROBERT MARKHAM, BART. of Sedgebrook, was born in 1644. He was married at York, on August 31st, 1665, to Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Widdrington of Chisbourne, by Frances daughter of Ferdinando Lord Fairfax.¹ She died at Sedgebrook on April 7th, 1683. Sir Robert died on October 27th, 1690, at Sedgebrook, leaving issue:

- I. GEORGE, his heir and successor, born at Sedgebrook on May 27th, 1666.
- II. Robert, born at Sedgebrook, on February 13th, 1667. He died on board the Kempthorne, Indiaman, in the Bay of Bengal, on August 25th, 1690.
- III. Ursula, born in London on January 1st, 1678. She married first Lord Altham, and secondly Samuel Ogle, esq.

SIR GEORGE MARKHAM, BART. F.R.S. of Sedgebrook was never married. He died on June 9th, 1736, and left all his estates to Dr. Bernard Wilson, Rector of Newark.

¹ See Markham's *Life of Fairfax*, p. 370 (note).

IV.

MARKHAMS OF OXTON, CREATON, AND
NORTHAMPTON.

ROBERT MARKHAM of Oxton was the founder of the Oxton branch. (*See page 322.*) He lived during the reign of Henry VIII. He was a son of Sir Robert Markham of Cotham and of Jane, daughter of Sir Giles Daubeney. He married Elizabeth daughter of Sir William de Mering, and had a son ROBERT. His wife was a descendant of Agnes Markham and William de Sancta Cruce. (*See page 320.*) There is a chantry chapel and tomb, with fine stone screen, to his memory, and that of his father Sir Robert, in Newark church.

ROBERT MARKHAM of Oxton married Elva, daughter of John Saperton, and had—

- I. WILLIAM.
- II. Robert, "died ignominiously."
- III. Anne, married to Thomas Chaloner.
- IV. Helen, married to Thomas Knollis.
- V. Catherine, married to Sir Thomas Bozom.

WILLIAM MARKHAM of Oxton married Isabel Gunthorp, and had issue:

- I. JOHN.
- II. William.

JOHN MARKHAM of Oxton married Margaret, daughter of James Tubersall, and had—

- I. James.
- II. Bridget, married to Henry Lake.
- III. Margaret.
- IV. Susan, married to Thomas Ash.
- V. Catharine, married to James Orden.
- VI. Rebecca.

FROM the MARKHAMS of Oxton possibly descended the Markhams seated at GREAT CREATON in Northamptonshire in about A.D. 1520.

WILLIAM MARKHAM of Creaton died in 1605, leaving issue:—

- I. GREGORY.
- II. John, married to Dorothy Pearson.
- III. Anne, married to Edward Boone.
- IV. Thomas.

GREGORY MARKHAM, apprenticed in London in 1593. A merchant on Cornhill. He died in 1632, having issue:

- I. JOHN.
- II. Gregory, married to Elizabeth and died in 1622, having had issue:—
 1. Theodore, who settled in Ireland, at Kinsale. He is the Ancestor of all the Irish Markhams, among whom are two families resident at Kinsale for a century: William Markham of New Abbey; John Markham of 1st Madras Light Cavalry; Marcus O'Neill Wolseley Godolphin Markham, Paymaster R.N.; and Alexander Macaulay Markham, Bengal Civil Service.
- III. William, of London, had a daughter Elizabeth.
- IV. Thomas, born and died in August 1607.
- V. Francis, born in 1611. Rector of Great Creaton 1627. He had issue 1. Francis. 2. John. 3. James, born in 1628 and died in 1692.
- VI. Joseph, born and died in 1624.
- VII. Elizabeth, married to Mr. Peake.

JOHN MARKHAM born in 1609, and died in 1658. He married Elizabeth, sister of Sir John Simpson, and had issue:

- I. JOHN.
- II. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Cox of Stanton.
- III. Sarah, married to Francis Butt.

JOHN MARKHAM was a silk-throwster at Staines. He married Rose, and died in 1740, having had issue:

- I. John, for forty-five years an Attorney at Winslow, where he died June 2, 1746. He mar. Philippa and had issue:—
 1. Maria, died young. 2. John, died in 1746.
 3. Alexander, born at Winslow in 1716. Rector of Steeple Claydon. He died in 1767, having had issue
 1. John of Biggleswade.
 2. Thomas, an Attorney at Cheltenham. He married Eleanor Carne, heiress of Nash in Glamorganshire in 1799, and died childless in 1834.
 3. Henry, an Attorney at Cheltenham, died in 1799.
 4. Elizabeth.
 4. Robert, born 1721, died 1758.

- II. Robert of Staines, died in July 1753.
- III. WILLIAM of Northampton.
- IV. Sarah, married to W. Cush, of Saham Tony, near Hatton.
- V. Elizabeth, married to Henry Plowman of Northampton.

WILLIAM MARKHAM of Northampton married Elizabeth, sister of Henry Plowman, on December 31st 1716. She died in 1745. He was one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, and died on January 28th, 1763, having had—

- I. John, died May 22nd, 1723.
- II. Charles, Rector of Church Langton. He died s.p. 1803.
- III. HENRY WILLIAM.
- IV. Elizabeth, born 1717, died 1752.
- V. Rose died in 1727.

HENRY WILLIAM MARKHAM of Northampton was born on February 13th, 1745. He was an Attorney. He married Frances, sister of Major-General Mansel of Cosgrove Hall, and died on January 5th, 1776, having had issue:

- I. Henry William, Ensign in the 59th. Died in 1797.
- II. JOHN.

JOHN MARKHAM of Northampton, an Attorney, born May 25th, 1750. He married Hannah Wagstaffe, who died in May 1820. Their issue was:

- I. CHARLES.
- II. Frances, married to John Smith of Shrewsbury. Her daughter Elizabeth married her cousin Dr. W. O. Markham.
- III. John, born on December 31st, 1780. He married Miss Philips, and had :—
 - 1. Eliza, married to George Tibbits, Esq.
- IV. Henry William, born in March 1785. He was Surgeon of the 56th Regiment, and died in 1840.
- V. Elizabeth, died 1870.
- VI. Catharine, born in 1787. She married John Atkins of the Light Dragoons in 1808.
- VII. Christopher, born in 1790, died in 1858.

CHARLES MARKHAM of Northampton, an Attorney and Clerk of the peace for the county, was born in 1778. He married Eliza Mary Packharness of St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, in 1811; and died in October 1846, having had issue:

I. ARTHUR BAYLEY.

- II. Henry Philip, an Attorney at Northampton. He married Edith Alexander, and had issue:—

1. Rose Isabella, born February 1st, 1857.
2. Christopher, born June 12th, 1859.

- III. William Orlando, born January 28th, 1818, a Physician in London. He married first his cousin Eliza Smith, who died in August 1848, leaving a son:—

1. Henry William Kennedy, born July 26th, 1848;
and secondly Catharine, daughter of Professor James Hamilton of Edinburgh, by whom he has

2. Eliza Catharine, born September 4th, 1855.

- IV. Alfred, born 1819, died 1820.

- V. John, born 1821, died 1836.

- VI. Charles, born 1828.

- VII. Thomas Hugh, born November 28th, 1825: of Brasenose, Oxford, M.A. Barrister-at-law. Died Sept. 29, 1868.

- VIII. Anna Maria Frances, born March 1813; married to Rev. John Cox of Walgrave.

- IX. Mary Helen, born May 16th, 1827; married to Isaac Edward Lovell of West Haddon.

ARTHUR BAYLEY MARKHAM of Northampton, an Attorney, born May 11, 1815; married Anne Smith, and has issue:

- I. Edith Frances, born December 4th, 1839. She is married to Sebastian Smith, esq.

- II. Anne Gertrude, born May 6th, 1842; married on September 6th, 1866, to G. K. Anderson, esq.

- III. Charles William, born on September 15th, 1843.

- IV. Alice, born January 16th, 1845.

- V. Katherine Louis, born October 16th, 1846. On September 13th, 1865, she married H. Landon, esq.

- VI. Emma, born May 6th, 1848.

- VII. Ada Mary, born November 27th, 1849.

- VIII. Arthur, born June 21st, 1851. Died 1856.

- IX. Henrietta Elizabeth, born December 23rd, 1852.

- X. John Mansel, born August 16th, 1854.

- XI. Gervase Edward, born July 17th, 1856.

- XII. Winifred, born September 1st, 1858.
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NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF KERR.

(Continued from p. 229.)

V. KERR OF CESSFORD, EARL OF ROXBURGHE.

VI. Walter Kerr of Cessford¹ succeeded his father before May 1481 in the entire estate, his niece Margaret having resigned all her rights in his favour. In tracing the further descent of the family it will not be necessary to go into detail, and to quote all the evidence as in the earlier generations, but merely to give an outline, correcting errors and omissions which occur in the pedigrees hitherto published.

This Walter, styled of Caverton during the lifetime of his father, had numerous charters, and added considerably to his possessions, still, however, retaining as tenant of the Crown various lands anciently held by his ancestors in Selkirkshire.

His first wife appears, from various circumstances, to have been Isabel, daughter of John Lord Hay of Yester; the second wife was Agnes, widow of Alexander Lord Glamis, daughter of William Lord Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland.

Walter Kerr died in 1501, having had issue—

1. Robert.

2. Mark of Dolphingstoun, county of Roxburgh, ancestor of the Kerrs of that place, Hirsell and Littledean, whose representative, Major-General Walter Kerr of Littledean, was in 1804 served heir-male of Robert first Earl of Roxburgh, and in that capacity unsuccessfully claimed the Dukedom and estates, 1805-1812.

3. Ralph, mentioned in 1494, as brother of Sir Robert.

1. Elizabeth married, first, in 1484, to Philip, son and heir apparent of James Rutherford of that ilk; secondly, before 1495, to Sir Walter Scott of Branksholm.

2. Margaret, contracted to Andrew, son of Dougal Makdougall of Makerstoun, which marriage was broken off, and the Makdougalls were sued for 100*l.* damages, 1483, by the lady's father.

¹ See p. 125.

(William Kerr, archdeacon of Teviotdale, 1491, may have been a son of Walter of Cessford.)

VII. Sir Robert Kerr of Caverton, Warden of the Middle March, was killed by the English the year before his father died; he married (contract 1484, February 12th) Christian, daughter of James Rutherford of that ilk, and had two sons—

1. Andrew.

2. George of Fawdonside, whose descendants became heirs male of the Cessford family, and will be noticed afterwards.

VIII. Sir Andrew Kerr of Cessford succeeded his grandfather; 1501, grant of the marriage of Andrew, grandson and heir of the late Walter Kerr of Cessford, in favour of Patrick Crichton of Cranston-Riddell. Crichton married him to his daughter Agnes, widow of George, son and heir of Sir Oliver Sinclair of Roslin. Sir Andrew was warden of the Middle March, and lost his life at Melrose in 1526, serving under the Earl of Angus in the fight with the Scotts of Buccleuch, who made an attempt to release James V. from the power of the Douglasses, which caused a long feud between the Scotts and Kerrs. Had issue—

1. Walter.

2. Mark, Commendator of Newbottle, father of the first Earl of Lothian.

3. Andrew, married Marion Hop-Pringle, widow of William Cairncross of Colmslie. He appears to have died without issue, as his name occurs in the charters of the Cessford estates 1542, 1553, but not in 1573: his wife was dead in May 1560.

1. Catharine, married Sir John Kerr of Fernihirst.

2. Margaret, married, in 1524, Sir John Home of Coldingknows.

IX. Sir Walter Kerr of Cessford was a minor when he succeeded, his uncle George being his tutor.

On the 16th March, 1529, Walter Kerr of Cessford, Andrew Kerr of Fernihirst, Mark Kerr of Dolphingstoun, George Kerr, tutor of Cessford, and Andrew Kerr of Prymesideloch entered into an indenture at Ancrum with Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm and others, for staunching all discord and variance between the families. It was agreed that Sir Walter Scott was to go the

four head pilgrimages of Scotland, viz. Scone, Dundee, Paisley, and Melrose, and say mass for the souls of umquhile Andrew Kerr of Cessford, and those slain in his company at Melrose, and pay a chaplain for saying daily mass for the weal of their souls for five years to come.

Mark Kerr of Dolphingstoun and Andrew Kerr of Graden to perform the same pilgrimages, saying mass for the souls of James Scott of Ashkirk, and the other Scotts who fell at Melrose; and to provide for daily masses for three years.

Scott also contracts his eldest son in marriage to the sister of Walter Kerr of Cessford, but the death of Sir David Scott prevented this alliance.

Sir Walter sat in Parliament in 1572; had a Remission for being act and part in the murder of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm in 1552. In March 1564 he was a party to another remarkable "Contract betwixt the Scottis and the Kerrs," in which he agrees to appear in the Church of St. Giles at Edinburgh, and on his knees reverently ask the mercy of God and the forgiveness of Walter Scott of Buccleuch for the slaughter of his grandfather Sir Walter; two marriages between the families are also arranged, and the object of the whole is stated to be the better continuance of amity, favour, and friendship between the Scotts and Kerrs; but, notwithstanding this profession, Sir Thomas Kerr of Fernihirst, and several of his kinsmen, are by name excluded from the benefit of the contract.

Sir Walter married Isobel, daughter of Sir Andrew Kerr of Fernihirst, and died May 1st, 1581, and his widow on the 18th June, 1585. Having had issue—

1. Andrew, who, on his father's resignation, had a charter of the Cessford estates 1553; was contracted in marriage 19 Feb. 1556 to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, but died without issue before 1564.

2. William.

3. Thomas, who as second son of Sir Walter of Cessford was contracted in marriage 1564 to Isobel, sister of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, the lady to have no tocher. He seems to have left no male issue. This Thomas had some claims to the lands of

the abbey of Kelso, as to which frequent suits occur between him and William Kerr of the Fernihirst family, Commendator of Kelso: there is a decret, 13 March, 1562, in favour of William, but on the condition that he pays to Thomas a yearly pension of 650 merks, for which the Commendator granted an obligation in August 1565, a year before he was murdered by the Kerrs of Cessford.

1. Agnes, married in 1558 John Edmonstone of that ilk.
2. Margaret, married in 1565 Alexander, first Earl of Home.
3. Isobel, married Sir William Sinclair of Roslin? (Nisbet, Appendix.)

X. William Kerr of Cessford, Warden of the Middle March, married first, in 1562, Janet, widow of James Tweedie, of Drummelzier, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig. Secondly, before 1589, Jean Johnstoun, relict of Alexander Lord Abernethy of Salton.

He is said to have been concerned in the assassination, in 1566, of his kinsman, William Kerr of the house of Fernihirst, Commendator of Kelso.

In December 1593 "he met and fought tua for tua," the outlawed Earl of Bothwell. William Kerr, sometimes erroneously styled Sir William, died in February 1600, leaving issue:

1. Robert.
2. Sir Mark of Ormiston, in the county of Roxburgh, died without issue in September 1603; he bore for arms, a chevron charged with three mullets, with a unicorn's head erased in base, and in chief for difference a label of three points. Motto: GOD IN A GOOD CAUSE.

1. Margaret, married first James Pringle of Woodhouse, and secondly Sir David Home of Wedderburn, and died 24th February, 1589.

2. Mary, married (contract 1st Oct. 1586) Walter Lord Scott of Buccleuch.

3. Elizabeth, married Sir James Bellenden of Broughton; her son William Lord Bellenden, by disposition and deed of entail in 1671, settled his title and estates on his cousin John, fourth

son of William second Earl of Roxburghe, and the Peerage was held by him and his descendants till the death in 1805 of the last in the male line, William fourth Duke of Roxburghe.

4. Euphemia, married Sir William Douglas of Cavers.

XI. Sir Robert Kerr of Cessford had in 1573, during the lifetime of his father and grandfather, a charter of the barony of Cessford and other lands to himself and various members of the family bearing the name and arms of Kerr of Cessford. In 1585, when only about fifteen years of age, he appeared in armour at Stirling with the confederated nobles who drove the Chancellor Arran and others into banishment, and got the youthful King into their power. He was knighted at the coronation of Queen Anne, 1590. Had in 1591 a remission for the murder of William Kerr of Ancrum, whom he shot in the back in Edinburgh, at the instigation, it is said, of his mother. Was for some time a prisoner in England, and, after his release, was, 1597, Warden of the Middle March, and, 29th Dec. 1599, created Baron Roxburghe, and 18th Sept. 1616 Earl of Roxburghe, Lord Kerr of Cessford and Caverton, and was Keeper of the Privy Seal from 1637 till 1649, an office for which he had certainly not the qualification of classical learning. In 1607 the lands of the Abbey of Kelso then in his Majesty's hands, and the abbacy of Kelso, held *in commendam* by William Kerr, and by him resigned for regrant to his father, were erected into the Barony of Halyden in favour of Lord Roxburghe and his heirs male and assignees.

In 1633 the Barony of Broughton, co. Edinburgh, which he had acquired from his nephew Lord Bellenden, was maintained as a regality in his favour by Act of Parliament.

He married first (contract 31st Oct. 1587), Margaret, daughter of William Maitland of Lethington, secretary of state, and had:

1. William, styled Commendator of Kelso, Master of Roxburghe, and afterwards Lord Kerr, died in France unmarried in January 1617. His sisters Mary and Isobel and his nephew James, Lord Drummond, were, in 1634, served heirs portioners to him in various lands. Scotstarvet calls him "of great expectation," but of his brother Harry gives a less favourable account, speaking of the "unruly government of his youth."

1. Jean, married John Drummond, second Earl of Perth, and

had issue; her son William became second Earl of Roxburghe in terms of the special deed of nomination executed by his grandfather the first Earl.

2. Isobel, married James Scrimgeour, Viscount of Dundee.

3. Mary, married first James Halyburton of Pitcur: secondly (contract 18th and 21st Feb. 1629), James second Earl of Southesk, and died in 1650.

The Earl of Roxburghe married, secondly, at Somerset House, in February 1613, Jean, daughter of Patrick Lord Drummond, and sister of his son-in-law the Earl of Perth. She was governess to the children of James I. till 1617, when she and her husband appear to have lost their good position at Court; a contemporary writer mentions the Earl's discontent at not being made chamberlain to the Prince, and again that Lady Roxburghe leaves the Queen "out of favour," but she had a grant of 3,000*l.* for her services, and retired to Scotland in August. In 1637, Lady Roxburghe had a grant of a pension of 1,200*l.* for thirty-one years, which was only paid till 1641, and on her ladyship's death her gold, jewels, and plate, valued at 8,000*l.* were seized by the Parliament of England. On the Restoration, William Earl of Roxburghe made a claim for payment of these sums and the losses of the family in Scotland by the ravaging of their estates, fines, &c. amounting in all to about £50,000. The Countess died 7 October, 1643, having had one son,

Harry Lord Kerr, who had died at Edinburgh in February 1642, "after ane great drink." In 1641 Lord Kerr had to appear in Parliament and lodge a written apology and retractation of "scandalous wordis" spoken by him concerning the Marquis of Hamilton, which he confessed "to be rash and groundless." His father the Earl, on his knees, solemnly declared that he knew nothing of this affair. Lord Kerr married Margaret, daughter of William Hay Earl of Erroll, and had four daughters—

1. Jean, married (contract 17th May, 1655) her cousin-german, Sir William Drummond, who succeeded as second Earl of Roxburghe.

2. Anne, married John Fleming Earl of Wigton, and had one daughter, who died without issue.

3. Margaret, married (contract 1666, July 18th) Sir James Innes of Innes, county Moray, Baronet. Their descendant, Sir James Norcliffe-Innes-Kerr, Baronet, in 1812 established his right to the Dukedom of Roxburghe as fifth Duke.

4. Sophia died unmarried before 3 April, 1691, when her testament was confirmed.

The Earl married a third wife, Isobel, daughter of William Earl of Morton, but had no further issue, and died 18th Jan. 1650, at Floors, aged about eighty. Having no surviving male issue, his lordship resigned his honours and estate into the hands of the King 1643, July 17th, and had a charter dated 31st July 1646, with a clause empowering him to nominate his successor; he accordingly executed a deed of nomination 23 Feb. 1648, in favour of his nephew Sir William Drummond and other persons, on the express condition that the heir should marry the eldest daughter of his son Harry Lord Kerr, and failing her, the second, third, or fourth daughter. Sir William succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his grandfather, and, five years afterwards fulfilled this condition by marrying his cousin, Jean Kerr. On the death of William fourth Duke of Roxburghe, in 1805, their descendants in the male line failed; and the succession opened to the representative of Lady Margaret Innes.

Arms of the Earls and Dukes of Roxburghe: Quarterly, first and fourth, Vert, on a chevron between three unicorn's heads erased argent as many mullets sable; second and third, Gules, three mascles or. Crest: An unicorn's head erased argent. Motto, above the crest: PRO CHRISTO ET PATRIA DULCE PERICULUM. Supporters, two savages wreathed about the head and middle with laurel vert bearing clubs on their shoulders; on the seal of the first Earl the club held by the supporter on the sinister side rests on the ground.

VI. KERR, OF THE FAMILY OF CESSFORD, EARL OF LOTHIAN.

On the death of the first Earl of Roxburghe, the representation in the male line devolved on Sir Mark Kerr of Mauldslie, grandson of

IX. Mark Kerr, born in the Castle of Edinburgh, held the

benefice of the Maison Dieu of Jedburgh, which he resigned in May 1555 (the patronage of which was conferred by Crown charter 20th February 1499 on Walter Kerr of Cessford), when he and his kinsman Home of Coldingknows were accused of the murder of one De la Vigne, and wounding several other French soldiers at Newbottle, the month before. Kerr as a Churchman claimed to be tried by his Ordinary, when a dispute followed between the Archbishops of St. Andrew's and Glasgow as to jurisdiction, the accused preferring the former, but the matter seems never to have been pressed to a decision.

Mr. Mark was Abbot of Newbottle, not in 1546, as stated in the Peerage, but about 1556, and, having adopted the Reformed faith, continued to hold the Abbey and its rich temporalities as Commendator, and expelled the monks without provision. On the 20th April 1569 he was appointed an extraordinary Lord of Session, and 1571 one of the King's Privy Council. He married Helen, daughter of George Leslie Earl of Rothes, and died in 1581, not in 1584, as the Peerages say, leaving

1. Mark.

2. Andrew of Fenton, alive in 1613, but left no male issue.

3. Mr. George, described as an excommunicated Papist, who was employed by the Catholic nobles of Scotland, in the affair of the Spanish blanks, 1592, was arrested with the letters in his possession and imprisoned in the Castle of Edinburgh, but made his escape 20th June 1593.

4. William, alive in 1613, when, with consent of his brother Andrew, he alienates his lands of Ewinstour, &c. He left no male issue.

1. Catherine, married William Lord Herries.

X. Mark Kerr, Vicar of Linton on his father's presentation, 1567, Commendator of Newbottle and Master of Requests, had all his lands erected into the Barony of Newbottle, with "the estate and honour of ane Lord in the Parliament," by charter dated 1591, October 15th, and ratified the following year to him and his heirs male and assignees, being the first Peerage conferred on the family of Kerr. Lord Newbottle was created Earl of Lothian by Patent 1606, July the 10th, to him and his heirs male, ten years before his chief was made Earl of Roxburghe.

In 1581 Parliament ratified a grant by Queen Mary in 1567 under the great seal to Mr. Mark Kerr, Master of Requests, of the offices of Abbot and Commendator of Newbottle, and a gift and disposition by James VI. in his favour for life of the fruits, profits, and emoluments thereof, reserving the life interest of his father.

Lord Newbottle, 1587, July 28th, had two Crown Charters to him and his heirs male and assignees of the Baronies of Newbottle and Preston Grange, as Free Baronies holding of the Crown, with all the usual privileges. The lands enumerated lie in seven counties, and were of great extent and value; the patronage of the Rectories and Vicarages of Newbottle, Heriot, Cockpen, and Bathgate were included.

His Lordship married Margaret, daughter of John Maxwell Lord Herries, concerning whose dealings with witches Scotstarvet tells a curious story, and accuses her of causing the death of her husband, which occurred in 1609. According to the same authority they had thirty-one children, but the names of the following only appear :

1. Robert.

2. Sir William of Blackhope, who on the death of his elder brother assumed the title of Earl of Lothian, but was in 1632 forbidden to take this style by the Lords of Council; he died without issue.

3. Sir Mark of Mauldslie, knighted at Holyrood 12th July, 1633, served heir male of Harry Lord Kerr, 1651, October 8th, and thus became head of the family of Kerr, being heir male of the Earldoms of Lothian and Roxburghe, but died without male issue before 1663, when that position was held by Sir Walter Kerr, sometime of Fawdonside.

4. James, named in charter of Novodamus, 1621.

5. John, alive in 1627.

1. Jean, married, first, Robert, Master of Boyd; secondly, David Earl of Crawford.

2. Janet, married William Earl of Glencairn.

3. Margaret, married first, James Lord Hay of Yester; secondly, her kinsman Andrew Kerr, Master of Jedburgh, and died 15th March, 1647.

4. Isabel, married William Earl of Queensberry.
5. Lilius, married John Lord Borthwick.
6. Mary, married Sir James Richardson of Smeaton, Bart. (?)
7. Elizabeth, married Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick.

This gentleman is said to have complained to his mother-in-law that, when sleeping at Prestongrange, "he was pulled out of his bed by the said witches and sore beaten."

XI. Robert, second Earl of Lothian, was in July 1624 found dead in his bed with his throat cut. He had married Annabella daughter of Archibald Earl of Argyle, who in her widowhood retired to France, and by her had two daughters :

1. Anne, Countess of Lothian.

2. Joanna, who, according to Scotstarvet, went to Holland and lived in obscurity there.

The Earl, having no male issue, is said to have executed a resignation of his titles as well as of his estates in the hands of James VI. and obtained a new patent with the former precedence in favour of his eldest heir female without division. At his death she inherited the estates, and married her kinsman William Kerr, of a younger branch of Fernihirst, who was Earl of Lothian by creation. The original Earldom was not allowed to the Countess.

Arms of the Earls of Lothian: quarterly, 1 and 4. Azure, the sun in his splendour or, being a coat of augmentation granted when the Earldom of Lothian was conferred; 2 and 3. Parted per fess gules and vert, on a chevron between three mascles in chief or and an unicorn's head erased in base argent three mullets of the first. Crest, a sun, as in the arms. Supporters, two angels. The coat of Kerr, as placed on the common seal of the Abbey before the date of the Peerage, was a chevron charged with three mullets and in base an unicorn's head—no mascles.

VII. KERR OF FAWDONSIDE.

VIII. George Kerr of Fawdonside, in the county of Roxburghe, had 1526, July 24th, a letter of gift of the marriage of his nephew Walter Kerr of Cessford; is one of the heirs named in the charter of Cessford 1542: married Margaret daughter and

coheir of Patrick last Lord Halyburton of Dirleton, who in 1540 as his wife is a party to a process of division of the lands of Bolton. He was dead in 1553, leaving several sons, of whom Robert was alive in 1565; the eldest

IX. Andrew Kerr, of Fawdonside, is named in the charter of Cessford in 1553 and also in a subsequent charter in 1573. Andrew married first Elizabeth daughter of Andrew Johnstone of Elphinstone; 1552, Feb. 14, Crown charter to them of the lands of West Fenton, county of Haddington. Godscroft tells a curious story in his *De Familiâ Humiâ Wedderburnensi Liber*, of this lady's anger at David Hume of Wedderburn passing her over and marrying her younger sister Mary.

Andrew Kerr married, secondly, in 1574, Margaret widow of John Knox the Reformer, daughter of Andrew Stewart Lord Ochiltree, and sister of James Earl of Arran, Chancellor of Scotland. This is the Fawdonside who took part in the murder of Rizzio, and is said to have held his pistol pressed against the Queen's breast while the deed was done; and the Earl of Bedford writes to the Lords of Elizabeth's Council immediately after, that along with the King went in "Andrew Carr of Fawsenside, whom the Queen saith would have stroken her with a dagger," but Lord Ruthven assured him that neither this nor any other violence had been offered to Mary. He was subsequently wounded at Langside. In 1581 a charter in his favour of a third of the Barony of Bolton and other lands was ratified, but this was revoked three years later. In 1587 he was one of the Commission to treat of the defence of the realm. His death occurred 19th November, 1598, and his relict Margaret Stewart, who survived him for thirteen years, was sole executrix, his will being dated 5th June, the year of his death.

He had issue—

1. George.
2. David; dead before his father.
3. John, born 1576, died 1644; was minister of the parish of Prestonpans 1605 to 1642; married Barbara daughter and coheir of John Johnstone of Elphinstone, co. Haddington, and had ¹

¹ Mary Kerr, wife of William Eliot of Peebles and ancestress of Sir John Eliot, Bart. M.D. seems to have been his daughter.

with other issue Andrew, an advocate, town clerk of Edinburgh 1650, clerk to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland 1651, was raised to the bench during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, and, on being deprived of his office, resumed his practice at the bar and died in 1672. John, born in 1609, died in 1677, held the living of Prestonpans and afterwards that of Haddington till his death. Married Jean Ramsay and had issue, of which no male descendants exist.

4. William, alive in 1614.

1. Grizel.

2. Mary.

X. George Kerr of Fawdonside in 1599 was served heir to his father in a third of the barony of Dirleton, and other lands inherited from the Halyburtons. In 1608 had a Crown Charter of confirmation of Stevenson and other lands which he had purchased of James Maitland of Lethington. Was contracted in marriage in 1564 with Janet daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. Married 2ndly Cecilia daughter of William Lundin of that ilk, county Fife, who died 25 August 1593.

He had issue

1. Andrew his successor.

2. Walter, who succeeded his nephew.

1. Isobel.

2. Margaret.

3. Cecilia, married 1st Mr. Mungo Rigg of Carberry; 2nd John Graham of Killearn.

4. Janet.

5. Elizabeth.

6. Dorothy.

One of these daughters was, according to Douglas' Baronage, wife of Robert Haig of Bemerside, county Berwick.

In 1607 this George Kerr sold his part of the baronies of Dirleton and Bolton. His seal affords a curious example of composing arms by the amalgamation of two coats. It has a shield quarterly; first and fourth, Kerr, the chevron charged with three mullets and in base a unicorn's head; second and third, three bars, for Cameron, each charged with three mascles for Halyburton. These having been borne by the Halyburtons of

Dirleton as distinct coats: Halyburton three mascles on a bend; Cameron three bars. George was dead in 1612.

XI. Andrew Kerr of Fawdonside, sometime styled of Lawfield, acquired the lands of Threiplandhill: was dead in 1632, when his son

XII. Robert Kerr of Fawdonside was served heir to him. This Robert, who is styled Captain, and was in 1648 a member of the Committee of War, sold Threiplandhill, and died without male issue.

XI. Sir Walter Kerr sold Fawdonside, and was designed "indweller in Newbottle," when as heir male and of tailzie of the Cessford family he, 1663 and 1664, ratifies the entail executed by the first Earl of Roxburghe, and resigns any right he might have to the estates.

In 1612 a Crown Charter of Confirmation of Stevenson resigned in favour of this Walter Kerr by his father George, passed the Great Seal.

XII. Andrew Kerr (son of Walter ?), designed of Fawdonside, residenter in Edinburgh, late Corporal of Polwarth's troop of Dragoons, is the last of the family I have traced. On July 5th, 1720, Confirmation as Executor Dative to him was granted by the Commissary of Edinburgh, to John Symmer, merchant in Edinburgh, creditor under a bond granted 1697. The only property possessed by this heir of a ruined family was 27*l.* 12*s.* arrears of pay upon the second class of the Military List up to 24th June, 1714, probably the date of Andrew Kerr's death.

On the extinction of this family, that of Littledean succeeded to the chiefship of the Kerrs.

Arms of Kerr of Fawdonside: Quarterly, first and fourth, Vert, on a chevron between three unicorn's heads erased argent as many mullets gules; second and third, Or, on a bend azure three mascles of the first.

(To be continued.)

S * * *

EXTRACTS FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF GEORGE SKIPP
OF THE UPPER HALL, LEDBURY, HEREFORDSHIRE.

Mem. I George Skippe was admitted of the Soc. of Gray's Inn in the year 1656, on the 10th of October, and was called to the Barr there in 1666, and I went to reside in Ball. Coll. Feb. 22, 1651.

Rich^d Willason, Esq. dyed 25th of Feb. 1574; his ex'ors were S^r Edward Cowper, clerke, Alex. Denton, esq. and Ann his wife, w^{ch} Ann his wife dyed 8 June, 1591; her ex'ors were Edw. Cowper, clerke, and Thos. Bridges, gent.

Ann Denton, wife of Alex^r and daughter and heir of Alex^r Denton, Esq. dyed 17 Jan. 1575; his ex'ors were Tho. ffettiplace, Thomas Persall, and Henry Cassye, Esq. [There is obviously a mistake in this entry.¹]

Jan. 29, 166 $\frac{2}{3}$, Sarah Skippe was borne and chr'n'd by Mr. Feak, Reader of St Andrew's, Holborn, on vth of Feb.; borne in the house of Mr. Edw. Risby of Saffron Hill: he was her godfather, and the Lady Sarah Clerke and Mrs. Mary Skippe her grandmother were her godmothers.

Oct. 18, 1663, my mother Mrs. Mary Skippe dyed and was buried by Mr. Stephen Phillips, in the chancel of Ledbury church, where 60 years before my grandmother Skippe was buried; my mother dyed aged about 63 years.

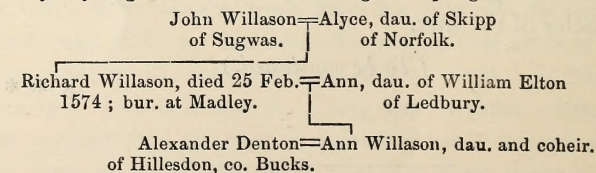
June 27, 1665, my first wife dyed at Barnsley and was buried in the chancell of Ledbury church;

my mother Risby dyed Oct. 1669;

my father Risby dyed Nov. 1666;

my sister Betty, their daughter, dyed July 1670.

¹ The connection between the Skippes and the Willasons and the correction of the above entry may be gathered from the following bit of pedigree:—



Their monument is in Hereford Cathedral. He died in 1576; she in 1566, in the 18th year of her age.

June 17, 1669, I married Elisabeth the daughter of Hugh and Susanna Norris,¹ then living with her sister Prettyman at Battersey. I had with her in portion betwixt 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.*; we were married by Dr. Dickson in S. Clement's church in the Strand. We went to Battersey and continued there about a fortnight, and soe went to live in Chelsey, where we continued one year and a quarter, and thence removed to London for our quarters, and soe to my father's at the Upper hall.

July 14, 1670, I sent for my mother Beaumont's Iron chest from my brother Prettyman's, and had it at Mr. Howland's house in Hatton Garden.

Sep. 27, 1671, my brother Mr. Richard Skippe married Mrs. Margaret Machin.

Sep. 27, 1671, dyed Mrs. Elton of the Hasell.²

Dec. 17, 1671, Mr. Charles Hoskins³ dyed, and was buried on the 20th in his father's grave (his widow afterwards married Mr. Charles Townsend our after Vicar.)

May 2, 1675, I was at the funerall of my cosen Mrs. Cocks of Castleditch:⁴ she dyed on Wednesday, the 28th of Aprill.

25 June, 1677, my wife's mother, Mrs. Beaumont, dyed at Highgate, and was buried in Bishopsgate St.

6 Sep. 1677, my cosen Thos. Blount of Orleton was with us at Ledbury to search out the Antiquities and Remains of our Church and Towne in order to his publishing a Booke of Herefordshire.⁵

¹ At a later date, among the marriage licences at Hereford is that of Hugh Norris, of the city of London, bachelor, and Mary Skipp, of Ledbury, spinster, 24 Nov. 1729.

² Mary, wife of Ambrose Elton (brother of Mrs. Cocks) and daughter of Sir Giles Bray of Barrington, co, Gloucester, Knt. aged, at her death, 53 years.

³ Mr. Charles Hoskins was second son of John Hoskins or Hoskyns, D.C.L. Vicar of Ledbury (brother of Serjeant John Hoskyns, M.P. from whom the baronetical family derives). He married 14 May, 1656, Elizabeth Phillippis of Lugwardine, by whom he had no issue. His widow remarried 14 Feb. 1673, the Rev. Charles Townsend, vicar of Ledbury. It may be observed that few titled families have fared worse at the genealogist's hands than the Hoskynses of Harewood. The accounts in both old and modern Baronetages are inaccurate and extremely incomplete.

⁴ Anne, wife of Thomas Cocks (father of Charles Cocks, who married the sister and coheir of Lord Chancellor Somers) and daughter of Ambrose Elton of the Hazell, Ledbury.

⁵ Thomas Blount of Orleton, a well-known antiquary, a portion of whose valuable notes on the history of the county of Hereford is still extant. Unfortunately the first

12 Nov. 1677, Mr. Will. Beaumont and me executed a release of his interest in my mother Beaumont's estate in Leicestershire.

30 April, 1678, Funeral of my cosen Fras. Unett of Castle Frome.

5 Jan. 1679, S^r John Kyrle¹ dyed, and was buried 11th.

15 Sep. 1680, Aunt Katherine Copley dyed.

6 Jan. 1682², Walter Savage, esq. junior,² married my dau. Sarah.

25 March, 1683, about this time I sate severall dayes in the arbour in the Vynyard, and a Robin redbreast did there eate out of my hand and sate on my foote.

20 April, 1683, my cosen Bridstock Harford³ dyed at Bosbury.

21 Sep. 1683, The Heralds' office was kept in Ledbury in their Visitation of this county, and they then entered the pedigree and matches and issue of our family, for w^{ch} he demanded 37 shill. fee of my father, but was paid nothing.

24 July, 1684, my sister Skinner dyed, and was buried 27 foll.

6 Nov. 1686, S^r J^{no} Ernle⁴ buried.

C. J. ROBINSON.

volume has been lost. The parishes and townships are arranged in alphabetical order, the second volume commencing with the letter L.

¹ Sir John Kyrle of Much Marcle, the second Baronet. He was M.P. for Herefordshire at the time of his death, when the Baronetcy (conferred 17th May, 1627,) became extinct.

² It appears from further entries that Walter Savage died at Broadway, leaving three children, viz. Walter, born 12 Nov. 1683, George, born 6 Oct. 1684, and Ann, born 1686.

³ Bridstock Harford was the representative of the Harfords of Bosbury, a family which sprung into sudden eminence through the purchase of church property in Herefordshire. Three members of the family in succession were christened Bridstock; viz. Bridstock Harford, M.D. who practised in Hereford with considerable reputation, and died 23 Feb. 1695, aged 90; Bridstock Harford, his son, who married Catharine, sister of Sir Compton Read of Shipton, co. Oxon, Bart. and died at Bosbury 20 April, 1683; and lastly, Bridstock Harford, the son of the last named, who died 8 June, 1713, aged 60. Sir Harford Jones Brydges, Bart. represents the family.

⁴ Sir John Ernle, Knt. of Burytown, co. Wilts, son of Sir John Ernle, Knt. Chancellor of the Exchequer. He married 6 Dec. 1674, Vincentia, eldest daughter and coheir of the above Sir John Kyrle. The present owner of Much Marcle—the estate of Sir John Kyrle—derives in the female line from this match.

“METHVEN OF THAT ILK:” A DOUBTFUL PEDIGREE.

An esteemed correspondent deeply read in Scottish Genealogies having pointed out this subject, I have attempted the following analysis of the Pedigree of “Methven of that Ilk in Scotland, now represented by Paul Methuen, of Corsham, Esquire, in England.” Thus the designation of the family runs in the *Baronage of Sir Robert Douglas, of Glenbervie*, published in 1798, some years after that worthy Baronet’s death. In many respects, as my correspondent observes, the *Baronage of Scotland* is a valuable work, and every allowance should be made for its author, and his inaccuracies, when we consider the haste with which his book was compiled, its imperfect state at his death, the difficulty of getting at many valuable materials then only existing in MS., but now printed and indexed, and the general loose views as to the necessity for exactness in genealogical inquiry in that day, now happily dispelled. But in the lineage proposed to be considered, it will be found that Sir Robert, misled by Lyon Office certificates (or *quasi*-certificates) dated in the last century, and other questionable if not fictitious authorities, has admitted into his book a very strange production.

It may be observed at the outset, that, though there are in the records scattered notices of an important family of “de Mekfen” or “Methven” of an early date, and apparently connected with Perthshire, in which county the barony of Methven is situated, these are isolated, and cannot be woven into a connected pedigree. It will be seen in fact that most of them were quite unknown to the person who compiled the “Lineage” under notice. And before the time of Robert the Bruce the barony, if it ever was the property of a family taking its name therefrom, had passed into other hands; as in his reign “the Lordship of *Methven* within the schireffdome of Perth, and the barronie of Kellie within the schireffdome of Forfar, did fall in the hands of King Robert the First, be dome of forefaltour pronounced against Schir Roger Moubray Knicht.” (Sir John Skene *de Verborum Significatione* voce “*Arage*”.) Besides, there is no pedigree or birthbrief of the family registered in the Lyon Office, nor any arms of an early date known there as belonging to Methven of that Ilk. Instances of arms borne by individuals of the surname will be noticed afterwards.

The lineage in Douglas is headed by—I. “Patrick de Methven, proprietor of the Lands and Barony in the Reign of Alexander III.”

The only proof given for his existence is the charter of 1376, to be discussed under No. III.

Two earlier members of the family, viz. "Galfrid de Methfyn and William de Methfyn," are said "to be witnesses to a charter by Alexander II. to the monks of Balmerino in 1231." For this document a marginal reference is made to the "Chartulary of *Newbotle*," where one would scarcely expect to find it. But it happens to be in its proper place in the *Liber de Balmorinach* (Abbotsford Club, 1841), p. 4, where the witnesses claimed as *Methvens* turn out to be "Galfrido et Willelmo de *Nithyn* clericis nostris" (!) a discovery which does not increase our confidence in the "authorities." The next member

II. "Sir Roger de Methven," whose relationship to No. I. is not given, is said to have "signed the Ragman Roll in 1296." This is a real personage, but in strange company, for we believe he is in no way related to any of his asserted predecessors or successors in the "Lineage." Crawford, in his *Remarks on the Ragman Roll* (Nisbet, Vol. II. Appendix, p. 2), thus notices him, and also by anticipation hits the blot in the present "Lineage :"—"Roger de Methfen. This gentleman had the estate of Methven, and is a frequent witness to charters granted in the time of King Robert the First to several of the ancientest families in the county of Perth, and is designed 'Rogerus de Methven Miles' (Writs of the House of Abercairney). There was a small family designed 'of Methven,' of whom was Dr. John Methven, who was vicar of Edinburgh, and register in the reign of King James the Second. Of the same race of people was Paul Methuen, esq. once Secretary of State, who owns his extraction from Scotland, and from the Methvens.¹" With the last-named gentleman we shall meet again. Though there is no evidence whatever showing whom Sir Roger married, the Methven genealogist has provided him with a wife of high position, "the widow of Malise Earl of Strathern," which is instructed by a charter (penes Comitem de Morton) from Robert, Senescallus Scotiæ et Comes de Strathern, afterwards Robert II. to James Douglas of Dalkeith, &c. "quas terras quondam Malisius Comes de Strathern dedit et concessit aviæ suæ, sponsæ quondam domini Rogeri de Methven militis." This charter is printed in the *Registrum Honoris de Morton* (Bannatyne Club), p. 60, and,

¹ Crawford, who was contemporary with "Paul Methven esq.," is merely expressing his belief in that gentleman's claim of Scottish descent, which was then esteemed a compliment on the part of natives of the larger and wealthier country.

strange to say, the two words *sux sponsæ* do not occur, but have been added by the Methven genealogist, giving of course a different sense to the passage. "Sir Roger de Megfenn," possibly the Knight of the Ragman Roll, is a witness to the charter of Abercairney by Malise Earl of Strathern to John de Moravia of Dromsyrgart and Mary his wife, daughter of the Earl. (Regist. de Inchaffray, Bann. Club, Appendix xli.) "Roger de Mekfen, Dominus de eodem," grants his lands of Carnibo to the abbey of Inchaffray. (Regist. de Inchaffray, p. 32.) No date is given, and the witnesses' names do not help to fix it, but probably he was the same person. A "Robert de Mekfen, with consent of his wife Selina," grants two tofts and four acres of Dalpatrick to the abbey of Inchaffray. (Regist. de Inchaffray, p. 59.) Among the witnesses are his sons Philip and Robert, and R. Earl of Strathern, and his brother F.

A "Roger de Mekfin Miles" is a witness to the charter by Robert the Second, when Steward of Scotland, to Thomas Simple of the lands of Craigrossie in Strathern. (Reg. Glasg. p. 275.) As this charter is dated 1360, he cannot have been the "Roger" of the Ragman Roll, but possibly his son or grandson. Leaving these persons,—all except the first quite unknown to the Methven compiler, we proceed to the elder of Sir Roger's *presumed* sons,

III. "Paul de Methven dominus de eodem," described as "a man of parts and knowledge, appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to conclude a peace with the Court of England 1363, who died s.p." Notwithstanding that this is vouched for by "Rymer, tom. vi. and Attestation from Lyon Office of Scotland, &c.," on a careful search no mention can be found of Paul as ambassador, or in any other capacity! However, he is succeeded by his brother

III. "William de Methven dominus ejusdem," documented by the charter to his son

IV. "William de Methven and Æneta his wife by King Robert the Second, 29 Aug. 1376, at Methven." Though the *date* of this charter is given so circumstantially, and it is stated to be "in publicis archivis," and is the sole voucher for the *first* as well as the third and fourth members of this "Lineage," the document is not to be found either in the Great Seal Register or Index of Missing Charters, and there is little doubt that it never existed! Yet the son of the last,

V. "John de Methven, Lord of that Ilk," fired no doubt by the brilliant example of his grand-uncle Paul, was "also an ambassador extraordinary to the Court of England, &c. anno 1397," as is vouched

by "Rymer, Tome VII. and Certificate from the Heralds' Office, Edinburgh." Strange to say, a search in the former of these authorities reveals no trace of this distinguished man ! If the following story is correct it may be feared that he suffered from the rapacity of Albany the Regent :—

It seems (says the Lineage) the Castle of Methven and part of the lands belonging to that Barony were acquired from this John by the Duke of Albany, and fell to the Crown by the forfeiture of Duke Murdoch, anno 1425, where they remained till King James V. gave them to his mother and Henry Stewart, son to Lord Evandale, her husband, who was then created Lord Methven, anno 1528. However this John and his posterity still retained some lands in Perthshire with the name and designation of Methven of that Ilk. He died in the end of the reign of James I. and left a son,

VI. John de Methven, who having had a liberal education, a man of extraordinary parts and singular accomplishments, and a doctor of the laws, was constantly employed in the service of his King and country in negotiating treaties, &c. No Scotsman in the reign of James II. made a greater figure or enjoyed more of his Prince's favour than this John de Methven from the year 1438 till his death. He was one of the principal Secretaries of State and Lord Registrar of Scotland anno 1440. On 10 May 1449 he was appointed one of the Ambassadors Extraordinary to get the truce with the English prolonged, &c. which they effectually accomplished. On 20 April, 1450, this John, the Lord Gray, and Andrew Abbot of Melrose, were appointed Commissioners to the Court of England to negotiate several affairs of state. Afterwards (with other nobles) Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of England, 27 July, 1451, and, in short, this great man was concerned in all the public transactions of his time, and always acquitted himself with integrity and honour.

For these various statements reference is made to Rymer, tome xi. p. 229, 331, 268, &c.

The genealogist has here got hold of a real person, or rather two distinct persons of the same name, in one of whom we recognize the Vicar of Edinburgh, mentioned by Crawford. But neither of them is territorially designed "de" Methven ; they were both Churchmen, and of course could not leave legitimate descendants. The following are authentic notices of them. In the *Rotuli Scotiæ* (1438) John Methven, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Lincluden, is a Commissioner for settling some boundaries near Berwick and Roxburgh. He frequently has safe-conducts to England at that period, and in one is styled "Venerabilis vir Magister Johannes Methven, decretorum doctor,"—the Provost of Lincluden, John Lindsay, being also a Commissioner. On 30th June 1450 Methven has a safe-conduct as ambassador. Next year this John, styled "Dominus," also "Master of the Rolls and Register," and another John Methven, "Vicar of Edinburgh," have safe-conducts. Lastly, in 1453 this second John, styled "Decretorum Doctor et Vicar de Edynburgh," has an English safe-conduct

to travel with twelve persons to Calais and elsewhere. It may also be observed that the story told in *Douglas* about the acquisition of the castle and lands from John (No. V.) in 1397 by the Duke of Albany, is disproved by the fact that King Robert I. granted a charter of the lands of Methven and others to Robert Stewart, in which it is stated that they had been forfeited by Roger Moubray (Index of Missing Charters, p. 10, No. 14). This must of course have been granted before the Bruce's death in 1329. The same king grants another charter of Methven to Walter Stewart (*Ibid.* p. 21, No. 23). Also a charter of one-third of the barony to Thomas Carnoco. His son David grants two charters of it to Robert Stewart Earl of Strathern (afterwards Robert II.), and it remained with the Scottish royal family till settled by James IV. as the dowry lands of his Queen Margaret Tudor.

With her it went on her third marriage to Henry Stewart, created Lord Methven (as above stated under No. V). On the failure of his descendants it was granted by James VI. to his kinsman Ludovic Duke of Lennox. Charles II. succeeded as heir male to this family, and granted Methven and Lennox to his illegitimate son the Duke of Richmond and Lennox. This nobleman sold it to the ancestor of its present possessors the respectable family of Smythe of Methven.

To proceed. One of these clerical Johns is said to have “married a daughter of Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, an ancient and honourable family in Perthshire,” which most improbable event is vouched for by Macfarlane's *Collections*; and, dying in the reign of James III. he was succeeded by

VII. John de Methven, whether his son or grandson we are not positively certain, but still possessed a part of the family lands in Perthshire, and married a daughter of John Blackader of Tulliallan (all certified by the Macfarlane *Collections*), was afterwards one of the attornies or guardians (as near of kin) to Patrick Blackader of Tulliallan a minor, by a commission under the quarter seal dated 1st July 1502” [vaguely referred to as among the Tulliallan papers “penes M. Davidem Erskine,] and died soon after leaving a son,

VIII. Andrew de Methven, designed “de eodem” in a perambulation of marches between the abbey of Cambuskenneth and Sir David (?) Bruce of Clackmannan, anno 1505.

Having experience of the worthlessness of some preceding authorities, we venture to doubt whether this is the case until we see the Chartulary of Cambuskenneth about to be issued to the Grampian Club by the liberality of the Marquis of Bute. If “Andrew de Methven” be found there he will be duly acknowledged. And with

respect to his father's alleged marriage to a daughter of the house of Tulliallan, and being afterwards a tutor to one of that family, it may be observed that in a large collection of documents relating to that family, preserved in the Lyon Office, there is no mention whatever of a *Methven* in either character. Of course this is but *negative*; still, where the *positive* proof is so bad, it is not without weight.

Andrew, however, "married Isabel, daughter of Robert Bruce of Airth, an honourable cadet of the most ancient house of Clackmannan,¹ and had two sons, John (No. IX.) and Andrew, named in the charter presently to be mentioned," regarding whom a note states, "We can give no account of the posterity of Andrew, though there are some families of the name still subsisting about Saint Andrew's and the south of Scotland, who are no doubt originally sprung from the same stock, but we cannot now connect them with this family." However this may be, the elder son,

IX. John Methven is particularly named in a charter under the Great Seal (in publ. archiv.) from King James V. to Mr. Edward Bruce, of lands about Clackmannan, viz. jacen. inter terras Joannis Rule ex occidentali et terras Joannis de Methven ex orientali—ac etiam de annuo redditu levand. de terris Gilberti Colston jacen. ex boreali villæ de Clackmannan, inter terras Andreae Methven ex orientali, &c. &c. This charter is dated 24 April 1537.

Such charter is not, it is believed, to be found in existence.

Concerning these brothers, this curious history is related:—

It appears that these two brothers John de Methven and Andrew were very zealous promoters of the Reformation; and as Mr. Wishart had suffered death at St. Andrew's on the same account under the ministry of Cardinal Beaton in Queen Mary's infancy, this John, dreading the persecutions of those times, thought proper to retire to England, was most kindly received by Queen Elizabeth, who took his son Paul under her special protection, as will be seen hereafter; and whose history and posterity, in a direct and lineal descent to the present time, is lately transmitted us from England, and authentically documented as follows.

Before considering how these documents affect the *son*, who will be found by far the most remarkable individual in the lineage, it may be stated here, that of the *father* John, the "zealous promoter of the Reformation," not a trace can be found in the very numerous histories of the period, which notice many persons of far inferior mark to one who was not only himself a Reformer, but the father of so distinguished a son! Of the latter we learn that

¹ Mrs. Cumming-Bruce, in *The Bruces and the Comyns*, takes no notice of any such alliance in the body of the work, but mentions in the Appendix that such a marriage is asserted to have taken place, evidently rather disbelieving it.

No. X. Paul son of the above John de Methven, No. IX. of these Memoirs, being particularly favoured by Queen Elizabeth, was by her Majesty presented to beneficial preferments in the county of Somerset, and was Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Wells, &c.

Though this is documented by reference to “Patents in the Roll Office, 12 Elizabeth, p. 4, and 24 Elizabeth, p. 30, 1570, 1582,” it is impossible to believe that these can have any reference to the individual who is about to be noticed, and whose previous career certainly was very unbecoming a prebendary of Wells!

Among the most active of the preachers who furthered the reformed doctrines in Scotland were Paul Methven, John Christison, William Harlow, and John Willock. *All* were persons of obscure origin, and *two* at least had followed trades before taking orders—Methven had been a *baker* in Dundee, and Harlow a *tailor* in Edinburgh. Of Paul Methven, in particular, it is fully related that he became a friar, then a reforming preacher, minister of Dundee, and afterwards of Edinburgh. (See Pitcairn’s *Criminal Trials*, Knox’s *Historie, Book of the Universall Kirk*, Scott’s *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, and many other authorities.) In 1563 he was excommunicated by the General Assembly for one of the gravest offences of which a clergyman can be guilty—*fled to England*—supplicated forgiveness—was ordered to undergo a most humiliating penance, part of which he underwent, but again fled to England, where *the utmost obscurity veils his subsequent history*.

Is it to be credited that *this* man, with such antecedents, received Cathedral preferments in the strict reign of Elizabeth, and became a dignified prebendary of Wells? And all this be it observed without one of the church historians of that day taking the least notice of such a singular career. Even Dr. Hew Scott, the learned and indefatigable editor of the *Fasti*, is ignorant of Methven’s fate. The Methven genealogist has much to answer for, in introducing this notorious individual into the lineage. By so doing he has placed his constituents the respectable Wiltshire family of Methuen (raised to the Peerage since the date of his compilation) in this awkward dilemma—that they *must* either trace their Scottish extraction through the above disreputable member of the reformed clergy, or forego it altogether and rest contented with a more respectable but perhaps briefer pedigree.

According to the lineage, the “prebendary married Anne Rogers of an antient family of that name seated at Cannington, in the county of Somerset, and dying anno 1606 by her left a son

XI. "Anthony Methven also patronised by the said Queen Elizabeth. He was also a Prebendary of Wells and Lichfield," &c.

It is unnecessary to particularise the remaining members of the lineage—several of them attained considerable distinction in the political world—they seem to have had a predilection for the Christian name of "Paul," which occurs five or six times. But it is understood that the family represented by Lord Methuen is indigenous in the county of Wilts, and, like other well-known county families there, derives its origin from the great cloth trade of the West of England—surely a far more respectable source than the excommunicated Reformer!

A few observations may be made on the armorial bearings assigned by Douglas. These are—Argent, three wolf's heads erased ppr.—Crest: On a wreath a wolf's head erased ppr. Motto: "Virtus invidiæ scopus." This shield alone was recorded in the Lyon Office of Scotland about 1727 by "Sir Paul Methuen, K. B.," and this it is believed is the earliest instance of its appearance in *Scotland*; whether it or the crest and motto are of any antiquity in England we do not know, but it is to be observed that the shield is very similar to that of the old Celtic family of Struan-Robertson. This may of course be merely a coincidence; but the seal of Dr. John Methven the envoy of 1451, as given in *Laing's Scottish Seals* (Second Series No. 731), shows three eagle's heads not *wolf's*.

No. 730 of the same collection is the seal of Henry Meffen, Bailie of St. Andrew's, 1530, with a chevron ensigned with a cross and charged with a crescent, in base a human heart. This is the coat matriculated in the Lyon Register about 1673 by Mr. John Methven of Craigtoun, and blazoned, Argent, on a cheveron sable ensigned on the top with a cross patée gules a crescent of the first and in base a man's heart proper; Crest, a cross patée or within a crescent argent; motto, Marte et clypeo. This individual is not noticed in the Douglas performance, but he was evidently "a virtuous and well-deserving person" in heraldic language, and probably the descendant of "Mr. Thomas Methven of Craigtoun," who about 1585 has a tack of his teinds of Craigtoun from the Abbot of Dunfermline. (Regist. de Dunfermelyn, 492.) This last was thus a contemporary of the Reformer Paul of Jedburgh, and would have been a much more creditable member to engraft on the lineage.

FRANKLAND AND FRANKLIN.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—Without disputing the distinction you have drawn (in p. 259) between the derivation of the names of Frankland and Franklin, it may be remarked that there was an early tendency to confuse them, of which evidence occurs in the grant of a Crest by William Flower, Norroy, dated London 8th November, 8 Eliz. 1566, as abstracted in the Appendix to Tonge's Visitation (Surtees Soc. 1863), p. xli.

Hugh Francklyn alias Frankland off Nessinge in the countye of York, gentillman, is desended of a house long time bearing armes, and he being uncertayne under what mannor and forme his ancestors beare there creast, he hath required me—to assign these his old auncient armes a Creast—upon a helme, on a tors gold and azure, a demy dolfin argent, mantled gules, dubbed gold, &c. &c.

Now, this same “Hugh Franklin *alias* Frankland, of Nelsing in com. Ebor. 8^o Eliz.” is in Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1665, placed at the head of the pedigree of Frankland of Aldwarke (Surtees Soc. edit. 1859, p. 206). He is there stated to have been father of Richard Frankland, who by a daughter of Archbishop Young was father of Sir Henry Frankland of Aldwarke, knt. who died in or about 1624, and whose son Henry was the representative of this family at the time of the Visitation. The arms of Frankland of Aldwarke were Az. a dolphin naiant embowed arg. on a chief or three saltires gules.

At an earlier page of the same Visitation occurs the pedigree of Frankland of Thirkleby, and it is said of the first person named in it, being William the grandfather of the first Baronet, (the latter living in 1665, and then æt. 25 ann.,) that he “came first into Yorkshire out of Hertfordshire.” The arms of this family¹ are, Azure, a dolphin naiant embowed or, on a chief of the second two saltires gules. Crest, a dolphin haurient or, entwined round an anchor erect azure.

Some person has inconsiderately added, under the arms of Frankland of Thirkleby, in the Visitation (as printed in the Surtees Society's edition, p. 78) this suggestion :

Qu. How this family is descended from Hugh Frankland of Nelling² in co. Ebor. to whom these armes were granted by W. Flower, Norroy.

¹ See the engraving, extracted from Moule's *Heraldry of Fish*, in Herald and Genealogist, vol. v. p. 29.

² We have now encountered three variations in spelling the name of the place—Nessinge, Nelsing, and Nelling, at which Hugh Francklyn alias Frankland was resident in 1566. Which is correct?

The arms, however, were *not* granted (as we have seen) to Hugh Frankland, but only a crest; nor are the arms of Frankland of Thirkleby the same as those exhibited in Flower's grant.

Further, from the statement that William Frankland "came out of Hertfordshire,"—and his wife was Lucy daughter of Sir Henry Butler of Woodhall in that county,—it would seem that there were no other grounds for imagining that this family and that of Aldwarke, near York, were related than the resemblance of their arms, which are certainly too similar for the heralds to have properly granted them except to branches of the same family. Possibly "Hugh Franklin *alias* Frankland" may also have come from Hertfordshire, from the city of London, or elsewhere in its vicinity.

There was, I find, early in the reign of Elizabeth, a William Franckeland, of Rye, co. Hertford, to whom Dethick, Cooke, and Flower made a grant dated 3 March 1568, viz. Azure, a dolphin naiant embowed or, on a chief of the second a bird of the first, beaked and legged gules, and collared argent, between two saltires of the third. Crest, on a torce gold and azure, a dolphin argent winding about an anchor sable. (Coll. Arm. Vincent 162.)

Now, this is the same coat which was afterwards, omitting only the bird, adopted for Frankland of Thirkleby, and has been used by the family to the present time.

At Stanmore, also, said to be in the co. Hertford, though more properly in Middlesex, there was a John Franckland *alias* Francklyn to whom the following arms are stated to have been first assigned in 1595, and anew confirmed by William Dethick *alias* Garter, and William Camden *alias* Clarenceux, 20 April 1600: Argent, on a bend azure three dolphins embowed of the field. Crest, on a wreath, a dolphin embowed proper, and before it two anchors in saltire gules, ringed and corded or. (Coll. Arms, Vincent 178, no. 293.)

Further, Edmondson and Burke, in their *Ordinaries*, mention a family of Franklyn or Frankland, of Beccles in Suffolk, which bore Azure, a dolphin embowed argent, and a chief or, with the same crest as the Franklands of Thirkleby.

There are therefore several instances of the names of Frankland and Franklin being interchanged: but still it is very probable that a locality named Frankland may somewhere be discovered, as well as a Freeland; and that the confusion of Franklin and Frankland arose merely from popular inattention.

Yours, &c.

N. H. S.

A SUPPLEMENT TO
"THE BLAZON OF EPISCOPACY."

BY THE REV. JOHN WOODWARD.

In the thirteen years which have elapsed since the publication of the Rev. W. K. Riland Bedford's valuable work entitled *The Blazon of Episcopacy* the changes among the occupants of the Episcopal bench have been very numerous. In the province of Canterbury every see, with the exception of St. David's, Llandaff, and Norwich, has been vacated once at least, while four have been refilled a second time. In the Northern province the sees of Ripon and Sodor and Man alone are occupied by the prelates named by Mr. Bedford.

The present paper, which is intended to be a modest supplement to Mr. Bedford's work, and which may perhaps be found useful until a second edition of it is prepared, consists in the first place of a Catalogue which continues the Episcopal lists to the present time. The arms have in almost all cases been taken from Episcopal seals in the writer's collection, which have been furnished to him by the kindness of the Bishops themselves. The second part consists of Addenda, Corrigenda, and Miscellaneous notes to Mr. Bedford's work.

PART I.

Supplement to THE BLAZON OF EPISCOPACY.

CANTERBURY.

59. CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY, Archbishop of York.
1862—1868.

Arms. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Quarterly per fess indented or and az.; 2 and 3, Ar. on a chevron sa. three bezants. (*Bedford*, from seal for see of Ripon.)

60. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL TAIT, Bishop of London.
1868.

Arms. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Ar. a saltire and chief both engrailed gu.; 2 and 3, Ar. two crows paleways, both transfixes through the neck by an arrow in fess proper, Murdoch. (*Bedford*, from seal for London.)

ST. ASAPH.

56. JOSHUA HUGHES. 1870.

Arms. Arg. a lion ramp. (sa.?) *Seal.**¹

BANGOR.

64. JAMES COLQUHOUN CAMPBELL. 1859.

Arms. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Gyronny of eight or and sa. (Campbell); 2 and 3, Arg. a galley with sail and oars sa. (Lorne). (Being the full arms of the Duke of Argyll without difference, or mark of cadency!)

BATH AND WELLS.

53. (Lord) ARTHUR CHARLES HERVEY. 1869.

Arms. Gu. on a bend arg. three trefoils vert; a martlet for difference. (*Peerage.*)

CHICHESTER.

70. RICHARD DURNFORD. 1870.

Arms. Sa. a ram's head coupé at the neck arg. attired or. *Seal.**

ELY.

57. HAROLD BROWNE. 1864.

Arms. Sa. three lions pass. in bend between two double cotices arg. *Seal.**

EXETER.

60. FREDERICK TEMPLE. 1869.

Arms. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Or, an eagle disp. sa.; 2 and 3, Arg. two bars sa. on each three martlets or. (Being the undifferenced arms of the late Lord Viscount Palmerston.) *Seal.**

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

30. WILLIAM THOMSON, 1861—1862; translated to York.

Arms. Az. a lion ramp. arg. *Seal.**

31. CHARLES JOHN ELLICOTT. 1863.

Arms. Lozengy or and az. a bordure gu. *Seal.**

HEREFORD.

67. JAMES ATLAY. 1868.

Arms. Arg. a fess between three crescents sa.² *Seal.**

¹ I am indebted to the courtesy of the right reverend prelates for impressions of their episcopal seals in all those cases in which an asterisk is affixed to the word *Seal.*—J. W.

² The seal of Bishop Atlay is engraved in Havergal's *Fasti Herefordenses*, and other Antiquarian Memorials of Hereford, 1869, 4to. p. 174 (see hereafter, p. 448.)

LICHFIELD.

54. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SELWYN, Metropolitan of New Zealand. 1867.

Arms. Arg. on a bend cotised sa. three annulets or, within a bordure engr. gu. (A crescent for difference.)

*Seal.**

LINCOLN.

62. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH. 1869.

Arms. Arg. three bells az.

LONDON.

72. JOHN JACKSON, Bishop of Lincoln. 1869.

Arms. Sa. a cross patonce between three pheons or. (*Bedford*, from seal for Lincoln.)

OXFORD.

40. JOHN FIELDER MACKARNES. 1869.

Arms. Vair, on a pale engr. gu. three crosses patée (arg.?) *Seal.**

PETERBOROUGH.

25. FRANCIS JEUNE. 1864—1868.

Arms. Sa. a stag trippant or, attired arg. *Seal.*

26. WILLIAM CONNOR MAGEE. 1868.

*Arms.*¹ Sa. three leopard's heads (or?) *Seal.**

ROCHESTER.

69. JOSEPH COTTON WIGRAM. 1860—1867.

Arms. Arg. on a pale gu. three escallops or, over all a chevron engr. counterchanged, and on a chief waves of the sea, thereon a ship of war of the 16th century, all proper. (*Baronetage*.)

70. THOMAS LEGH CLAUGHTON. 1867.

Arms. Per chevron emb. erm. and gu. in chief two fleurs-de-lis az. in base a castle or.

SALISBURY.

67. GEORGE MOBERLY. 1869.

*Arms.*² Arg. two chevronels (or a chevron voided) gu.

¹ These arms are not in Burke's *General Armory*, but a crest is given for the name. The tincture of the leopard's heads is not indicated on the bishop's seal, but it is *or* in the arms of the Scottish family of MacGhie.

² The arms on Bishop Moberly's seal are surmounted by a low mitre of the ancient form—a great improvement on the modern monstrosities with which we are too familiar.

on a canton of the second a cross-crosslet fitchée of the first. *Seal.*

WINCHESTER.

49. SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, Bishop of Oxford. 1869.

Arms. Ar. an eagle displ. proper, charged with a mullet of the field. (*Bedford*, from seal for Oxford.)

WORCESTER.

78. HENRY PHILPOTT. 1861.

*Arms.*¹ Gu. a cross arg. betw. four swords erect of the last, hilted or. *Seal.**

YORK.

61. CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY, Bishop of Durham. 1860—1862.

Arms. See before, under CANTERBURY.

62. WILLIAM THOMSON, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. 1862.

*Arms.*² See GLOUCESTER.

CARLISLE.

56. SAMUEL WALDEGRAVE. 1860—1869.

Arms. Per pale arg. and gu. a crescent for difference. (*Peerage.*)

57. HARVEY GOODWIN. 1869.

Arms. Or, on a fess betw. six lion's heads erased gu. an annulet of the field. *Seal.**

CHESTER.

30. WILLIAM JACOBSON. 1865.

*Arms.*³ Arg. a chev. gu. betw. three trefoils slipped (sa.?) on a chief of the second an estoile (or?). *Seal.**

DURHAM.

53. HENRY MONTAGU VILLIERS, Bishop of Carlisle. 1860—1861.

Arms. Ar. on a cross gu. five escallops or, an annulet for difference. (*Peerage.*)

¹ These arms are identical with those used by the late Bishop Philpotts of Exeter.

² On the seal of the archbishop these arms are surmounted by the coronetted mitre of modern use, the crozier and pastoral staff being placed in saltire behind the shield.

³ No arms are attributed to the name Jacobson in Burke's *General Armory*. The bearings on the bishop's seal, with the trefoils *sa.* and the estoile *or.* are those of the family of Jacob.

54. CHARLES BARING, Bishop of Glouc. and Bristol. 1861.
Arms. See hereafter, p. 11.

MANCHESTER.

2. JAMES FRASER. 1870.

Arms. Az. three cinquefoils arg. *Seal.**

PART II.

Addenda, Corrigenda, and Miscellaneous Notes to BEDFORD'S
 "BLAZON OF EPISCOPACY."

CANTERBURY.

27. WILLIAM COURTENAY, Bishop of London. 1381—96.

Arms. Or, three torteaux, on a label az. three mitres of the field.

Glover (quoted by Boutell, *Heraldry, Historical and Popular*, p. 217,) says: Or, three torteaux, on a label of three points az. as many mitres *arg.*

28. THOMAS ARUNDEL (*alias* FITZALAN), Archbishop of York. 1397—1414.

The seal of this prelate is engraved in *Archæologia*, xxvi. p. 297, and bears two shields: 1. that of King Richard II., the arms of Edward the Confessor impaling France and England quarterly; 2. the pall of Canterbury impaling Arundel and Warren quarterly.

30. JOHN STAFFORD, Bp. of Bath and Wells. 1443—1452.

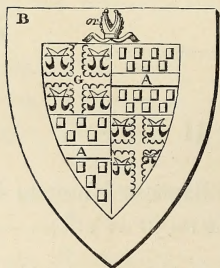
Arg. on a chev. gu. within a bordure engr. sa. a mitre of the field.

The tincture of the field should probably be *Or*; Or, a chevron gu. being the well-known arms of the Staffords. In the present case the bordure and mitre would be quite sufficient difference without a change of tincture in the field. Accordingly we find that Willement in his *Canterbury* (p. 22) gives them thus: "In the north transept, the arms of the

See of Canterbury¹ impaling, Or, on a chevron gules a mitre proper, a bordure engrailed sable."

31. THOMAS BOURCHIER, Bishop of Ely. 1455—1486.

In the plate the quartering of Lovaine (Gu. billettée or, a fess arg.) is not represented.



In the church of Kimbolton the arms of the prelate as Bishop of Ely are given thus: the quartered coat as described by Mr. Bedford (but without the mullet for difference), all within a bordure az. charged in chief with a mitre or. These arms are drawn

in Camden's *Visitation of the County of Huntingdon*, from the windows of the church of Kimbolton (Camden Soc. edition, p. 22).

34. HENRY DEANE, Bishop of Salisbury. 1501—1503.

Arg. on a chev. gu. betw. three *Cornish choughs* as many pastoral staves erect or.

The birds here are not choughs but ravens. (See the *Herald and Genealogist*, v. 352, and vii. 60.)

42. GEORGE ABBOT, Bishop of London. 1611—1633.

The word *Seal* should be added to the authority for these arms.

51. THOMAS HERRING, Archbishop of York. 1747—1757.

Az. semée of crosslets, three herrings hauriant, two and one, arg.

Moule, in *The Heraldry of Fish*, gives the tincture of the shield *gu.* not *az.*, apparently on the authority of the stained glass in Lincoln's Inn.

56. CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON. 1805—1828.

Add to coat of Sutton a martlet for difference. *Seal*, as Bishop of Norwich.

ST. ASAPH.

13. JOHN LOWE. 1433—1444.

On a bend three wolf's heads erased.

¹ On the parentage of Archbishop Stafford, see *Notes and Queries*, IV. i. 253, 254, 500.

Query the tinctures? (See *Notes and Queries*, 3rd series, vi. 90, 91.)

22. WILLIAM BARLOW. 1536.

In my collection is a worn impression of Barlow's seal as Bishop of St. David's. It seems to bear the quartered arms given in Bedford's alternative blason, but there are no indications that the chevron was *engrailed*, or the bars *nebulee*.

26. THOMAS DAVYES. 1562—1573.

Gu. three buck's heads cabossed arg.

There appears reason to believe that these arms were, Gu. *a chev. betw.* three buck's heads cabossed arg. These are the arms engraved upon the seal of the Consistorial Court of the diocese in 1571. (See *Notes and Queries*, 3rd series, x. 208.) The shield of the bishop, as it appeared in the council chamber of Ludlow Castle, was: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gu. *a chev. or*, and chief. erm. 2. *Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three stag's heads caboshed arg.* 3. Or, a lion ramp. az. (See *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. ii. p. 69)

33. HENRY GLEHAM. 1667 to 1670.

This prelate was Dean of Bristol, and his arms (Or, *a chev. gu. betw. three torteaux*) with a crescent for difference, appear in the east windows of the aisles of Bristol Cathedral. (See *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iv. p. 307.)

54. WILLIAM CAREY, Bishop of Exeter. 1830—1846.

(On this Bishop's arms, see *Notes and Queries*, III. vii. 118 ; and *Herald and Genealogist*, vi. 478.)

BANGOR.

22. JOHN CLEDEROWE. 1426—1435.

The tincture of the annulets (gules) is omitted in the blazon.

40. LEWIS BAYLY. 1616—1631.

(On this Bishop's arms, see *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, x. 90, 91, and 259.)

BATH AND WELLS.

19. HENRY BOWET. 1401—1407.

The Bishop's *Seal* may be added to the authorities.

22. THOMAS DE BEKINTON. 1443—1465.

These arms remain in Sugar's Chantry at Wells.

24. RICHARD FOX, Bishop of Exeter. 1492—1494.

Four different coats are given by Mr. Bedford. A reference to the east window of Winchester cathedral, where the Bishop's arms are represented, impaled with those of each of the four sees which he successively occupied, might decide the question.

29. WILLIAM KNIGHT. 1541—1547.

These arms are upon the stone pulpit at Wells.

BRISTOL.

1. PAUL BUSH. 1542—1554.

Mr. Bedford gives the blazon "a fess betw. *two* boars," &c. on the authority of Barker's grant. On the stall-work in Bristol cathedral the boars are *three* in number.

3. RICHARD CHENEY, Bishop of Gloucester. 1562—1579.

"Arg. on a chev. az. a coney courant betw. two fishes," &c.

The fish are burbot, or coney fishes, in allusion to the name. (See Moule's *Heraldry of Fish*, p. 186.)

14 & 19. GILBERT IRONSIDE. 1661—1671, 1689—1691.

Party per pale az. and gu. a cross flory counterflory or.

On the screen at Bristol (now removed) these arms were tinctured, *Quarterly* az. and gu. a cross flory or. (See my paper on the *Heraldry of Bristol Cathedral*, in vol. iv. of the *Herald and Genealogist*, p. 302.)

16. WILLIAM GULSTON. 1679—1684.

These arms were also upon the old organ screen at Bristol.

21. JOHN ROBINSON. 1710—1713.

The reference, *window at Bristol*, is wrongly appended to the first of the two blazons given by Mr. Bedford. The arms in the west window at Bristol are those given in the second and correct blazon. This window will be removed when the new nave is opened.

28. JOSEPH BUTLER. 1738—1750.

Add to authorities, *Monument at Bristol*.

CHICHESTER.

Whenever a new edition of the *Blazon of Episcopacy* appears we may perhaps hope that the arms of this see will be properly blazoned. It is not easy to understand how the image of Our Blessed Lord in glory (see Revelation, i. 16; ii. 12-16; xix. 15-21) which appears upon the seal of Bishop Seffrid, became travestied into "Prester John upon a tombstone with a sword in his mouth." But although this latter is the "authoritative blazon of the College of Arms" at present, there can surely be no reason why it should continue so to be when the true meaning of the charge has been pointed out, and its origin, which used to be a puzzle to heraldic students, has been traced. This is not the only respect in which the register of the arms of the English sees in the Heralds' College requires correction. The blazons of the sees in *The Arms of the Episcopates of Great Britain and Ireland Emblazoned*, by ALBERT H. WARREN, 1868 (after having been contributed with the Introductory Notice and Heraldic Notes by myself,) were submitted to the revision of an officer of the College of Arms, and in many cases *corrected* (!); the old and absurd punctuation being adopted, and several errors as to the tinctures, which I had carefully avoided, being introduced.¹

4. ROBERT CHICHESTER. 1138—1155.

The arms attributed to this Bishop by Bedford are really those of Raleigh, and not used by the Chichester family until 1384: see the present vol. of the *Herald and Genealogist*, p. 175.

¹ As an example take the "authoritative blazon" of the arms of the see of Winchester, "Gules: two keys, in bend endorsed, and interlaced in the rings the upper, or, the lower, argent, between them a sword in bend sinister, of the third, hilt and pommel or!" The reader may imagine my pleasure at reading the *corrections* of the "officer of the College of Arms."

55. SIMON PATRICK. 1689—1691.

Add *Seal* to the authorities.

ST. DAVID'S.

24. WILLIAM LINWOOD. 1422—1446.

.... a chevron between three linden leaves

(See several articles on this Bishop's arms in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd series, vol. vii.)

50. THOMAS WATSON. 1687—1699.

On the Bishop's assumption of these arms see a note in *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. v. p. 149.

EXETER.

15. WALTER STAPELDON. 1308—1326.

"Bishop Stapledon's bordure is sometimes blazoned *gules*, and sometimes *azure*." (Boutell, p. 217.)

16. JAMES DE BERKELEY. 1327.

Gules, a chevron between ten crosses *patées or* (an annulet for difference). Here, I think, *arg.* should be substituted for *or*, as the tincture of the charges.

17. JOHN DE GRANDISON. 1328—1369.

Paly of six *arg.* and *az.* on a bend *gules* a mitre between two eaglets *or*. Mr. Boutell (I believe from notes made at Exeter) tinctures the mitre *arg.* and places it between two golden buckles. (*Heraldry, Historical and Popular*, p. 211.)

19. EDMUND STAFFORD. 1395—1419.

Or, a chevron *gules* within a bordure *az. semée* of mitres of the first. Mr. Boutell makes the bordure "*of the second*," and charges it with *eight* mitres *arg.*

24. PETER COURTENAY. 1478—1487.

Or, three *torteaux*, a label *az.* each file charged with a mitre of the field. The arms of this prelate as Bishop of Winchester are engraved in Moule's *Heraldry of Fish*, p. 19, and each point of the label is charged with three mitres.

36. GERVAS BABINGTON. 1595—1597.

I am nearly sure the label does not appear upon the Bishop's monument in Worcester Cathedral.

44. THOMAS LAMPLUGH. 1676—1688.

Or, a cross flory sa.

These arms should be Arg. three lamps sa. in chief a label gu. (See Kent's *Banner Display'd*, p. 634.)

48. STEPHEN WESTON. 1724—1742.

It is believed that this prelate was not of the Weston family, who bore Arg. on a chief az. five bezants; but that the coat with the difference of the cross Calvary gules in base was an assumption. This fashion of assuming arms is not, we may fear, likely to die out in these days, when the *soidisant* "Heraldic Offices" make a profitable trade by supplying arms to those who will send "name and county" and a few shillings to them. Even among the present members of the Episcopal bench there are several whose arms are fairly open to the suspicion of having a similar origin. Three or four Bishops bear the full arms of other peers of the realm, without having any apparent connection with the families whose arms are thus appropriated.

GLOUCESTER.

29. CHARLES BARING. 1856—1861.

The arms described (Az. a fess or, in chief a bear's head proper, muzzled and ringed of the second,) are borne quarterly in the first and fourth places, with those of *Herring* (Gu. semé of crosslets, three herrings haurient arg.) in the second and third. *Seal*.

HEREFORD.

In "*Fasti Herefordenses*, and other Antiquarian Memorials of Hereford, by Rev. Francis T. Havergal, M.A. Vicar-Choral and Sub-Treasurer of Hereford Cathedral, 1869," 4to. the arms of the Bishops of Hereford are represented in colours in Plates XVII and XVIII.

19. ADAM DE ORLETON. 1317—1327.

For hogsheds *read* tuns—the field was probably

Or, which completed the rebus of the name.

21. JOHN DE TRILLEK. 1344—1360.

Bendy of six, on a chief three fleurs de lis, *add* a bordure charged with eight roundels. Seal engraved in Dallaway's *Heraldic Researches*, pl. 24.

22. LEWIS DE CHERLETON. 1361—1369.

On the arms of this Bishop see the paper on the arms of Charlton in *Herald and Genealogist*, vi. 121.

30. RICHARD BEAUCHAMP. 1449, 1450.

Add *Seal* to the other authorities.

34. EDMUND AUDLEY. 1492—1502.

His arms remain on his chantry at Salisbury.

66. RENN DICKSON HAMPDEN. 1847—1868.

Arms. Ar. four wands interlaced in saltire between as many eagles displayed az. Bedford says "eight" wands, and has drawn in his plate six.

LICHFIELD.

ARMS OF SEE. The bearings are all counterchanged, so that the sinister half of the central cross is *gu.* not *or.*

20. WILLIAM HEIOWORTH, 1420—1447.

The arms here assigned to the Bishop are very similar to the coat still remaining in the stained glass at St. Alban's Abbey, for John de Wheathamstede, abbot, about the same date (1421—1460); Az. a saltire or (the arms of the Abbey) within a bordure *gu.* charged with eight *garbs* of the second. Was Bishop Heiworth connected with the abbey?

28. ROWLAND LEE, 1534—1543.

The first coat here given is not assigned in Burke to any family of the name. The alternative coat, which bears the arms of the Lees of Hartwell, is probably that which the Bishop used as his personal arms; and, as we read under CHESTER that he impaled this coat with that first given by Mr. Bedford, it is possible that the coat with the bulls was that of his mother, since, as I suppose, he was unmarried.

53. JOHN LONSDALE.

The tincture of the annulets is omitted.

LINCOLN.

20. HENRY BEAUFORT. 1398—1404.

On the arms of Cardinal Beaufort see Boutell's

Heraldry, third edition, p. 248, where reference is made to his seal. On it the central pane of the bordure arg. and az. is charged with a mitre or.

28. JOHN RUSSELL, Bishop of Rochester. 1480—1494.

I have a seal of this prelate on which his arms are ... a chevron between three crosslets The third bearing given by Mr. Bedford on the authority of the Lansdowne MS. is therefore probably correct, and should stand first.

31. WILLIAM ATWATER. 1514—1521.

The "shrimps" in these arms should be crayfish. (See Moule's *Heraldry of Fish*, p. 230, where the arms are engraved from a Parliament Roll.)

43. GEORGE MONTEIGNE (or MOUNTAIN) 1617—1621.

These arms were in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, and in the windows of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. (See Gibbon's *Introductio ad Latinam Blasoniam*. 1682, p. 63.)

33. ROBERT HOLGATE. 1537—1545.

It is worthy of note that in the arms assigned to this bishop the chief contains the arms of the monastery of Wotton, or of Sempringham(?); the personal arms of the bishop being in base.

NORWICH.

A descriptive catalogue of the Seals of the Bishops of Norwich, from A.D. 850 to the Reformation, is given in the *Norfolk Collections*, 1847, i. 305.

21. THOMAS PERCY. 1355—1369.

The seal of this Bishop is engraved in Dashwood's Seals from Stowe Bardolph, and is described in *Herald and Genealogist*, iv. 417.

22. HENRY DESPENSER. 1370—1406.

To the authorities add the Bishop's private Seal, engraved in Boutell's *English Heraldry*, and in *Herald and Genealogist*, v. 75.

24. RICHARD COURTENAY. 1413—1415.

Or, three torteaux; a label of three points az., each charged as the field.

For the words in italics substitute *on each as many bezants* (? *plates*, a well known Courtenay label.)

PETERBOROUGH.

JOHN PARSONS. 1813—1819.

Az. on a chev. betw. three oak leaves arg. as many crosses humetté gu.

ROCHESTER.

22. THOMAS TRILLEK. 1365—1372.

The second coat described by Bedford is that of this Bishop, and the first that of his brother the Bishop of Hereford (as shown by the seal of the latter already mentioned).

38. JOHN FISHER. 1504—1535.

(See Moule's *Heraldry of Fish*, p. 34, where the arms are engraved without a bordure, or quarterings, as depicted in the Parliament Roll of 1515.)

SALISBURY.

16. NICHOLAS LONGESPEE. 1291—1297.

The alternative coat with the bendlet sinister was attributed to the bishop under the idea that he was illegitimate, which was not the case. He was son of the Earl of Salisbury by Ela his wife.

37. JOHN JEWEL. 1560—1571.

The Bishop's arms are in a quatrefoil of the west window of the south aisle at Salisbury.

51. GILBERT BURNET. 1689—1715.

To authorities add *Monument*, and *gravestone* at St. James's, Clerkenwell. See *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iii. pp. 445, 446.

WORCESTER.

18. GODFREY GIFFARD. 1268—1302.

This Prelate bore Arg. ten torteaux in pile; the present arms of the see, which were derived from his personal coat, as in the similar case of the arms of the see of Hereford derived from bishop Cantilupe. (See *Herald and Gen.* iv. 222; vii. 69, note.)

32. HENRY WAKEFIELD. 1375—1395.

Arms. Sa. fretty or, on a canton gu. a cross patonce. Seal engr. in Dallaway's *Heraldic Researches*, pl. 24.

45. JEROME DE GHINUCCI. 1523—1535.

These arms appear to be incorrect. The blazon of the family as given by Rietstap is:—Erm. a serpent az. vorant an infant pr., on a canton az. a Saint Katharine's wheel arg.

YORK. On the arms of the See of York see my Introductory Notice, *Arms of the Episcopates of Great Britain and Ireland*, before mentioned in p. 9.

CARLISLE.

In the catalogue there is no mention of Bernardo, Primate of Ragusa, nominated to this see by Innocent III. in 1203. He arrived in England in the following year. (See Sir Gardner Wilkinson's *Dalmatia and Montenegro*, pp. 302—304.)

33. JOHN MAYE, or MEY. 1577—1598.

This bishop, it appears, did not use the arms borne by his brother and here given. According to Strype he bore: Sa. a chev. or betw. three crosslets fitchée arg., on a chief of the second as many roses. (See *Notes and Queries*, IV. viii. p. 67.)

34. HENRY ROBINSON. 1598—1616.

In this blazon instead of "*three roses*," read "*a rose betw. two torteaux*." The alternative blazon is wrong in the tincture, which should be az. (See Moule's *Heraldry of Fish*, p. 66.)

CHESTER.

12. HENRY FERNE. 1662.

The Bishop was son of Sir John Ferne, the author of *Lacies Nobilitie* and *The Blazon of Gentry*, who bore: Party per bend indented gules and or. (See Kent's *Banner Display'd*, p. 758.)

DURHAM.

25. JOHN SHIRWODE. 1485—1494.

.... a chev. betw. three estoiles On the bishop's tomb in the English College at Rome the point of the chevron was charged with a crosslet, and the whole was surmounted by a chief charged with a mitre. (A un chevron chargé d'un croiset sur la

pointe, accompagné de trois estoiles, à un chef rempli de la mitre." Menetrier, *Pratique des Armoiries*.)

36. WILLIAM JAMES. 1606—1616.

Sa. a dolphin embowed between three crosslets or.

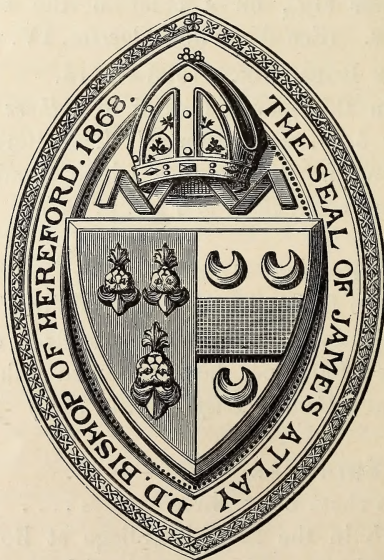
Moule, *Heraldry of Fish*, p. 39, gives an engraving of this bishop's arms, impaled with those of his see, from the stained glass in University College, Oxford. The arms there are: Gu. a dolphin embowed arg. betw. three cross-crosslets or. (Moule, 38—40.)

41. JOHN COSIN. 1660—1672.

These arms are Az. a fret or and a bordure arg. (See the Appendix to Tonge's *Visitation of Durham*, Surtees Society.)

SODOR AND MAN.

ARMS OF THE SEE. On the Seal of the present bishop the field is gules, and the ancient arms of Man are represented in base without an inescutcheon.



From Havergal's *Fasti Herefordenses*.

SOME FURTHER REMARKS RESPECTING THE FAMILY OF BEKE OF ERESBY, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

BY CHARLES T. BEKE, ESQ. PH.D.

Many years ago I published in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* (vol. iv. pp. 331-345,) some "Observations on the Pedigree of the Family of Beke of Eresby." Researches I have recently been making in connection with a different subject have brought to my knowledge some curious particulars respecting the same family, which may be worth recording in the *Herald and Genealogist*.

In the city of Oxford, in the latter half of the thirteenth century, there existed two buildings known as "Jacob Hall" and "Beke's Inn," which were held or occupied by members of the family of Beke whilst pursuing their studies at the University or otherwise residing in Oxford. The former of these buildings, Jacob Hall, formed part of the site of Merton College; the latter, which appears to have existed until the beginning of the sixteenth century, was on a portion of the ground on which Corpus Christi College now stands.

At the time of the foundation of Merton College, Jacob Hall was the freehold of a London Jew known as "Jacob de Londres," whose name has been subjected to some extraordinary changes by the various authors who have had occasion to mention it. His father's name being Moses or Moshe, this Jacob naturally called himself "Jacob ben Moshe," and this name became written first "Jacob Mose," next "Jacob Mosey," and then "Jacob" or "Jacobus Mossey," which last got transmuted into "James Massey," as we find it written by Dr. Ayliffe in his *Antient and Present State of the University of Oxford*, vol. i. p. 273.

The site of Jacob Hall being required by Walter Merton for the erection of his college, it was purchased by him of its proprietor for the sum of forty marks; and the deed of conveyance from "Jacob ben Rab Moshe and his wife Hannah" to the "Scholares et Fratres Domûs Scholarium de Merton," dated on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Matthias, 51 Hen. III. (Feb. 27th, 1266-7,) is printed *in extenso* in Tovey's *Anglia Judaica*, pp. 180-183.

This deed of sale contains a clause which is deserving of consideration, not only on account of its singularity, but also because of the

erroneous interpretation put upon it in the *Fasti Oxonienses* of Antony à Wood (edit. Gutch), which has been adopted by all subsequent writers, and especially by Dr. Ingram in his *Memorials of Oxford*.

The clause runs as follows: "Et prædicti Scholares et Fratres, ad nostram instantiam, concesserunt quod Domini Antonius Beke et Thomas frater ejus dictas domos tenere possint et inhabitare usque à festo S. Michaëlis proximo futuro in tres annos completos pro centum solidis, quos Custodi Scholarium et Fratrum prædictorum solvimus in curia prædicta [*scil.* "in plena curia Villæ Oxon."] pro prædictis Dominis Antonio et Thoma nomine locagii domorum prædictarum."

In commenting on this proviso in the deed of sale—which Wood dates the Monday *before* instead of *after* St. Matthias's Day—that writer states its effect to be that Anthony and Thomas Beke should be allowed to inhabit Jacob Hall "by paying to the Warden and Scholars of Merton a hundred shillings yearly rent;" on which Wood's editor remarks that this is "the exact allowance for commons amongst the Fellows," and the author himself goes on to say that "the said Anthony and Thomas, who were the sons of Walter Beke, Baron of Eresby in Lincolnshire, did continue studying in the said houses[?] during the term of three years among the Mertonians. So that, though they cannot be numbered among the Fellows, yet may they be among those who lived on their own patrimony, such as we now call Commoners, and I believe they were the first that this society had of persons of that condition. They were relations of the founder." And then, after citing a clause in Walter Merton's will containing a bequest to the said Anthony Beke, he says that the younger brother Thomas "was Chancellor of this University 1269, afterwards Bishop of St. David's, Lord Treasurer of England, and in 1319 was translated to Lincoln."

In this statement there are unfortunately almost as many errors as there are lines. In the first place, the payment on account of the tenancy of the two brothers was of no "yearly rent" of 100 shillings, but of a gross sum of this amount, and it was not to be paid by the tenants, but was returned to the purchasers by the vendors themselves—"quos solvimus"—out of the purchase-money, it being one quarter of the entire amount, which was 30 marks or 400 shillings; and, as this deduction was made in respect of the term of about three years and a half yet to run, it made the price of the fee-simple nearly equivalent to fourteen years' purchase. In fact the practical operation of the transaction was that the Jewish proprietor sold only his reversion to Walter Merton for 300 shillings or twenty-two marks and a half, leaving the

purchaser to deal separately with the tenants for their term of three years and a half in possession.

In the next place, the two brothers did not "continue studying in the said house during the term of three years [and a half] among the Mertonians;" for, as Jacob Hall "must have nearly occupied the present site of the Warden's lodgings" (Ingram), the founder could not but have required immediate possession of it for the erection of his buildings, and this he would assuredly have had no difficulty in obtaining from the tenants, who were his intimate friends, and of whom the younger became Chancellor of the University before the expiration of the said term.

And this last-mentioned fact demonstrates that Anthony and Thomas Beke had long ceased to be students, and consequently did not require Jacob Hall for the purpose of continuing their studies, as Wood supposes. The truth is that they were men of mature age, for, as is shown in my former "Observations," their father Walter Beke, Baron of Eresby, had married Eva, niece of Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, in the year 1222, forty-seven years previously, and the younger brother Thomas became (as Wood himself states) Chancellor of the University in 1269, whilst the elder, Anthony, accompanied Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward the First, to the Holy Land in 1270, and was named one of the executors of his will made at Acre in June, 1272.

As to the assertion that the two brothers were "relations of the founder," there is no evidence of it whatever. It is a mere assumption from the fact of Walter Merton's bequest to Anthony Beke, with whom he might well have been on terms of the strictest friendship and intimacy without being his kinsman. Indeed Walter de Merton's lowly birth precludes the idea of any blood connection between him and the noble house of Eresby.

And lastly, as regards Thomas Beke, though it is true that he was Chancellor of the University, Lord Treasurer of England, and Bishop of St. David's, as Wood states, it is not true that "in 1319 he was translated to Lincoln." This is a mistake fallen into by most writers; but Bishop Godwin, in his "Commentary," says "non arbitror hunc fuisse," and in a footnote he gives the true date of Thomas Beke's death whilst Bishop of St. David's, namely, "12 kal. Maii, 1293." The Bishop of Lincoln of the same name in 1319 was another member of the Eresby family, as will be shown in the sequel.

I come now to speak of Beke's Inn. As the immediate posses-

sion of Jacob Hall had necessarily to be delivered up by its occupiers to their friend Walter Merton, and as Thomas Beke had to continue to reside at the University, of which he was about to become the Chancellor, it is evident that he required, even if his brother Anthony did not, some suitable residence elsewhere in Oxford. And as other members of the family had also to receive their education at the University,—may indeed have been receiving it at that very moment,—it is not unreasonable to suppose that the one brother, or perhaps both brothers, acquired possession of the tenement which, from them and its subsequent inmates of their lineage, became known as Beke's Inn.

From the position of this dwelling, which "stood on the south of Nevill's Inn and the north of Bachelor's Garden" (Gutch), which latter, "*belonging to Merton College* extended by the town wall from Merton on the east to the street against St. Frideswyde's church on the west," (*Ibid.*)—the whole being now occupied by Corpus Christi College,—it is most likely that at the time when the Bekes became its owners, it formed a part of other property purchased by Walter Merton for the use of his college, and that in fact he gave to his friends this building, or the ground on which they themselves erected it, in exchange for their interest in Jacob Hall. Or it may be that Beke's Inn belonged then, as it did subsequently, to the neighbouring Priory of St. Frideswyde, and that the Bekes, if they did not purchase it, occupied it under a lease from that house. I have little doubt that documents are in existence showing how this really was.

The principal inmates of Beke's Inn during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries may be thus enumerated :

(1.) ANTHONY BEKE himself, who was one of the Canons of St. Paul's, London, "that consented to the building of Blackfriars Church in 1278. He was the King's Secretary, and had five ecclesiastical benefices, with cure of souls, in the Province of Canterbury, anno 1279." (Newcourt's *Repertorium*, vol. i. p. 194). In 1283 he was elected Bishop Palatine of Durham, in 1305 consecrated Patriarch of Jerusalem, and in 1307 created King of Man; and he died March 2nd, 1310-11,—"*the maist prowde and masterfull Busshop in all England, and it was comonly said that he was the prowdest Lord in Christienty.*"

(2.) THOMAS BEKE, Anthony's brother, Chancellor of Oxford University 1269, Lord Treasurer of England 1279, Bishop of St. David's 1280; died April 20th, 1293.

(3.) THOMAS BEKE (erroneously supposed to be identical with the

preceding), Canon of Lincoln, who was elected to that see on January 27th, 1319, but died a few months afterwards, before taking possession.

(4.) ANTHONY BEKE, Dean of Lincoln, made Bishop of Norwich by the Pope's mandate April 7th, 1337, and being as proud and overbearing as his "magnanimous" namesake and kinsman, but without his good qualities, was poisoned by his servants December 19th, 1343.

(5.) THOMAS BEKE, third of the name, Chancellor of Lincoln, elected to that see 1342, died 1347.

The three prelates last-named were all collateral descendants of the house of Eresby, of which the main line is represented by the Lords Willoughby, descended from Alice, daughter of John Lord Beke of Eresby, the eldest brother of the first Bishops Anthony and Thomas; and as this first Thomas died in 1293 and the last Thomas was elected Bishop of Lincoln in 1342, it results that there were no less than five Bishops of the same name and family living within the brief period of half a century,—a fact unparalleled in the history of the Anglican, perhaps even of the whole Catholic, Church.

I have met with no record of any member of the same family being connected with Oxford till after the lapse of nearly a century; when residence in colleges and halls, and not in separate inns, having begun to be the rule,—though this did not become imperative till two centuries later,—I find, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, JOHN BEKE, also a collateral descendant of the Eresby family, a member of the newly-founded Lincoln College, of which he was the second Rector, holding that office from 1435 till 1460. And it has to be added that he was a commissary of the Chancellor and also Vice-Chancellor from 1450 to 1452, and "Cancellarius natus" in 1463; but he "being unable because of the infirmity of age to perform it, John Watts, D.D. a Dominican Fryer, officiated."

Meanwhile, however, Beke's Inn, being without any inmate of the Eresby family, had passed into the possession of St. Frideswyde's Priory, from which it was eventually purchased, on February 12th, 1516-17, by Bishop Fox, for his College of Corpus Christi.

Before concluding, I will avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate the assertion made in my former "Observations," that "the first Walter Beke of Eresby was not living at the time of the Norman Conquest," as is alleged by Glover and Dugdale, and on their authority by all subsequent heralds and genealogists. Though the truth of this assertion is incontrovertibly demonstrated in my said "Observa-

tion," I do not see that in any of the modern "Peerages" this palpable error has been corrected. Perhaps the present notice may induce some of those whom it concerns to turn their attention to the subject.

Nothing can be more certain than that Walter Beke acquired Eresby, and the other large possessions in Lincolnshire which have remained to his descendants down to the present day, through his marriage with Agnes, the daughter and heiress of Hugh FitzPincheon. This is patent in the charter of John Beke, Lord of Eresby in the time of King Edward the First, now in the British Museum (Cart. Harl. 45 H. 14), by which he confirms to the abbey of Kirksted the various gifts made to the same by his ancestors from the time of its foundation by Hugh FitzEudo FitzSpirewic in 4 Stephen (A.D. 1139), and in which he enumerates those ancestors *seriatim*, and describes their relationship to him in the following precise terms: "Hugo filius Pincheonis abavus meus,"—"Walterus Beke proavus meus,"—"Agnes filia Hugonis filii Pincheonis, quondam uxor prædicti Walteri Beke,"—"Henricus Beke avus meus,"—and "Walterus Beke pater meus." This deed is witnessed by "Willelmus de Wylchby," John Lord Beke's son-in-law, so that there can be no question as to the identity of the donor or the date of the deed.

From the *Liber Niger Scaccarii* (p. 307) we learn that in the year 1167, when King Henry the Second levied an aid for the marriage of his daughter Matilda, Hugh FitzPincheon was returned by the Bishop of Durham as holding of him seven knight's-fees; and, as this was a full century after the Conquest, it is the merest truism to say that Walter Beke, who married Hugh's daughter, could not possibly have accompanied the Conqueror into England, or indeed have been born till long after that event.

How this extraordinary error arose is fully explained in my said "Observations," and therefore needs not to be repeated here.

The frequent descent of the lordship of Eresby through female heirs since the twelfth century is, however, deserving of special notice. It has already been shown how, through the marriage of Walter Beke with Alice the daughter of Hugh FitzPincheon, Eresby was acquired by the family of Beke. In this family it remained till the beginning of the fourteenth century, when John Beke, the eldest brother of Bishops Anthony and Thomas above named, who had been summoned to Parliament in 11, 23, and 24 Edw. I. (A.D. 1283, 1295, and 1296), gave Eresby to his grandson Robert Wylughby, the son of his eldest daughter Alice by her husband William Wylughby above-named, as

is shown by the following notice to his free tenants:—"Johan Bek' a tous ses francs tenantz salut. Pur ceo ke ieo ay donne a Mons^r Robert de Wylughby le Manoir de Eresby, &c. ke a luy de vos services veoliez aturner et do ceo iour en avant estre entendant, &c. Doneez a Eresby l'an 30 du Roy Edward." A.D. 1302.

Robert Wylughby was summoned to Parliament in 7 Edward II. (A.D. 1313), and his descendants are seated in the House of Peers as from this date, though it would seem they ought properly to take precedence from the sitting of their ancestor John Lord Beke. In the male line of Willoughby the lordship of Eresby continued till 17 Hen. VIII. (A.D. 1525), when William Lord Willoughby de Eresby dying without male issue, the dignity descended to his only daughter, Katherine, who married first Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and secondly, Richard Bertie, Esquire. By her second husband she had an only son, Peregrine, the romantic circumstances of whose birth are matters of history, and who in 12 Eliz. (A.D. 1580) was declared to be entitled to the ancient Barony of Willoughby de Eresby. The further descent of the title and estates is so well known as scarcely to need repetition. By the marriage of Lady Priscilla Barbara Bertie, elder sister of the last Duke of Ancaster, Earl of Lindsey, and Baron Willoughby de Eresby, with Peter Burrell, Esquire, afterwards Baron Gwydyr, Eresby passed to the Burrells. And now, the title having again fallen into abeyance by the decease without issue of the last Lord Willoughby de Eresby of that family, the abeyance has just been terminated in favour of his elder sister, Clementina Elizabeth, widow of the first Lord Aveland, through whom it passes into the family of Heathcote. It must not be omitted to be mentioned that in 29 Hen. VI. (A.D. 1451) the Barony passed by marriage from the family of Willoughby into those of Welles and Hastings; but, by the failure of issue of the female heir who had so diverted it, the title returned, 21 Hen. VII. (A.D. 1506), to the male line of Willoughby.

Thus since shortly after the Norman Conquest, but certainly not from the Conquest itself, the lordship of Eresby, by passing through female heirs, has successively vested in the families of FitzPincheon, Beke, Willoughby, (Welles, Hastings,) Bertie, Burrell, and Heathcote.

January 10th, 1872.

CHARLES BEKE.

MACLEAN'S DEANERY OF TRIGG MINOR.

Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, in the county of Cornwall. Part III. Parish of St. Bruered, alias St. Breward, 1871, 4to. Part IV. Parish of Egloshayle, 1872, 4to. By Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A. Member of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Honorary Member of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, &c.

We have already given some account of the two former portions of this contribution towards a Parochial History of Cornwall: of the first part containing the parish of Blisland, in our vol. v. p. 273, and of the second, containing the parish of Bodmin, in our vol. vi. p. 329.

Since the appearance of our latter article the author has received from the Crown the honour of knighthood, an honour we may say merited not only by his long and faithful services in H. M's. War Office, but further by his patriotic efforts to build up in his work now in progress at least the commencement of such a History of Cornwall as may be worthy of the Royal Duchy.

The parish of ST. BREWARD does not occur by name in the Domesday Survey, being then part of the great manor of *Hamotedi* now Hamatethy; but William Peverel the lord of that manor in the reign of Richard I. granted the church of "St. Brewvered de Hamthethi" to the priory of Tywardreth. His charter is still extant, and is printed by Dr. Oliver in his *Monasticon* of the Diocese of Exeter. The personal history of the Saint is entirely forgotten; possibly, as in some other cases, he was purely local, an hermit or devotee resident on the spot. Robert de Peverel, supposed to have been father of William above named, held nine knight's fees in the county of Devon of the fee of Richard de Lacy, and the Peverels continued to possess Hamatethy until the reign of Henry IV. when Thomas the last of the family married Margaret daughter of Sir Thomas Courtenay, by Muriel daughter and coheir of John Lord Moels. Katharine one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Peverel was married to Sir Walter Hungerford,¹ who was summoned to Parliament in 2 Hen. VI. and after that there was a remarkable succession of further marriages

¹ Sir Walter Hungerford was first made a Baron of Normandy, by a grant of the Castle of Homet, in 6 Hen. V. 1418. See his seal, in which he styles himself Lord of Heytesbury and Homet, engraved in our vol. v. p. 76.

to heiresses. Robert the second Lord Hungerford married Margaret sole heir of the barony of Botreaux. Robert his son married the heiress of Molines, and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Molines. Lastly, the heiress of Hungerford was married to Sir Edward Hastings, who was summoned to Parliament in her right as Baron Hungerford in 22 Hen. IV. and she became ancestress of the Earls of Huntingdon, and thus it happened that all the titles of Moels, Botreaux, Hungerford, Molines, and Hastings were accumulated in the late Marquess of Hastings,¹ with others of subsequent acquisition.

Sir John Maclean carries down the pedigree to the end of the sixteenth century, in the female line to Henry Hastings, the third Earl of Huntingdon, and in the male line of Hungerford to Edward, grandson of Sir Walter Hungerford who had been summoned to Parliament as Baron Hungerford of Heytesbury in 1536, but died on the scaffold attainted of high treason.

The arms which the families of Hungerford and Hastings have quartered for Peverel, have been Azure, three garbs and a chief or; and the garb between two sickles was adopted for the Hungerford crest. Peverel was the name of numerous families in early times, Edmundson in his alphabet describing more than thirty coats, and the Messrs. Lysons remark that they were not able to connect the Cornish family with the Peverels of any other county. Sir John Maclean, however, states (p. 382) that the family seated at Hamatethy and Park was descended from the Peverels of Sanford Peverel in the county of Devon seated there early in the reign of Henry II. and whose ancestor William Peverel was seated at Weston Peverel in the same county in the time of Henry I. A concubine of William the Conqueror, Maud, daughter of Ingelica, was married to Ranulph Peverel, and it is stated (on the authority of Nicolas, *Synopsis of the Peerage*, p. 515) that her posterity, both by the King and Ranulph alike, assumed the same name. It is difficult to rely upon such statements, in the absence of proof.

As "Family History" is a prominent feature of Sir John Macleans work, his pedigrees are especially copious. The next we find is one of WYLYNGTON, of which there was a Sir John de Wylyngton, summoned by writ to Parliament in the reign of Edward III.

Then follows BILLING *alias* TRELAWDER: a family of Norman descent but of very high antiquity in Cornwall. Some of its early forms are Byllon and Billun; and John Byloun was knight of the shire to the Parliaments of Edward II. and III. Others of the family sat for Bod-

¹ See these particularly described in our vol. v. p. 564.

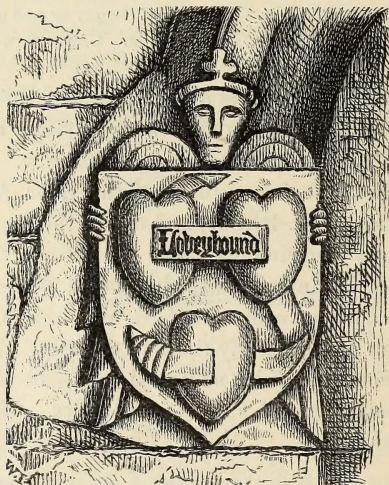
and feathered arg. between two mullets in fess of the second; 6. *Trevilian*, Az. a chevron or, between three goats passant arg.; 7. *Hiwis*, Gu. a fret argent, a canton of the last; 8. *Bonville*, Sa. six mullets, 3, 2, 1, ar. a label of three points; 9. *Gorges*, Ar. a whirlpool azure; 10. *Foliot*, Gu. a bend ar.; 11. *St. John*, Ar. on a chief gu. two mullets surmounted with a label, all of the field; 12. *Wibbery*, Gu. semée de fleurs de lys, three lions rampant within a bordure engrailed or; 13. *Mules*, Ar. two bars gu. in chief three torteaux; 14. *Blanchminster*, Ar. a fret gules; 15. *Beauchamp*? A chief vaire; 16. *Hauteville*, or *Lawterham*, Sa. semée of cross-crosslets a lion rampant ar.; 17. *Fitzwalter*, Ar. a chevron sa. between three round buckles, points upwards, gules; 18. *Fleming*, Vaire, a chief chequy or and gu. within a bordure sable besantée; 19. *Berkeley*, Argent, a trivet sable. Crest: a wolf passant azure.

THE Parish which is the subject of Sir John Maclean's Fourth Part is also unmentioned by name in the Domesday Survey: but it is taken to have been then situated in the manor of Pencarrow. EGLOSHAYLE is "the church on the hayle," or estuary of the river Alan, which runs between this parish and St. Breoke, and one of the contiguous parishes is Helland, evidently deriving its name from from the same hayle. The river is crossed by an ancient bridge, called Wadebridge, deriving its name from the anterior *vadum* or ford, and from a village or town called Wade, which arose in early times at the spot. The old topographer Carew describes the bridge as "the longest, strongest, and fayrest that the shire can muster," and Leland gives a fuller and more curious description of it:—

Whereas now Wadebridge is, there was a fery a 80. yeres syns, and menne sumtyme passing over by horse stooode often in great jeopardie. Then one Lovebone vicar of Wadebridge, movid with pitie, began the bridge, and with great paine and studie, good people putting ther help therto, finishid it with xvij fair and great uniforme arches of stone. One told me that the foundation of certein of th' arches was first sette on so quick sandy ground, that Lovebone almost despairid to performe the bridge, ontyl such tyme as he layed pakkes of wolfe for fundation.

The bridge is just one furlong long. Formerly it was only nine feet broad, but it has been widened to the extent of three feet on each side, supported by segmental arches. Only thirteen arches are now left open for the course of the river. The piers, as in most old bridges, are of great thickness, viz. about twelve feet, and thus occupy nearly two-thirds as much space as the arches. The bed of the river is a solid rock; therefore Leland was evidently too credulous in receiving the story of the woolpacks, but he was nearly right in regard to the time of the bridge's erection, then comparatively recent, and in the name of its energetic founder, John Loveybound. He was the Vicar of Egloshayle in 1462, though the date of his institution cannot be traced in the Bishop's register, and various other notices of him occur from 1450 to

1478, at which latter date he was recently dead, and the executors of his will are named, viz. Richard Byllyn of Trevyndre gent., John Forde of Egloshayle husbondman, and John Loveybound late of Egloshayle yoman. It appears also that the vicar was so earnest a builder that, besides the bridge, the south aisle and the tower of the church must be attributed to his exertions. This is shown by one of the carvings that terminate the hood-moulding over the tower door.



Upon a shield held by an angel is a rebus of three hearts—the hearts we may believe of three brothers, or, at any event of three accordant benefactors,

I' Love ybound,

—the first letter serving alike for the preposition *In* and for the initials of both the Vicar's names. We are so pleased with the prettiness of this conceit, though the carving is but rude, that we copy it from Sir John Maclean's plate. But whilst this rebus is excellent in its way, the coat-armour which fills the correspondent shield is only remarkable for its confusion. It is difficult to describe technically a design which sets all technical rules at defiance; but it seems to have been intended to exhibit two coats impaled, of which the dexter consists of three parrot-like birds, not placed two and one, but straggling down the shield and turned to the sinister; the other side of the shield is a chevron between three bird's heads erased, also set awry. There seems to be little question that this carving was intended to present the arms of Kestell, a principal family in the parish, but which are properly a chevron between three kestrell-hawks, whilst the three bird's

heads erased, two and one, is one of the quarterings of the same family. Possibly the marriage which brought in that quartering—its name is unknown—was coeval with Vicar Loveybound and the building of the tower. The confusion made by the carver is egregious, and shows he must have been utterly uninstructed in armory, for he seems to have thought himself at liberty to intermix the charges of the two coats, and to alter their positions, as he could best fit them in, like the pieces of a child's puzzle, to the surface he had to cover. Perhaps, in architectural carvings, armorial bearings are not unfrequently blundered something in this way, and in cases which do not admit of so ready an explanation they are necessarily unintelligible.

In the church, upon a monument to the Kestell family, of the sixteenth century, is a coat quarterly of six: thus described (p. 418) 1. Ar. a chevron sa. between three falcons proper, belled or, strapped of the second, *Kestell*; 2. . . . three bendlets . . . *Bodrigan*; 3. Three crescents and a canton checky, — ; 4. Three bird's heads erased, two and one, — ; 5. Or, on a bend sa. three stag's heads couped of the field, *Billing*; 6. Gu. three cats crouching guardant arg. *Keats*. Crest, on a helmet, a castle. Now, this castle is evidently echoing to the name; and in Edmondson's *Heraldry* Kestell of Kestell in Cornwall is stated to have borne Or, three towers (*i. e.* castles) gules, whilst Kestell of Pidney in Cornwall bore Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three falcons close proper, legged and billed or. Where "Pidney" may have been we cannot say, as we do not find any such place in the indexes to Lysons' Cornwall; but it appears that, besides the manor of Kestell in Egloshayle, there were other Kestells in the county, one in the parish of Manaccan, and the farms of Kestell Wartha and Kestell Wollas in the parish of St. Ewe. Evidently the "falcons," more properly kestrells, were intended as well as the castles to cant upon the name, just as the cats in the arms of Keats. But the crest more specially designed to accompany the kestrell coat was probably this, Out of a coronet, a crescent between two wings conjoined in lure (p. 457). Edmondson, again, describes still another crest accompanying the three castles, viz. a demi-bull erm. attired and unguled sa. collared and lined of the last. The name of this ancient family has been assumed during the past year (by deed poll dated 1 May 1871) by the Rev. Robert Kestell Cornish, M.A. Vicar of Landkey, co. Devon, whose grandmother was the only child and heir of the last of the male line.

Another important family long connected with Egloshayle is MOLESWORTH, which was evidently originally derived from a parish in Huntingdonshire so named, and which anciently flourished in the

gyroned of the first and second, an escutcheon erm.; 3. *Westcott*, Ar. a chevron between three escallops sa.; 4. *Hender*, Az. a lion rampant within an orle of eight escallops or; 5. *Arscott*, Per chevron az. and erm., in chief two stag's heads caboshed or; 6. *Floyer*, Sa. a chevron between three arrows ar.; 7. *Morice*, Gu. a lion rampant regardant or; 8. *Ryn*, lord of *Pegain*, Ar. three boar's heads erased sa.; 9. *Rees ap Aron* lord of *Llangathen*, Ar. three stag's heads caboshed or; 10. *Owen ap Llin Vychan* of the house of *Llawdden*, Gu. a griffin segreant or; 11. *Jevan Gwrgan*, Gu. three chevrons ar.; 12. *Castell*, Gu. a castle triple-towered ar. on the base a lion passant sa.; 13. *Smith*, Gu. on a chevron between three cinquefoils ar. as many leopard's heads sa.; 14. *Treby*, Sa. a lion rampant ar. collared vair, in chief three bezants; 15. *Owry*, Az. upon a mount a chameleon statant vert, in chief the sun in splendour; 16. *Snelling*, Gu. three griffin's heads erased ar., a chief indented erm.; 17. *Hele*, Gu. five fusils in bend ermine.

The last family whose pedigree is given is that of HOBLYN, of which there were seven generations before the Visitation of 1620, and which subsequently furnished town clerks to Bodmin for four generations. It appears to have come to an end at the close of the last century.

THREE CASES OF LONG POSSESSION CUT SHORT.

I. In arranging the evidence as to the old Earldom of Mar, a remarkable history was disclosed. King James I. of Scotland, contrary to his father King Robert III.'s royal promise to the Erskines in 1393, that no deeds should be granted contrary to the right of succession to the Earldom by the Erskines, began a usurpation of the lands of the Earldom before the death of Alexander, Earl of Mar, who held them in life-rent, as widower of Isabel the Countess in her own right.

In 1433, two years before this Earl died, and only four before the King was himself murdered, he gave away by charter the lands of Ochtercool in Mar to Mr. William Couttis, with an entail upon airis mail (his brother Alexander, his cousin John, and his brother Alexander,) and then to airis quhat sumeur, "to be holden by service of vaird and releiff."

After above two hundred years of hereditary possession, this title was declared to be invalid, as the King had no power to grant it, and there being no prescription of forty years to confirm an imperfect right, the lands reverted to the Earl of Mar, as heir to Countess Isabel, in 1635.

II. The second instance was older and longer, but it was founded on a valid grant from the Crown.

When the old Lords of Lorn, called Macdougall, were forfeited by King Robert Bruce, for preferring the Baliol Royal family, he gave part of their estate Benderdalloch to Sir Donald Campbell, a younger son of Sir Colin More, the chief of Lochow; and his son, by marrying the heiress of Loudoun, founded the family of Campbell of Loudoun sheriffs of Ayr.

But the possession seems to have passed, at an early period, into the family of Campbell of Glenurchy, and there remained.

Three hundred years after this gift, Hugh Lord Loudoun had by his only son two granddaughters his co-heirs, of whom the eldest, Margaret, in 1620 married John eldest son of Sir James Campbell of Lawers, of a totally different line, being a younger branch of Glenurchy.¹ He discovered this long dormant right, and got his wife and her sister Elizabeth in 1626 served heirs-portioners through twelve generations up to Sir Donald the original grantee; then he claimed compensation from Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy for their rights over Benderdalloch, as granted by charter from King Robert Bruce, and the transaction is fully recorded in the Black Book of Taymouth, page 69, as "Lord Loudoun's intentit actioun upon the said Charter."

Sir Duncan consented to pay twentie thousand merkis money, a large sum in those days. Lord Loudoun was afterwards Earl of Loudoun and Chancellor of Scotland, and the present Countess represents him.

III. The third instance of ancient tenure is also derived from the Lordship of Lorn.

Nearly 400 years ago the Macdougals had got it restored though reduced, and it passed through two female successive descents, and went by marriage of the heiress to Robert Stewart of Innermeath. But he and his wife alienated the whole in exchange for other lands to his brother John, whose family thus became Lords of Lorn, though strangers to the blood of the old race.

In three generations the direct descent of this new line ended

¹ By his marriage he became second Lord Loudoun.

in John second Lord Lorn, who died in 1464, leaving three daughters, and they all married Campbells. The eldest married Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy; he got the second married to his nephew, afterwards first Earl of Argyle; and the third married Archibald Campbell of Ottar.

In the partition in 1469 an arrangement was made, which nearly four centuries afterwards produced a tedious law-suit between the representatives of the 1st and 3rd parties. A farm from each of these portions was allowed to remain in the possession and within the bounds of the other on lease.

The first representative got a farm far off among the mountains; the third got his on the banks of the river Awe, with the fishing of Cruivedachy.

Campbell of Monzie, who, as Laird of Inverawe, had succeeded to this last third, claimed the fishing to belong to him as holding the place of a long line of proprietors, and it was only after much litigation and search into ancient deeds and titles it was found that they never had a right of property in these fishings, which had only been let with the farm so strangely annexed to his estate, and one lease of late was for 99 years. Thus this transaction of so long ago was finally settled by Monzie losing his case and the fishings.

ALEX. SINCLAIR.

THE DOUGLAS FAMILY OF DRUMLANRIG IN 1574.

The head of the family at this period was Sir James Douglas, the seventh in succession to Drumlanrig Barony, who had, by his second wife Christian Montgomery, only daughter of John Master of Eglintoun, and sister of Hugh third Earl of Eglintoun, an only son, Sir William Douglas of Hawick. Sir William died in 1572, leaving an only son James, and three daughters. (Douglas, Peerage.) I wish to show the steps taken by the grandfather to prevent the Queensberry property passing out of the Douglas family, and to ask whether the Douglas branches, whom he mentions in the Tail-bond, of which I shall give an extract, are known to genealogists, and whether their subsequent history has been traced. This grandson, when his father died, could not have been more than twelve or thirteen years of age, and there were serious risks that he might not live to have issue. If he died without issue, considering the disturbed state in which Scotland was placed,

the Queensberry property would be thrown down before the Scottish nobles, to be played for like a game of bowls. Sir James resolved that this should not be possible if he could prevent it, and proceeded to make the following arrangements, which, passing over his granddaughters, though allowing them a certain provision, assured, so far as human prudence could do, the keeping together of the Queensberry property.

The "Tail-bond" of which I speak, dated 11th March, 1574, is preserved in the charter-room of Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire, and I give only the main points, which bear upon the queries to which I shall be glad to have an answer. After reciting some facts and agreements made with his son Sir William of Hawick, then deceased, and afterwards renewed with his grandson James, the son of Sir William, for redeeming from them the several establishments which he had made in their favour, Sir James takes away from their heirs-general the right of succeeding to his estate by any of these establishments, and gives it to the heir-male of his family as follows, viz.: In failure of his grandson James and his issue male, to his special friend and cousin *Robert Douglas of Cashogle*; next to *James* the son and heir of *David Douglas of Baitfurde*; and lastly to *James Douglas* son of *Patrick* in *Morton*. To them and their issue male in due order he gives the power of redeeming from the daughters of his grandson James, by the payment of 200 lib. Scots and no more, whatever estate might devolve to them as heirs general to him by the establishments formerly mentioned; as first, the baronies of Drumlangrig, Tibbers, and Hawick, with the lands of Dalgarno, Glencorse, and Drumfadzen; second, his 48 lib. lands (O.E.) in the baronies of Kirkmichael, Redhall, Carruthers, Dounanby, and Kirtle-Cloch in the Stewartry of Annandale and half the land of Raffelgill, and half the Barony of Mousewald, with the mills, fishings, and patronages, as mentioned above (No. 33); and lastly his lands of Kirkhope and White-camp, in the Barony of Crawford Douglas, holding of the Earl of Angus; Templeland in Annandale, holding of Lord St. John; Glenmaid in the Barony of Dalswinton, holding of Stewart of Gairles; and the merkland of Almoners in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, holding of Lord Maxwell. We thus see at this early period the precise extent of the Queensberry property, large indeed, but nothing in comparison to what it was subsequently to become.

Now what I want to know is, whether these three branches of the Douglas family, *Cashogle*, *Baitfurde*, and *Patrick* in *Morton*, have ever been traced. They were evidently closely connected with the main stem, as they were to succeed to the Queensberry property in due order in case the Drumlanrig branch failed in male issue.

I have traced with more or less certainty from original documents the Cashogle branch from about 1480 to 1717, but I do not wish to trouble either your readers or myself with what may be already known. I am able also to give the genealogy of the Baitfurde branch till it ended in an heiress which carried the property to a Fergusson of Craigdarroch and again to

David Dalziel of Glencæ. As to Patrick in Morton, I cannot say that I am able to give a satisfactory account, though I am inclined to believe that he may be connected with the Douglas family of Dalkeith, who possessed the Morton barony of Dumfriesshire at that period. I may add that I know the very little that Hume of Godscroft says of the Cashogle family in his history of the House and Race of Douglas.

All these arrangements of Sir James turned out to be unnecessary, as his grandson, who succeeded his grandfather in 1578, lived to a good old age and left four stalwart sons and two daughters. C. T. RAMAGE.

THE PEDIGREE OF LONGUEVILLE.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

DEAR SIR—I have been reviewing, and comparing with some additional evidence, the Pedigrees of Wolverton and Longueville which I contributed to your sixth volume, pp. 48—53.

In my pedigree I mention only one daughter of Sir Edward Longueville the first Baronet as being a nun, and her christian name is Penelope; whereas at p. 413 of your volume iii. I see a daughter mentioned of the name of Victoria. I am disposed to think that these are really one and the same person, and that Victoria was her conventual name.

Again, I see at p. 146 of vol. iii. you have an addition as to the date of Sir Henry Longueville's death, making it 1620, whereas I am convinced that the date of burial (1621) was right at p. 43 of same volume; see my pedigree at p. 50 of vol. vi. all which extracts I took the greatest pains to get right whilst I was churchwarden of the parish of Wolverton.

There is one other point where your correspondent (in vol. iii. p. 146) and myself (in vol. vi. p. 50) do not appear to agree, and that is in the date of the death of the "Lady Longueville, junior." He makes it allude to Catherine *née* Cary of Aldenham, whereas I read the register, Lady Longueville, senior, and have attributed it to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Cotton, May 10th, 1611.¹

I observe at vol. vi. p. 50, an error in the spelling (Nytolyongcosla)

¹ Our correspondent is right, both in the preceding paragraph and in this. Catharine (Cary) Lady Longueville administered to her husband's estate on the 8th June 1621, after burying him at Wolverton on the 17th of the preceding month.

instead of Nytolyongcarla,¹ daughter and coheir of Edward Fortho, of Fortho, and wife of Francis Longueville, esq. It occurs on the last leaf of the register book in the following entry :—

“Henry Longevyll the son of M. ffrancyss Longevyll and Nytolyongcarla his wife, 29th May 1636.”

In vol. vi. p. 51, Catharine, second daughter and coheir of Judge Peyton of Knowlton in Kent, second wife of Sir Thomas Longueville, ob. s. p. six weeks after marriage. I have a note that you kindly sent me, as follows: his second wife Catharine (Peyton) was buried in Westminster Abbey 7th Jan. 1715-16, æt. 70, which proves Collins to be in error as to date of her death, and I should rather conclude that it was Sir Thomas himself who was killed six weeks after marriage.

But then again Collins gives the date of the death of her sister Elizabeth who married William Longueville of the Inner Temple as 1715, so that there may be some confusion between the two sisters who both married Longuevilles.

I have lately received, from a friend at Chalfont St. Giles, a copy of the following armorial notes taken on the 17th July, 1634 :—

CHALFONT ST. GILES.

In the east window of the chancel :

1. Az. an eagle displayed or, armed gu. over all a bend of the latter.
2. Erm. a fess lozengy or and gu.

On the north side :

1. Az. six lioncels ramp. 3, 2, 1, or.
2. Arg. a chev. gu. charged with 3 quatrefoils or.

On the south side :

1. Or, on a chief two hands displayed arg.
2. Three lioncels rampant.

¹ Our correspondent does not offer to explain the origin or meaning of this most extraordinary name; and on further inquiry we are convinced that in this instance he is misled by the entry in the register-book. We are satisfied that the lady bore the name of Nightingale, the same which was transmitted to her daughter Mrs. Egerton (see vol. iii. p. 53). Her name is given as Nightingale by Baker (Hist. of Northamptonshire, ii. 132, 157), and by his predecessor Bridges (Hist. of Northamptonshire, i. 297), but the latter misnames her husband *Edward* Mansell instead of Samuel. Moreover, her name is Nightingale in the Visitation of Essex 1637, and in that of Northamptonshire 1681, at which latter date she was still living, aged 91. She was first married in 1621 to Samuel Maunsell of Haversham, co. Bucks, and of the Inner Temple, esq. who was living in 1630; secondly to Francis Longueville esq. born in 1587 (not 1687, as misprinted in vol. iii. p. 50), and he died about 1646.

Again, the Wolverton register must not be trusted for *Padulpha* (vol. iii. p. 51,) christened there Aug. 4, 1611, as a daughter of Sir Henry Longueville, and Catharine Carey his wife. This should doubtless be Philadelphia, a name not uncommon in her mother's family.

The singular coat with two hands¹ is that invented for Manfelin lord of Wolverton (see vol. vi. p. 48), founder of the priory of Bradwell about the year 1155; and who gave the Church of Chalfont St. Giles to the monastery.

Yours, &c. D. C. E.

Note.—The communication to which our correspondent alludes, in reference to the death and burial of Dame Catharine Longueville, was derived from our friend Colonel Jos. L. Chester, and is one of the countless discoveries of a genealogical character which that gentleman has made whilst pursuing his investigations in illustration of the great national work upon which he has been so long and so indefatigably engaged, *The Registers of Westminster Abbey*. From the same authentic source we are now enabled to append the following information:—

Sir Thomas Longueville the second baronet of Wolverton married first Mary daughter of Sir William Fenwick. She was buried at Wolverton 17 Nov. 1683, leaving a son Edward, who succeeded as second baronet. Sir Thomas re-married Catharine second daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Peyton, second baronet of Knowlton, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Peter Osborne. She was baptised at St. Margaret's Westminster, 10 July, 1641, as "Katharine, dau. of Sir Thomas P. kt. and bart. and Dame *Elizabeth*." (The Christian name of her mother has never before been given, but it appears not only in this baptism, but also in her own marriage to Sir Thomas Peyton, and in her marriage licence.) She married Sir Thomas Longueville after 14 May, 1684, on which day, as "Catherine Peyton," she renounced administration to her father's estate. If Sir Thomas broke his neck six weeks after their marriage, as is stated, they were not married until about the middle of May 1685, for he died the 25th and was buried at Wolverton 29 June 1685; but his monument states, "*post paucorum mensium cum Catharina &c. secundum conjugium.*" His relict, Dame Catharine Longueville, died on the 30th Dec. 1715, and was buried in Westminster Abbey 7 Jan. 1715-16, according to her monument and the sexton's book aged 70, but really, according to her baptismal record, in her 75th year.

Her younger sister Elizabeth, who was the wife of William Longueville (Butler's patron) a distant connection of Sir Thomas, died on the

¹ At Drayton Beauchamp in the east window were the arms of Manfelin, once lords of Wolverton, says Lipscombe, *Hist. Bucks*, iii. 335; but he does not describe such arms there or elsewhere, so far as we find.

14th, and was *also buried in Westminster Abbey* on the 21st of January 1715-16, exactly a fortnight after her elder sister. The two entries stand together in the register.

In the Pedigree (vi. 51) the date of the burial of Sir Thomas L. 25 June 1635, should be altered to 1685. His will was dated 12 June 1685 and proved 4th Aug. 1685, by his son Sir Edward, the relict Dame Catharine renouncing.

ANCESTRY OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

(*In Continuation from p. 382.*)

The following additional particulars relating to the ancestry of Archbishop Tait are derived from one of an interesting set of papers on the Epitaphs and Inscriptions remaining in Ancient Burial Grounds, and other old buildings in the North of Scotland, by Andrew Jervise, F.S.A. (Scot.) and Inspector of Registers, now being printed in the *Montrose Standard*, and hereafter to be published in a connected form.

In the churchyard at Longside is the tomb of William Tait, cartwright in Ludquharn, who died in 1725, aged 57; and of his wife Agnes Clerk, who deceased in 1739, aged 70.

In the same tomb rest the bodies of their children, John, William, a second William, and Agnes Tait, who predeceased their parents; also the remains of Thomas Tait, stonemason in Thunderton, and eldest son of William and Agnes. He was father of John Tait, W.S. who acquired Harvieston, in the county of Clackmannan, and became grandfather of the present Archbishop of Canterbury. Thomas Tait died in 1770, aged 79.

Another inscription in the same churchyard records the death by accident of George Tait, wright or carpenter in Redbog, on May 30, 1758, aged 48. He and his wife Ann Mundie, who died in 1772, aged 59, were grandparents of George Tait, advocate and Lyon-depute.

Tait is a sufficiently common name in Scotland, and the connection between the respectable humble family at Longside and their namesakes at Pirn, in Peebles, is as imaginary as many of the other "descents" with which the pages of the *Landed Gentry*, and such-like works, have made us only too familiar.

J. WOODWARD.

REVIEW.

History of the old Trent Bridge, with a descriptive account of the New Bridge, Nottingham. Illustrated by Photographs. By M. O. TARBOTTON, F.G.S. Engineer. Nottingham: Richard Allen and Son, Caxton House. 1871. 4to. pp. 27.

Bridges were, generally speaking, the most important engineering works of ancient times, when railroads were as yet undreamt of, and even high roads were but few; and in many cases, such was their inherent strength of construction, that they have resisted the assaults of flood, weather, and wear, and, until they have been condemned as standing in the way of modern improvements, have remained highly interesting monuments of the architecture of former days. It so happens that we have had to speak in a previous article of the bridge which has been thought the most remarkable for its age and size in the county of Cornwall, and now we are called upon to describe one of still greater fame and importance, and of very much higher antiquity.

The Trent was long considered the mid-barrier of England, a fact which was pointedly marked by the appointment of justices in eyre either to the North or South of this important river. In the earliest ages it was crossed by a ferry or ford; but a Bridge is stated by the Saxon Chronicle to have been erected early in the tenth century, 140 years before the Conquest. This is supposed to have been merely of timber, brought from the adjacent forest of Sherwood; but in the reign of Henry II. a bridge was built of stone, and some of the arches then made have remained to the present age. We read with much pleasure that the two southernmost arches, which are the only perfect ones of that date, and are very beautiful, will be preserved as a memorial of the rest: the proposal is "to take down the brick parapets, and plant the old stone-work with shrubs, and leave it as a specimen of Early-English Bridge construction." (p. 8.) In the time of floods the approach was by a High Pathway, from which the bridge itself obtained the name of the Hebeth or Heath-beth Bridge. These and many other interesting architectural and historical particulars are collected in a paper on "the Archæology of the Trent Bridge," which was read before the Society of Antiquaries in 1869 by J. Dutton Walker, F.S.A. and architect, and is reprinted at the close of the volume before us; where it is accompanied by a Plan of the old and new bridges, and an elevation of the former, showing it to have had altogether seventeen arches, fifteen of which spanned the main body of the river, and the other two the land floods. Its extreme length was about 668 feet. The new bridge is of iron, of three grand arches, designed by Mr. Tarbotton, C.E. of Nottingham, at a cost of about 31,000*l*. On the abutments at either approach are placed eight armorial carvings. These are all represented in the photographic plates of the volume before us, and form our excuse for introducing this subject into our

pages. Their subjects have been suggested by Thomas Close, esq. of Nottingham, J.P. and F.S.A. and they have been carved by Mr. W. O. Smith from sketches made by Miss Hind.

1. The first, intended to allude to the erection of Nottingham Castle by William the Conqueror, presents an impaled shield of two lions passant guardant, impaling Gyronny and an inescutcheon, for Flanders, suspended by its guige from the hilt of the Conqueror's sword. We should add that homage is done to the present state of armorial science by the confession, by way of *caveat*, that "these arms are conventional, for hereditary coats of arms, as now understood, were unknown in the eleventh century."

2. For King John, a great frequenter of the Forest of Sherwood, three lions, impaling Lozengy, for Angoulême: suspended to a sprig of broom.

3. The shield of King Edward III. and Philippa of Hainault, suspended from a fleur de lis. In his reign the mother queen Isabella and her paramour Roger Mortimer were seized at Nottingham Castle.

4. Scotland impaling England, suspended to a thistle: recognising the imprisonment of King David II. in Nottingham Castle.

5. Richard II. (Old France and England) and his Queen Anne of Bohemia (Germany and Luxemburg), upheld by an angel,—being the coat formerly in St. Mary's church, Nottingham, as shown in our vol. iv. p. 165, where we extracted it from Mr. Close's memoir on that church.

6. France and England quarterly, impaling Neville, Montacute, Beauchamp, and Clare quartered, suspended to a ragged staff for King Richard III. and his Queen; and commemorating the fatal field of Bosworth, towards which King Richard marched over the old Trent bridge.

7. The arms of Charles I. and those of his Queen, in separate shields, surmounted by a crown. To commemorate the raising of the royal standard at Nottingham, and the subsequent defence of the castle against the King by Colonel Hutchinson.

8. The arms of Queen Victoria and her consort Prince Albert, also arranged in separate shields, each surrounded by the garter, and surmounted by a crown.

The armorial charges are delineated with much spirit, and an evident intention to emulate ancient art. There are two features about them, however, which rather militate against their perfect success. One is that they are not in every case sufficiently spread over the surface of the field: the other, that tinctures are indicated by the conventional lines adopted in modern times. This gives them at once a peculiar effect. The photographs reflect every touch of the chisel in vivid reality.

Encyclopædia of Chronology, Historical and Biographical. By B. B. WOODWARD, B.A. late Librarian to the Queen, and WILLIAM L. R. CATES, Editor of the Dictionary of General Biography. London: Longmans,

Green, and Co. 1872. pp. 1487.—This work is by far the most copious and complete that has hitherto been produced, and, if we may judge from the popularity of former hand-books of the kind, is likely to be very generally welcomed. Its plan is to arrange a fuller statement of facts, accompanied by their exact dates, than perhaps any before compiled, and we have much confidence in the authenticity and accuracy of this large magazine of historical information. It was undertaken by the late Mr. Woodward about twenty years ago, and his coadjutor the surviving author has for twelve years been engaged upon it. As a specimen of the biography we extract the notice of the late Mr. Woodward himself: "BERNARD BOLINGBROKE WOODWARD, *Librarian to Queen Victoria*, b. at Norwich, 2 May 1816—studied at Highbury Coll. 1839-40—B.A. London Univ. 1841—married 1843—Congregational minister, Harleston 1843—settles in London 1849—loses his wife Apr. 1850—marries again Aug. 1851—F.S.A. 1857—Librarian in Ordinary to the Queen at Windsor, and Keeper of Prints and Drawings, 6 Jul. 1860—d. in London 12 Oct. 1869. Edits *Barclay's Dictionary* 1848—*History of Wales* 1853—*History of America*, completed, 1856—*History of Hampshire* (in part) 1862—founds and edits *Fine Arts Quarterly Review* 1863-5—*Specimens of the Drawings of Ten Masters* 1869—(with Cates) *Encyclopædia of Chronology and History* 1872." In this article some more minute details than ordinary may be allowed: but we would remark that the dates of Mr. Woodward's matrimonial life are of less interest than it would have been to have been told that he was the son of Samuel Woodward, a geologist and antiquary of some reputation. Parentage, however, is a feature which seems to have been disregarded. There are articles upon John Nichols and John Bowyer Nichols, and the latter is stated to have been "partner with his father," but the reader is left to guess that his father was the John Nichols before noticed. In like manner no notice is taken of the fact that the Marquess Wellesley and Duke of Wellington were brothers, and the former is stated to have succeeded his father in 1781, but in what capacity is not mentioned. If that statement had been preceded by the words, "eldest son of the first Earl of Mornington," the meaning would have been obvious. Even with the monarchs it is the same; their marriages are mentioned, but not their parentage. So we cannot but say that an important genealogical element is wanting in this otherwise excellent Epitome—as we should have called it rather than Encyclopedia, of History and Biography. Among the points left doubtful it is strange to find both the birthplace and the date of the birth of the Duke of Wellington: who is stated to have been "born at Dangan Castle or Dublin? probably Mar. or April 1769."

GENEALOGICAL TABLE showing the Descents of certain Families from King Egbert, Charlemagne, Alfred the Great, Rollo, William the Conqueror, Saint Margaret Queen of Scotland, Saint Louis IX. King of France,

Saint Ferdinand iij. King of Castile and Leon, and King Edward iij. Compiled, written, and emblazoned by JOHN HENRY METCALFE, 12, Alfred Place, Thurloe Square, South Kensington, London: from whom copies may be obtained (Price, mounted on holland, with roller, 5*l.* 5*s.*) Printed in lithography, size 42 inc. by 27, emblazoned with 47 Shields of Arms, Crests, and Badges.—More precisely described, this is a genealogical table of the ancient family of Metcalfe, in some of its principal branches; but recommended to the parties concerned by three distinct Royal Descents: 1. and 2. through Marwood, Bethell, Astley, Wodehouse, Cotton, Stafford, Percy, Slingsby, Neville, and Mortimer, from Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, and from John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, sons of King Edward the Third; and 3. from William the Conqueror, through the families of Talbot of Bashall, Talbot of Thornton, de Gournay, and Warren.

The "Metcalfe clan" being very numerous, those branches only are shown which are derived from Thomas Metcalfe, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster temp. Richard III., son of James Metcalfe of Nappa esquire, who was captain of the Wensleydale men at the battle of Agincourt; but their ancestry is traced upwards to Adam de Medecalf, de Deneke or Dent, co. York, temp. Hen. III. and from him to Arkefrith, a Danish chief said to have come to England with King Canute in 1016. In Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire 1665 there are pedigrees of three houses of this family, Metcalfe of Nappa, Metcalfe of Northallerton, and Metcalfe of Thornborough. The arms of the two latter were differenced by a canton, red and blue respectively, a difference more marked than the minute crescents, mullets, and fleurs de lis usually adopted in English heraldry. The original arms were simply three black calves on a silver field.

The main line at Nappa became extinct in 1756, and that estate has descended through the Robinsons to the present Lady Mary Vyner, cousin to the Marquess of Ripon; whose ancestor, Sir William Robinson, knighted by Charles I. at Edinburgh in 1633, married Frances daughter of Sir Thomas Metcalfe, and aunt of the last male heir. Two of his descendants, the first Baronet (created in 1660) and the third Baronet, were named Sir Metcalfe Robinson.

Of the Northallerton branch the elder line has assumed the name of Marwood, as representing the Marwoods of Little Busby, co. York, formerly Baronets (1660-1740), and from a younger brother of the same branch the genealogist of the family is himself descended.

The branch which has attained considerable eminence by services in India, and is now represented by Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe the fifth Baronet (creation 1802) has not hitherto proved its point of offshoot from the main stock, but it will be recollected that it has attained the highest rank, Sir Charles the third Baronet, sometime Governor-general of Jamaica and afterwards of Canada, having been created a Peer in 1845, but dying without issue in the following year. The Baronet's arms are those of the old family, differenced by a fess wavy gules charged with a sword.

A corner is found for the brief pedigree of the descendants of Peter Metcalfe of Glandford Bridge, co. Lincoln, esq. who married Bridget More, the heiress of the Mores of Barnborough, co. York, and whose grandson Thomas Peter Metcalfe, becoming the representative of Sir Thomas More the Lord Chancellor, took the name and arms of More in 1797. He died unmarried in 1839, and is now represented by Charles John Eyston of East Hendred, co. Berks, esq.

Mr. Metcalfe has worked out his genealogy laboriously and clearly in all directions, and by the concurrent deduction of the royal house of York, the Nevilles, the Percys, and the Talbots, he has made his chart one of general historical interest. He takes care, moreover, to be a staunch Yorkist, and a hearty abuser of "the base-born rebel and traitor Henry Tudor." This party rancour of four centuries' standing is somewhat startling: but it exempts his table from the absolute dryness of names and dates generally imputed to such compositions, whilst a better ingredient is an abundance of historical anecdotes attached to each successive generation, that would have filled several pages had the work taken the form of a book.

Brief Notices of the Families of Arnot, Reid, Boswell, Seton, Fyler, Dickins. By a Kinsman. London: John Bale and Sons, Printers, 78, Great Titchfield Street, W. 1872. 12mo. pp. 21.

The accepted historian of a metropolitan city enjoys a well-deserved popularity, and so the name of Hugo Arnot is permanently associated with the metropolis of Scotland.

The descendants of my grandfather Hugo Arnot of Balcormo (writes the author of the tractate before us,) are now pretty numerous, and "the cry is still, *They come!*" As I believe they would like to know something of each other, and of their common ancestors, and many are far from sources of information on such subjects, I have printed, for private circulation among the family only, a few particulars as to their forefathers and mutual relationship.

The living descendants of Hugo Arnot number about sixty:—four descended from his son and heir, about twenty-two from Mrs. Reid, six from Mrs. Fyler, about twenty-eight or thirty from Mrs. Dickins [three of his daughters]. They are dispersed over the surface of the earth. Only one is in Scotland, the country in which Hugo Arnot spent his life; three are in India, five in Australia, eleven in England, about forty in America, from New York and Virginia to California in the far West.

This was written only during the present year; and since then, we regret to add, the writer, Mr. Hugo Reid, is no more. But he has left in this little book a legacy to his relations, by which he will be kindly remembered.

The six families named in the title-page are treated successively. The history of the ARNOTS is derived mainly from a MS. history of them left by Hugo Arnot, of which there is a copy in the Lyon office at Edinburgh,

and from a still older MS. on the same subject written in the 17th century. The name was derived from a place in Kinross-shire, and Arnots of that ilk are said to be mentioned in charters of the 12th century. But we are surprised to find enlisted among the ancestry one *Arnald* bishop of St. Andrew's, who died in 1163. It is stated that Hugo Arnot, of Balcormo, son of the historian, and sometime an officer in the army, who died in 1838, had by his first wife a son and heir of his own name, but of whom nothing more is told; and by his second wife Charles-Edward, now in Australia.

Hugo Arnot's eldest daughter Christiana was the wife of Dr. Peter REID of Edinburgh, author of some medical works; and they were the parents of four sons:—

1. William Reid, M.A. Fellow of the College of Physicians in Edinburgh, and author of a work on the Practice of Medicine; whose family are now in the United States of America. His son, William David Reid of New York, is the eldest representative of the Reid family, and of the elder line of the Boswells of Balmuto.

2. David Boswell Reid, M.D. F.R.S. Ed. who attained much celebrity from undertaking the ventilation of the new houses of parliament at Westminster. He went to America in 1855, and died there in 1863. His eldest son, David-Boswell, is a surgeon settled in Geelong.

3. Hugo Reid, (our author,) wrote "Sketches in North America," and some educational works, and a MS. history of his family. He had not traced it beyond the great-grandfather of his grandfather,—a farmer named Peter Reid, who was living circ. 1650-1700 at Williamston, in the north-east of Maderty parish, co. Perth.

4. Lawrence, a chemist of some eminence in the United States.

The BOSWELL family, next treated of, is that of Balmuto, in the parish of Kinghorn, co. Fife: of which those of Auchinleck are an offset. Elizabeth Boswell was the mother of Dr. Peter Reid.

Through the Boswells Mr. Reid was also allied to the family of SETON, of Cariston, in the parish of Kennoway, co. Fife: and its present representative is George Seton, M.A. Oxon, and an advocate, Secretary at the Scottish Registration Office, well known as the author of those valuable works *The Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland*, and *The History of the Parochial Records of Scotland*. To other branches of this family, distinguished as they have been in various directions, it is here unnecessary to allude.

Hugo Arnot's second daughter, Margaret, was married to Samuel FYLER, esq. descended from Samuel Fyler, M.A. (born 1629) for forty years Rector of Stockton, co. Wilts, and author of a work on the longitude. They had three sons: 1, the Rev. Samuel Arnot Fyler, M.A. now Rector of Cornhill, co. Northumberland; 2, Lawrence Fyler, C.B. Colonel of the 12th Lancers; 3, George, a barrister at law, who died in 1856.

Other Fylers are descended from Mr. Samuel Fyler's first marriage with Mary I'Anson. His eldest son was Thomas Bilcliffe Fyler, M.P. for

Coventry; and one of his grandchildren is the Rev. George Fyler Townsend, M.A. author of the *History of Leominster*, son of his daughter Elizabeth by the late Rev. George Townsend, Prebendary of Durham, the well-known polemical writer.

The sixth and last family included in these "brief notices" is that of DICKINS, descended from the marriage of Asbury Dickins, esq. U.S. Vice-Consul in London, with Lilius the third daughter of Hugo Arnot. Mr. Dickins was son of the Rev. John Dickins, an Englishman, one of the founders of the Methodist Church in America, and Elizabeth Yancey, of North Carolina. He was here from 1800 to 1814, when he returned to America; he died in 1861, having been for the last twenty-five years Secretary of the Senate. His descendants are numerous, particularly in Virginia, where several of them took an active part in the Confederate cause, and suffered accordingly during the late war of attempted secession.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MARKHAM PEDIGREE.—I think there is a slight error in the early descent of the Markham family, p. 320.

It is stated that William de Markham had by Cecilia de Lexinton a son Richard, which Richard had three sons,—Robert his successor, Richard who succeeded his brother Robert, and William a priest. Robert, it is added, died 1289 and had three daughters and coheirs.

Now, I think Robert was not the son but the brother of Richard, and that Richard died s.p. Richard's post mortem inquest is given in the *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 169—"de anno incert. temp. Hen. III." The jury found that Robert de Marcham "*frater dicti Ricardi*" was his next heir and æt. 35 and upwards. By Inq. taken on the death of Henry de Lexinton Bishop of Lincoln, in 42 Hen. III. (Esch. No. 7), it was found that Richard de Marcham and William de Sutton (*a quo* Dudley) were his next heirs; and on 8th Sept. 42 Hen. III. Richard and William did homage for the lands thus descended to them. (Exc. de Rot. fin.) Robert died, as stated, in 1289. His Inq. p. m. is dated 17 Edw. I. (No. 24); it was found that his three daughters were his coheirs; the eldest however was the wife of John de Braye, and not Bekeryng, as in p. 320.

There appears to have been a third brother, from whom the Markhams are probably descended; for William de West Marcham, *nephew* of Robert de Marcham, gave evidence at the inquiry instituted for proof of age of Thomas de Longvilliers in 28 Edw. I. *Nepos* sometimes means grandson, but here I think it must mean nephew, for Robert had daughters only. Thomas de Longvilliers was the son of Berta the second daughter.

H. S. G.

ANTIQUITY OF THE FAMILY OF THOROLD.—It will be recollected by the readers of the earlier portions of the present Miscellany, that in our Eighth Part was published (vol. II. pp. 116—126) a remarkable series of memoranda collected by Sir Joseph Williamson, sometime Secretary of State, regarding the origin and existing status (temp. Charles II.) of the principal Families of Lincolnshire. Among these (at p. 125) occurs the name of Thorold; upon which it is said, "There are three families of them, all from an attorney at comon law, by about 3 or 4 descents;" and the living heads of the three families are then described.

After the lapse of more than seven years, this statement has attracted the attention, and it seems aroused the indignation, of a member of the Thorold family, who, after addressing to us two private letters, to which we have privately replied, has requested us to insert the following:—

SIR,—In reply to the unsupported assertion of Sir Joseph Williamson, whom you give as your authority for your account of my family in *The Herald and Genealogist* for January 1864, Part VIII. I have simply to state the fact, that the Thorolds of Marston have had uninterrupted possession of that lordship and estate from the reign of Henry the First to the present time.

As an act of common justice I must request you not only to insert this note in the next number of your publication *The Herald and Genealogist*, but that in all future editions it may be appended to your accounts of the Thorolds of Lincolnshire.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, EDWARD SERLE THOROLD.

We could have wished that Mr. THOROLD had written somewhat more at length, inasmuch as his own statement is now a simple *Ipse dixit*, as "unsupported" as that which Sir Joseph Williamson made two centuries ago, at a time considerably nearer to the era of the presumed "attorney at comon law." It may further his object to add that in his private letters to us he appealed to the Baronetages of Wotton and his successors, not however to any other more authoritative evidence. There is a very brief and fragmentary pedigree of Thorold given by Wotton in his vol. ii. p. 338, under the head of "Thorold of Marston," and another somewhat fuller in vol. iv. p. 230, under "Thorold of Harmeston;" where an "old parchment pedigree, drawn in or about 1622," is mentioned. In this latter account the marriage of Sir Richard Thorold, of Selby, co. York, with the daughter and heir of Robert de Hough, of Marston, whereby the Thorolds are stated to have been brought to Marston, is placed in the reign of Edward III. not Henry I. Unfortunately no record is cited for either date. Although there is no County History of Lincolnshire hitherto published, we feel assured that it is not so complete a Bæotia but, with our present sources for such investigations, the truth regarding the antiquity of the Thorold family may be fairly ascertained.

P.S. Since writing the foregoing, we are happy to say that an antiquary

no less capable than Mr. Archdeacon TROLLOPE has undertaken to vindicate the antiquity of the Thorolds, and to communicate with us on the subject.

Rudhall family. Are there any representatives of the famous bell-founders of Gloucester still surviving? There is a very curious old mansion near Ross in Herefordshire, called Rudhall, which no doubt was the original seat of the family, and which was occupied by their descendants in the female line (the Westphalings) till a recent period; but at what period did the Gloucester branch diverge from this stem?

C. J. R.

PORTRAIT OF A HERBERT.—I am curious to ascertain what family of Herbert it was which bore the coat and crest thus described in Glover's Ordinary (edit. Edmondson, p. 22): Per pale az. and gu. three lions rampant ar. Crest, a blackamoor's head coupé sa. wreathed about the temples and tied or and gu. Among some pictures sold with the furniture of Mrs. Newland, at Bramley, near Guilford, July 10, 1872, was the head of a child front-faced, described in the auctioneer's catalogue as by "HOLBEIN. Henry VIII. when a child." The features of the child are repulsive enough; but a shield of arms, as above, showing this to be an English portrait, though certainly not by Holbein, renders it somewhat interesting. The blackamoor is painted with very long hair, and perhaps intended to represent a female. The picture was bought by Mr. Pratt, a broker, at Guilford.

J. G. N.

Lett, a Christian name.—The following extract from the Baptismal Register of St. Peter's, Hereford, affords the only instance known to me of the Christian name Lett, formed apparently from Lettice, but by a very peculiar process:—

"1573, May 4. Lett the son of Thomas Parker, gent. and Maude his wief, the godfathers and godmothers—Lettys the wief of the r^t honorable Walter Devereux Earle of Essex and St John Hubbott (? Hobart) miles and George Digby armiger."

C. J. ROBINSON.

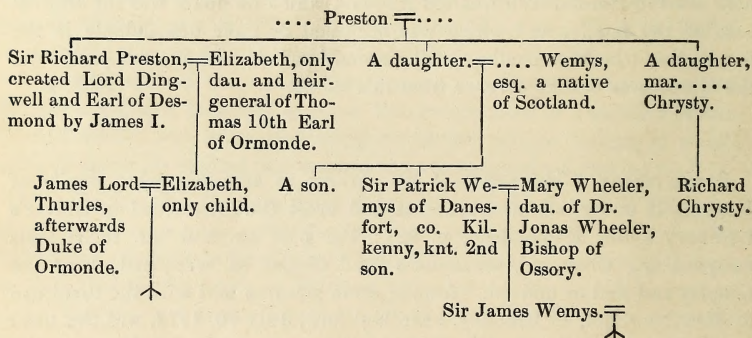
[As a surname Lett is interpreted by Lower (*Patronymica Britannica*) as "a Livonian" or native of Lithuania. But he adds that "one Let was a tenant in co. Gloucester before the Conquest, as mentioned in Domesday Book."]

I should be glad to ascertain the Scotch ancestry of the Sir Patrick Wemys who was a nephew of Sir Richard Preston, Earl of Desmond, the first of the favourites of James I., and to whom he gave in marriage Eliza-

beth the only daughter of Thomas 10th Earl of Ormonde. I have seen an impression of Sir Patrick Wemys's seal amongst the Ormonde Papers, which shows he was a second son. It bears *Quarterly, four lions rampant, a crescent for difference*. I append a sketch of the pedigree. Sir Patrick is lineally represented by Major Wemys of Danesfort in this parish.

Inisnag, Stoneyford.

J. GRAVES.



A relative of mine has in his possession an old steel seal, on which are engraved the following arms:—

Per pale, Baron and Femme:

1. Az. a lion ramp. or, a chief of the last; on a canton the Ulster badge.
2. Az. a fess arg. between three birds (? doves or martlets).

The first coat appears to be the arms of Dixie, baronet, but I cannot discover for what name the impaled coat was borne. Perhaps some correspondent of the *Herald and Genealogist* may be able to help me.

JOHN WOODWARD.

SUPPORTERS GRANTED TO PRINCE BISMARCK.—The German Emperor has granted to Prince Bismarck the right to use the Supporters of the Royal Arms of Prussia: Two savage men, wreathed with oak-leaves, proper, each holding a banner. The banners borne by the Prussian supporters are those of Prussia and Brandenburg. Those which are to be borne by Prince Bismarck's supporters are to be charged with the arms of Alsace and Lorraine.

The Bismarck arms are a little peculiar: Az. a trefoil without stem or, in each of the three indentations a leaf of oak (or holly) arg. The crest is a coronet or elevated between a pair of horns, or proboscides, of which the dexter is per fess az. and arg. the sinister per fess arg. and az. I am not aware that any augmentation has been made to the arms.

JOHN WOODWARD.

SIKES OF DERBYSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:
WITH NOTICES OF THE FAMILIES OF BURTON,
CHAMBERS, LEEKE, AND FOSTER.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

Sir,—As this subject admits of fuller treatment than it received in vol. VI. p. 193, &c. some items being given there with insufficient detail, and others, more or less relevant, having since come under observation, this supplementary statement is offered in extension of the former article.

Regarding the earlier ancestry and connections of the family known as SIKES OF THE CHAUNTRY HOUSE there seems to be a trace of it in the *Calendar of State Papers*, 1637-8, p. 95, where mention is made of the "Petition of Alexander Harris, Richard *Bagnall*, Edward Thornhill, and Nathaniel Sykes, Deputies for Saltpetre." The extant registers of Leek, dating no further back than 1634, do not assist in elucidating this point, but Nathaniel Sykes was probably a native of that parish, as George Sykes of Leek in his will (1694-5) names Randal *Bagnall* as his son-in-law, and this surname, as Sleight's *History of Leek* amply testifies, was one of the best in and about that locality. (Arms: Per saltire or and ermine, a lyon rampant azure, p. 19.) And in the will of Joseph Sykes of Leek (1732-3) Hannah his daughter, who afterwards married Edmund *Brough*, is mentioned; this name also being one of antiquity and of reputation there at the present day. (*Hist. of Leek*, p. 151, &c.)

The testator of 1695 must have impoverished the male line of the family, for at least one generation, by the disposition of his landed estate in the female line, and away from his only son; but this appears to have been partially rectified, early in the following century, by Joseph Sykes of Leek, innholder. The incident which did most, however, to retrieve the fortunes of the family (though the incident itself was inauspicious at the time) was, undoubtedly, the alliance with that of Chambers of Derby, eventually bringing with it the landed estates of the Burtons of Weston-under-Wood in that county.

Burton of Weston-under-Wood was a family of note inferior to that of Burton of Dronfield, Holmesfield, &c. co. Derby; but a common ancestry was taken for granted, and armorial ensigns, according with such pretension, were placed on the monument of Samuel Burton. The consanguinity thus assumed, however, was too remote for any more complete demonstration, and of this fact the various compilers of MSS. relating to the county were cognizant, as shown by the List of Sheriffs of Derbyshire, in the handwriting of John Reynolds, Add. MS. 6700, pp. 152-158:

1628. Thomas Burton de Holmesfield, arm^r—a crescent within an orle of 8 stars.

1647. Michael Burton de Holmesfield, arm^r—*Ut prius*.

1669. Franciscus Burton de Dronfield, arm^r—a crescent within an orle of 8 stars.¹

1706. Franciscus Burton de Weston-under-Wood, arm^r —.

1719. Samuel Burton de Derby, arm^r —.

In some instances this MS. has the words *Nulla habuit Insignia* in line with a sheriff's name, in others a blank remains, as just shown, implying a doubt whether he bore arms, or, if he did, of his right to do so.

Burton of Weston-under-Wood was represented there, temp. Jac. I., by Francis Burton, yeoman. (Add. MS. 6692, p. 261.) Roger Burton purchased lands at Kilburn, co. Derby, temp. Car. I. and is said to have been related to those of Weston-under-Wood. (*Notes and Queries*, Second Series, iv. p. 22, and ix. p. 19.)

After the death of Samuel Burton of Derby, Joseph Sikes of Newark quartered the arms indicated; and, later still, his son, Joseph Sikes, LL.B. was accustomed to aggregate the lines of Dronfield and Holmesfield with that of Weston-under-Wood, and write (or say), "Of which distinguished and honoured family I am the heir-general." And, as such, he used no less than four seals exhibiting the ancient crest of Burton of Dronfield, viz. A wyvern with wings endorsed azure, standing upon (otherwise issuant from) a ducal crown or. With an engraving showing

¹ He and his predecessors, Thomas and Michael, bore the crescent and stars within a bordure. Vide Harl. MS. 1093, f. 132.

the "Perspective Elevations of the Chauntry House" this also appears as second crest; and its omission from the Sikes hatchments, &c. at Balderton is surprising.

Thus in the same way as Sikes of Derby took from Sykes of Leeds, as was shown in my former remarks, so Burton of Dronfield was impressed into service, and the two coats so assumed became quartered upon one shield!

The Burtons of Derbyshire, aggregated as above, are referred to in the following characteristic way by Joseph Sikes, LL.B. in a letter dated Derby, 10 Nov. 1841:

My branch of the family seated in this district have had numerous intermarriages in it with those who have incorporated my arms. Such is found in the numerous quarterings of the book-plate of Burrows (i.e. *Borrow* of Castle-fields; see Glover's *Gazetteer*, vol. ii. p. 581).

The prevalence of the surname of Burton in Derbyshire in itself presents an impediment to precise identification, increased by the frequent occurrence of the baptismal name Francis: yet this very frequency offers facilities to anyone whose aim may be to produce an apparent continuation of a notable line. Although Weston-under-Wood is in the parish of Mugginton, there is no memorial now visible in or about the church there of the name of Burton, neither does it occur in the register at the later likely dates; and of the church books in possession of the rector none show anything earlier than 1674. The neighbouring parish of Brailsford does, however, exhibit the name both in its church and registers, from which latter the following extracts¹ have been made:

1705, May 23. Mr. Francis Burton, who lives in this parish, desired me to sett down here that the 21st May 1705 he was married in the parrish of Sutton.

1706, April 9, was baptized Francis Burton, son of Francis Burton of Ednaston, yeoman. (He was buried May 20th.)

1708-9, Jan. 1. Mr. John Burton of Ashborne was buried.

1712, Sept. 19. Franciscus, y^e son of Mr. Francis Burton, baptized.

1735-6, March 24. Anne, wife of Mr. Francis Burton, buried.

1739-40, Feb. 25. Richard, son of Francis Burton, junior, baptized.

¹ These extracts were obligingly communicated by the Rev. C. J. Robinson.

1740, Aug. 20. Francis, y^e son and Mary y^e daughter of Mr. Richard Burton of Shirley, buried.

1740-41, Feb. 16. Anna, daughter of Franciscus Burton, junior, baptized.

Many of these names accord with those on monuments referred to by Glover in his *History of Derbyshire* as being in Brailsford church, and there is some reason to believe there was relationship between these Burtons and those of Weston-under-Wood, but it could not have been a very close one, otherwise the survivor of this branch would have inherited the landed estate of Samuel Burton in 1750. According to Glover's note of the inscriptions in Brailsford church, "Ann Holden, relict of the Rev. Robert Holden, A.M. and daughter of Francis Burton, gentleman, and Ann his wife, late of Ednaston, died 16th April 1786, aged 77." Which inscription clearly shows that the line of Ednaston was extant after that of Weston-under-Wood had failed; and, if the relationship between them had been very near, Ann Holden, as a Burton of the whole blood, would have succeeded to Samuel Burton's estates rather than his "first cousin in the female line," Hannah Sikes, *née* Chambers. It so happens that one of those estates is situated at Burrows in this parish (Brailsford), and thus became an inheritance of "Sikes of the Chauntry House."

Mr. Francis Burton of Ednaston having been married at Sutton-on-the-Hill, a reference to the registers of the latter parish has yielded the following items:

1651. Johannes fil' Johannis Burton et Mariæ uxoris ejus bapt. Augusti 25.

1666-7. Robertus fil' Thomæ Burton et Annæ uxoris ejus, sepult. Feb. 1.

1669-70. Maria filia Thomæ Burton et Annæ uxoris ejus, bapt. Jan. 13.

1672. Jana fil' Thomæ Burton et Annæ uxoris ejus, bapt. Sept. 8.

1676. Hanna filia Thomæ Burton et Annæ uxoris ejus sepult. Julii 1.

1678. Franciscus Burton et Alicia Gill matrimonio juncti Junii 8.

1680-81. Anna fil' Thomæ Burton et Annæ uxoris ejus, sepult. Feb. 3.

1681. Elizabetha filia Thomæ Burton et Annæ uxoris ejus, sepult. Aug. 25.

1687. Georgius Burton filius Thomæ Burton et Annæ uxoris ejus, sepult. Aprilis 8

1688-9. Jana filia Thomæ Burton et Annæ uxoris ejus, sepulta Januarii 9.

1689-90. Robertus Hulland et Alicia Burton vidua conjugio nexi Martii 4.

1691. Thomas Burton, sepult. April 28.

1702-3. Anna Burton de Derby vidua, sepult. Feb. 9.

1704. Robertus Burton et Prudentia Harrison matrimonio juncti Aprilis 29.

1705. Franciscus Burton de Hednaston et Anna Henshaw nupti May 21.

1705. Robertus Thomas filius Roberti Burton et Prudentiæ uxoris ejus, bapt. Dec. 27.

No entries of the name of Burton occur after 1705 in the registers of Sutton-on-the-Hill.

A brief notice referring to this name occurs in Mr. Hunter's MS. *Familia Minorum Gentium* (Addit. MS. 24,458, p. 120), whereby it appears that John Burton, a wealthy maltster of Derby, married at Loughborough, 26th Sept. 1699, Susannah Soare, who died 24th Nov. 1731, aged 68, and was buried at St. Werburgh's, Derby. Mr. Burton (who had a cousin Richard Burton) died 10th Feb. 1732-33, aged 69, leaving by his said wife two daughters and co-heirs, viz.: (1) Elizabeth, born 14th July 1700, married 13th Jan. 1729 Nathaniel Philips, esq. of Manchester; and (2) Susannah, born 16th Sept. 1701, married 16th Dec. 1722 John Philips, esq. of Heath House, co. Stafford, ancestor of John Burton Philips, esq. of the same place, and of George Philips, esq. of Weston, co. Warwick, created a Baronet 21st Feb. 1828.

In connection with this subject Joseph Sikes, LL.B. has made the following statement verbally: "That his father was inclined to have him christened Burton, and if this notion had prevailed, and the baronetcy offered about this time (1781) had been accepted, he himself would have been the Rev. *Sir Burton Sikes*, of the Chauntry House, in the county of Nottingham, *Baronet*."

Francis Burton of Weston-under-Wood, gentleman, was father of another Francis Burton, whose will, of which the following is an abstract, shows how very unlikely it was in 1709 that

Hannah Chambers (afterwards Sikes) should be the sole survivor of his more immediate kindred named therein :

Francis Burton of Weston-under-Wood, in the county of Derby, esquire, 21^o Oct. 1709, desires to be buried at the discretion of brother and sister Ward, cosen Francis Burton,¹ brother Benjamin and son. To his brother Benjamin Burton he gives y^e estate at Kirke Ireton dureing his naturall life : to neece Sarah Crees for her p'sent maintenance a close called the Yards End in Kirke Ireton but in case she marries then y^e same to his son Samuel and to his heirs for ever, he payeing her y^e sume of 50*l*. : to his sister Hannah Ward he left 100*l*. : to his cosen Hannah Chambers y^e sume of 50*l*. to be paid at birth of her first child. He leaves his cosen William Crees all his household goods (except plate) with the farming stock : to neece Margery Crees 4*l*. per annum : to said nephew William Crees and his heirs for ever a liveinge at Hatton Heath, in possession of Humphrey Beeston, with all the app'tenances thereto belonging : to his servant Mary Cox 5*l*. for mourninge, and 20*l*. as a legacy : to all his other servants 5*s*. a peece : to y^e poore of the parish of Mugginton 5*l*. He gives, devises, and bequeaths unto his loveinge son Samuel Burton, and his heirs and assigns for ever, all and every his freehold and copyhold lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and all his personall estates not previously disposed of, and appoints him full and only executor. He also gives to William Crees the full possession of the house and all the farme and lands² held under his good ffriend S^r Nathaniell Curzon, barr^t, desiring that he may enjoy the possession of it dureing his life, if S^r Nathaniell pleases.

(Signed) FFR. BURTON.



Seal (testator being an ex-Sheriff of Derbyshire) a somewhat uncouth representation of a deer, lodged.³ The impression, being apparently taken from a livery-button, in the original the animal's head is toward the *sinister*; but the object is here shown as it would appear on the button itself.

Proved at Lichfield, 17 Nov. 1710.

From the seal attached to this will it seems that the testator had not assumed the arms of Burton of Dronfield, but this was

¹ Query, of Ednaston?

² At Weston-under-Wood, which circumstance explains the non-heritance of any freehold *there* by "Sikes of the Chauntry House."

³ An engraving of the common seal of the borough of Derby, in Glover's Derbyshire, vol. ii. p. 460, shows the deer lodged, and a semi-circle of park pales in the

reserved for his son Samuel to do; or, what is more in accordance with probability, to have *attributed* to him after his decease, the inexactness of his monumental inscription as to date of decease, &c. warranting the idea that some years had elapsed before it was erected to his memory.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1750 records the death of Mr. Burton in these words: "Oct. 21. Samuel Burton, esq. formerly sheriff of Derbyshire, at Sevenoake." And "On the nineteenth day of November 1750, Letters of Administration of all and singular the personal estate and effects of Samuel Burton, late of the parish of Saint Alkmund in Derby, in the county of Derby, esquire, deceased, who died intestate, were granted by the Bishop's Consistory Court of Lichfield to Ann Burton of Derby aforesaid, the lawful widow and relict of the said deceased."

13 Dec. 1751 the like of Hannah Sikes (wife of Joseph Sikes) late of the borough of Derby, deceased, who died intestate, were granted to Samuel Sikes of Chesterfield gentleman, the son of deceased, the said Joseph Sikes having renounced.

Letters of administration of the personal estate, &c. of Samuel Sikes of Chesterfield, gentleman, intestate, were also granted 3rd March, 1752, to Sarah Sikes, lawful widow, &c. of the deceased.

The following is the full text of Mr. Burton's inscription in St. Alkmund's church:

Underneath this Place lies interred the Body of SAMUEL BURTON, Esq.; who died October 24th 1751, aged 67. He was endued with many eminent Virtues and amiable Qualities: his Principles were religious and worthy of Imitation: he was modest, humble and courteous: a tender and obliging Husband, and an indulgent Master. This Monument—sacred to his Memory—is erected by his mournful Relict. The above-named served the Office of High Sheriff of this County in 1719, and his Decease having rendered extinct in the Male Line a Family which had been very anciently seated in it, Joseph Sikes, Esq. of Newark, Notts, as only surviving Issue of Mr. Burton's first Cousin in the Female Line, became the Heir-General of the Family and Estates.

fore-ground. Prefixed to the Visitation of the County A.D. 1634, now in the Heralds' College, is also a drawing of the *Bailiff* of Derby's seal, the animal being completely surrounded by park pales, with a gate in front, but the park pales are altogether omitted from another drawing purporting to represent the common seal. (For that which appears to have been a misapprehension of this subject, see *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. liv. p. 96.)

(Arms on the Monument. Azure, a crescent argent, and an orle of estoiles or, all within a bordure of the last.)



This monument, erected in 1756, afforded a convenient precedent for quartering the arms of Burton in a seal made at this time for Joseph Sikes, mayor of Newark; but it was not until 1767, when he accepted the mayoralty a second time, that the motto was added; nor did he during his life at any time quarter the coat of Chambers, though his mother is said to have been “daughter and *heir*ess of William Chambers, esq. of Derby,” to which part of the subject the following information is applicable:—

A grant of the arms and crest of Chambers of London and Derby was made 20th July, 1723, by John Anstis, esq. Garter, and Sir John Vanbrugh, knt. Clarenceux, to “Thomas Chambers of the City of London, merchant, and his descendants; and also to the male descendants of his brother William Chambers;” these words of the grant being in strict accordance with the petition of Thomas Chambers to the Earl Marshal, viz.: for Arms: “Ermine, three copper plates Proper, on a chief Gules a chamber Or;” and for Crest: “Within a mountain Vert, a man working in a copper mine, holding a pickaxe elevated Proper, his cap, shirt, drawers, and hose Argent, shoes Sable, the planet Venus rising behind the mountain Or.”

The grantee was Governor of the Company of Copper Miners in England, and his nephew Thomas Chambers, styled “junior,” had also a considerable interest in that undertaking, which circumstance tends to explain anything extraordinary in either coat or crest, and the apparent ambiguity of the grant as to limitations. From a tract “Printed for T. Warner at the Black Boy in Pater-noster Row, 1725,” and entitled “Articles of Agreement,” &c.¹ it appears that Thomas Chambers, junior, was of the Transfer Office in the East India House.

The will of William Chambers of Derby, gentleman, dated 11th April, 1722, mentions his dwelling-house with appurtenances in Full Street, Derby, which he leaves to his wife Elizabeth for life, with use of household goods and plate. His other freeholds and personalty, consisting of an interest in the waterworks

¹ Brit. Museum, press mark 522, m. 12.

at Derby and at Leeds, and shares in the South Sea Fishery, he bequeaths among his children John, William, Elizabeth, and Sarah: He releases his son Thomas from a debt of 2,728*l.* due to him (testator): and the will contains the following extraordinary statement as to testator's only child by Margaret (Burton) his first wife, she having just married Joseph Sikes: "Whereas I have already in my life time made a full and ample p'vision for my vnfortunate daughter Hanah Chambers who hath (to my great grief) been most vndutifull and disobedient to me and hath lived a wicked and dissolute course of life;" and he directs that his said daughter shall have "twelve pence and no more."¹ The son John Chambers was sole executor and residuary legatee. Signed, W. CHAMBERS. Seal: Ermine, three pomes, each charged with a cross or. On an esquire's helmet, a mural crown, thereon a pomme as before, between two wings displayed ermine; being the arms and crest of Samuel Heathcote, one of the witnesses to this will. Proved in London 23rd April, 1724.

Thomas Chambers of Ormond Street, co. Middlesex, esquire, made his will 14th April, 1726, leaving his house² and appurtenances in Derby to his wife Margaret for life, and a part of his personalty. To his daughters Hannah Sophia Countess of Exeter, and Arabella wife of William Bate, esquire, his landed estates in Derbyshire and Staffordshire; and among the pecuniary legacies are 1500*l.* to his nephew Thomas Chambers, or instead thereof a life annuity of 150*l.*; and to his nephew John Shore³ 2,000*l.* or 200*l.* per annum for life. The trustees are William FitzHerbert of Tissington and Thomas Gisborne of Derby, esquires; executors, the Earl and Countess of Exeter, Mr. and Mrs. Bate. Signed, THO. CHAMBERS. Seal: Within a mountain a man working in a mine, &c. &c., being the crest granted 20th

¹ The exact date of her marriage is the 3rd of April, 1722, only eight days before this will was made. Vide an article by Rev. W. Beresford in a recent number of the *Reliquary*. The spelling of her husband's surname was still unsettled, though he preferred it as finally adopted by his family. (See his will, dated 11th April, 1752.)

² This mansion, an engraving of which is given by Glover, vol. ii. p. 606, as "Exeter House," was occupied by Prince Charles Edward during his stay at Derby in the Rebellion of 1745. The Earl of Exeter had succeeded to its possession on the death of his mother-in-law Margaret Chambers.

³ Son of Sir John Shore of Derby, Knt. M.D. by Sarah (Chambers) his wife, and said to be ancestor of Lord Teignmouth. An inscription in All Saints church, Derby,

July, 1723. Proved in London 29th Dec. 1726, a memorandum on this will noting that testator died at Bristol.

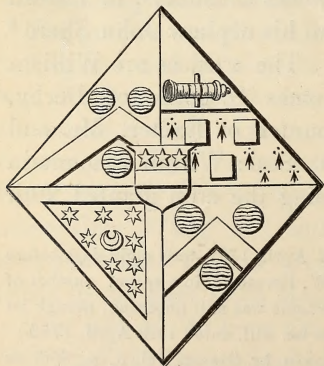
According to Hutton's *Derby*, p. 159, "An elegant monument was erected (in All Saints' church) in 1737 by the Countess of Exeter to the memory of her parents, Thomas Chambers and his Lady." And Glover (vol. ii. p. 493) gives the following as the principal inscription:

Near this monument lye interred the bodies of THOMAS CHAMBERS of London, merchant, who departed this life the 10th of December 1726, aged 66. Also of MARGARET his wife, daughter of John Bagnold, esq. late of Derby, who departed this life the 23rd day of April 1735, aged 56.

A shield decorates this monument, comprising the arms of Chambers, impaling a modification of those of Bagnall of Leek,¹ viz.: Barry of six or and ermine, a lyon rampant azure. And it was from this shield, irrespective of the terms of the grant, and assuming Hannah Chambers to be heir of her father, that Joseph Sikes, LL.B. appropriated the arms of Chambers as a quartering.

Another examination of the hatchments, &c. in Balderton church, near Newark, has resulted in the annexed revised account of them.

No. 1. Sikes impaling Heron, with the motto: "In Cælo Quies;" for Jane wife of Joseph Sikes, esq. A.D. 1778. This is moderate in style, and genuine so far as age is concerned; but the impaled coat—Gules, a chevron between three herons close argent—is the only heraldry relating to the Sikes family in this church which is of unimpeachable authenticity.



No. 2. A lozenge-shaped shield: quarterly Sikes, Chambers, Burton, and Sikes—an escutcheon of pretence for Hurton. This latter was intended for Mary widow of Joseph Sikes, A.D. 1828, and above the arms is the motto, "Non Perii sed Preivi;" and under them, "Esse quam Videri Bona Malebat." The shield is surrounded by a considerable quantity of ornamentation equivalent to cloak-mantling, and just below her monumental inscription the coat of Sikes—surmounted by that of Hurton alias Irton—is sculptured, with two cherubs so arranged as to appear like supporters!

includes a son John, but the names of the other children do not coincide with those given in the peerages.

¹ On a flat stone near the chancel door of the parish church of Leek is this inscription: "Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Bagnald of Leeke, who departed this Life 11th Feb. a'no D'ni 1696." (Sleigh's *Hist. Leek*, p. 81.)

No. 3. Sikes and Burton impaled, the coat of Sikes being surmounted by an escutcheon of pretence for Hurton. Crest, a brindled bull passant. For Joseph Sikes, esq. A.D. 1798. This also has the motto, "In Cælo Quies," and was made thirty years after his decease, on the death of Mary his widow.

In 1798 Joseph Sikes (afterwards LL.B.) was barely seventeen years old, and had not then suggested to his widowed mother the adoption of a coat of arms for herself; hence the omission at that time of a hatchment for her deceased husband. In 1828, however,

No. 3 last now described was made at the instance of Joseph Sikes, LL.B. showing a fictitious marriage between Sikes and *Burton*, and placed over his father's monument, with the addition of the words: "Vita Mortuorum in Memoria Vivorum est Posita," to the inscription already recorded to his memory and that of his first wife *Jane Heron*, and to the monument itself he added a shield of quarterings, &c.

No. 4. Sikes quartering Chambers, Burton, and Hurton. Crest, a brindled bull passant. Motto, Quod Facio Valde Facio.

No. 4 was also constructed by order of Joseph Sikes, LL.B. for use on the occasion of his own demise, and it is in some respects more modest than many of his exploits in this way, inasmuch as it excludes the arms of Cavendish and Ogle. Like the hatchment for his father, however, it has an excess of double mantling, *i.e.* both cloak and lambrequin.

Mr. Sikes's testamentary injunction that his successors in possession of the Chauntry House should bear the "surname and coat of arms of his family," has been but indifferently carried out. In the first place, the *arms* he had used were modified, and made the subject of a grant, without which Mr. Francis Baines could not have had the Royal licence for assuming the *name*.¹ And Mr. Baines, after taking the name and arms so



¹ See vol. VI. p. 207.

granted, used the latter without an impalement, his wife not having adopted arms for her own family name.¹ Hence, upon the grantee's decease (s. p.) 4th March, 1870, no hatchment was constructed; or, if it had been, it might have appeared as one for an unmarried man; and, practically, "Sikes of the Chauntry House" is now without any coat of arms.

According to a statement, furnished by the Rev. Joseph Sikes in 1807 to Mr. Dickinson for the *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, and which is to be found at p. 214, vol. ii. of that work, the Leekes had possessed considerable estates in the neighbourhood of Newark, "especially at Balderton;" and those estates eventually "centered in a female, who was heir-general of the Newark branch of the family." The Addit. MS. 6669, p. 245, shows that "Alexander Leek of Balderton in com. Nott." was second son of "Will. Leek of Hallam . . . obit. 1493," and great-grandson of "Tho. Leek de Granby;" but the pedigree does not record any consanguinity with Leeke of Newark. Addit. MS. 6675, p. 200, says that James Leek (great-grandson of Alexander) "purchased Balderton;" and a reference to Thoroton (Original) p. 183, shows this to mean the *Manor* of Balderton; and that his son and heir, Francis Leek, left an only child (Mary) married to George Lascells of Elston.—Add. MS. 6669 recording that she was "æt. 20 a° 1662."

Eventually, according to the statement in Dickinson, some of these lands "were sold about the year 1775 to Joseph Sikes, Esq." And that gentleman's will, dated 3rd March, 1798, mentions "the farm at Balderton"—to possession of which Joseph Sikes, LL.B. succeeded, and (in 1836) made it the subject of this communication to Moule's *English Counties Delineated* (vol. ii. p. 235): "Balderton House is the seat of Joseph Sykes, Esq., 2 miles S.E. from Newark." The *seat* is no more than an ordinary homestead, and has never been known, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the district, as Balderton "House." Thus Mr. Sikes, appearing for the nonce in layman's disguise, included the author of *English Counties Delineated* in his list of victims to simulated information.

It has been before stated² that there was "something mythical

¹ For the Webster family see the will of Joseph Sikes, LL.B. in vol. VI. p. 206.

² See vol. VI. p. 197.

about St. Helen's;" and the same remark applies with equal force to the Chantry House, in relation to its antecedents. With regard to this house, the *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire* (vol. ii. p. 248) has this reference: "Mr. Samuel Foster became purchaser of the Monastery of Observant Friars soon after the year 1700, and almost rebuilt the house." But p. 222 says of the same monastery: "No record of it remains, except a sort of codicil to the testament of Henry VII. Where this house was situated, it is now beyond the reach of the most industrious inquiry to ascertain. It was in all probability never finished." But, according to Harpsfield's *Hist. England* (sect. 15, chap. 7), Henry VII. built a monastery for Franciscan Observant Friars at Newark; and Browne Willis (vol. ii. p. 168) says, "Gabriel was Warden of the Observants here an. 1532." The codicil to the will of Henry VII. is to this effect: "To the convent that was lately by his socour and ayde newly begon in the towne of Newarke com. Nottingh. cc. lib." At the general dissolution of religious houses Henry VIII. would probably treat his father's endowments as matters exempt from public inquiry, and this would account for the brief and obscure history of this establishment. Mr. Dickinson's apparent contradiction of himself can only be rendered explicable in this way: the statement at p. 248 was inspired by Joseph Sikes, LL.B., and the other at p. 222 was Mr. Dickinson's own, but he allowed both to appear, through imperfect supervision. But Shilton, in his *History of Newark* (pp. 251-253, vol. i.), is more concisely, and therefore less excusably, inconsistent where he speaks of the "Friars' Observant or Chantry," the "codicil of Henry VII.," and the "convent" as an "*intended one*," because he did not realise the fact that the convent was identical with the Friars Observant, and totally distinct from the Chantry; yet concurring with Mr. Dickinson's supposition as to the situation of the convent being in Northgate, the Chantry itself being in Appleton-gate! Thoroton does not mention the Friars Observant, but (p. 197) says:

Here were a great Company of Chantries in the church; and (after enumerating them) here were divers parcels of land and several houses given to the maintenance of priests, that were in the nature of chantries. Here also was a certain great House of Friars of the Order

of St. Augustine, which was granted by the Crown, 35 H. 8, to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple. Sir John Markham had it, and since it was Sir Francis Leek's dwelling-house, and also the Lord Deyncourt his son's; but *his* son, the present Earl of Scarsdale, sold it to Mr. Matthew Jennison, the present owner (1677). Next it southwards stands another great house called the Chantry, in which dwelt William Leek, half-brother to Lord Deyncourt, and father of the present Sir Francis Leek, Knight and Baronet, who made it also his principal residence.¹

The *Notes*, printed at Newark in 1832,² say that the Chantry House was "One of the six hundred and forty-five monasteries suppressed a few years prior to the general dissolution of them, and of the Pensions paid to its Priests A.D. 1553, together with their names, the learned Antiquary Mr. Browne Willis has, in his History of Mitred Abbeys, given an accurate and detailed account in vol. ii. p. 171. It was founded as an Observant Friary, A.D. 1499," &c. &c. But, in fact, this section of Browne Willis's work is entitled "An Account of those Religious Men and Women, and Chantry Priests receiving Pensions;" and, under Newark, it gives the names of those chantry priests whose special duty it had been to sing masses at the various altars in the parish church, called by Thoroton "a great company of chantries."

From all which it appears that the extant structure, known as the "Chantry House," is built on the site of the "great house called the Chantry," mentioned by Thoroton, and of higher antiquity than the "Friars Observant" founded by Henry VII.; but Mr. Sikes was desirous of attaching to his residence the prestige of both those establishments, and of even adding to it by the exercise of his own imagination. Accordingly the *Notes* go on to say, "the present mansion was re-erected in 1725, by Samuel Foster, esq., with reference therefore to whom 'Si monumentum quæris, circumspice.' He was the maternal Great-Grandfather to its present possessor and inhabitant (1832), the Rev. J. Sikes, LL.B." This particular statement seems to have been made with the intent to sustain Mr. Sikes' epitaph on his mother, where he had recorded that the Chantry House was "upwards of two

¹ That is to say previously to his appointment as Governor of the Blockhouse at Gravesend, A.D. 1672, an office afterwards filled by his son and successor, the second and last Baronet of this line of the Leek family. (*Vide* Pocock's *Hist. Gravesend*, p. 170.)

² See vol. VI. p. 197.

centuries the residence of her ancestors;" but his *paternal* great-grandfather proving to be Joseph Sikes, innholder, rather than Richard Sikes, M.A., the assertion that Samuel Foster was his progenitor in the same degree *maternally*, may well be doubted. The *Notes*, in continuation, quote Thoroton, but avoid mention of the "several houses that were in the nature of chantries," and the names of Andrews, Temple, and Markham. There is, however, every reason to believe that the purchase (35 Hen. VIII.) by the two former included the Chantry, and that it passed from them with the Augustine Friary to Sir John Markham, and from his family to Sir Francis Leeke. The descendants of the latter possessed both properties, the elder branch holding the Friary, and the younger branch owning the Chantry, as the annexed genealogical sketch exemplifies:

Frances, dau. and coheir of Robert Swift, Esq.; 1st wife.	— Sir Francis Leeke, Knt. owner of the Friary and Chantry in Newark, A.D. 1605; ob. 1628-9. ¹	— Mary, dau. of John Egioko, of Egioko, co. Worcester, Esq. mar. 2ndly, Sir Ger-vase Clifton, Knt. and Bart.; ob. 19 Jan. 1630-31.
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Sir Francis Leeke, cr. Baronet, Lord Deincourt, and Earl of Scarsdale, owner of the Friary; ob. 1655.	— Anne, dau. of Sir Edward Carey, Knt.	Eliz. dau. of Sir Guy Palmes, of Ashwell, co. Rutland, Knt.; 1st wife.	— William Leeke, of the Chantry in Newark, Esq. æt. 6 a° 1611; ob. 1650-51. dau. of Orme, of Elston, co. Nott. (mar. 2ndly, Dwell,) vix. 1677, wid. of ... Dwell.
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Nicholas Earl of Scarsdale, &c. Sold the bapt. Friary; ob. a° 1680.	1. Sir Francis Leeke, of the Chantry, &c.; Nov. 1627; created Bart. 1663; ob. 1679. Lord of Sandiacre, co. Derby, &c. ²	— Frances, dau. of Sir William Thorold, of Marston, co. Lincoln, Knt. and Bart.; ob. 1 Jan. 1693-4.	2. Clifton Leeke, of the Chantry, Esq.; ob. 1682. ³	1. Nicholas Leeke, of Hedley, co. York.	— Dorothy, dau. and heir of J..... Dwell.
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1. Sir Francis Leeke, 2nd Baronet, owner of the Chantry; ob. unm. 1682.	1. Anne Leeke, mar. Robert Vyner, vix. 1693-4.	2. Mary Leeke, mar. Edmund Chaffin, vix. 1693-4.	3. Bridgett Leeke, vix. unm. 1693-4.	4. Susanna Leeke, ob. unm. 1686.	1. Dwell Leeke, owner of the Chantry, ob. 1688-9.	2. Nicholas Leeke.	3. John Leeke.
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¹ Inq. post mort. 4 Jan. 3 Car. I. names the Friary, but not the Chantry, the latter having already passed into possession of his second son William, as above. (Add. MS. 6667, p. 224.)

² Patent of Baronetcy dated 15th Dec. 1663, the title being granted as a reward for vigilance displayed in apprehending Colonel Hutchinson 11th Oct. same year.

³ Clifton Leeke was second surviving son of William Leeke; Cecil, born 1628, and William, born 1629, having pre-deceased, s.p.

Add. MS. 6700, p. 194, gives the names of Sir Francis Leeke the elder, of Newark, knight, Sir Francis Leeke of Sutton, knight and baronet, his son and heir, and William, second son to Sir Francis Leeke the elder, in an indenture 5 Sept. 22 Jac. I.¹

The Markhams and Leekes were previously connected by intermarriages (*vide* Blore's *Rutland*, p. 130, and Addit. MS. 9827, p. 116); the coat of Markham also quartered that of Leeke in one of the stained-glass windows of St. Mary's, Newark.

The meaning of the poem,² entitled the "Chauntry House," as to its possessors from time to time, is contained in these lines:

——— "The Chauntry! such thy name, e'en from the days
When solemn monks their sacred domes would raise.
From these transferr'd, illustrious Leek became
Thy lord—in *act* illustrious as in *name*.

From Leek to Snell, from Snell to Foster, trac'd,
And thence to Sikes, thy fair domain hath past!"

And Note No. 3 says it was granted at the Reformation to "one *Scarsdale* Leek." But the names of Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple are to be found in the "Index" annexed to Nasmith's edition of Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, and the name of Leek (with or without the prefix "*Scarsdale*") is absent. This *unique* baptismal name being one of his own conjuration, the feigned attempt of Mr. Sikes to account for its derivation is something almost wizard-like. "The marriage with an heiress of such a name may, in the imperfect state of the pedigree of that noble family in the hands of Mr. Sikes, serve as a *probable* conjecture." The note emphasizes this "probability," and the pedigree referred to is nothing more than the one at p. 245 of the *Ducatus Leodiensis*. Again:

From the Leeks the Chauntry passed by the marriage of a co-heiress of that name with *Andrew* Snell, a descendant of *Sir* Andrew Snell, the associate of Prince Rupert during the final siege of Newark, in which family it remained for *three* generations, the last of which *forfeited* it by the foreclosure of a mortgage to "his" first cousin Samuel Foster, esq. of Woodborough Old Hall, near Nottingham.

¹ 26 Oct. same year (1624) Sir Francis Leeke, the son and heir, was created Baron D'Eyncourt of Sutton (in *Scarsdale*), co. Derby.

² See vol. VI. p. 201.

But Mr. Sikes, writing for Dickinson (vol. ii. p. 220) had previously stated it in this way:

It then passed by the marriage of an heiress of this branch of the Leeks with *William Snell* (Mayor of Newark in 1701) into the family of the latter. Mrs. Snell dying very soon, the premises were *purchased* by Samuel Foster of Woodborough, co. Nottingham, esq. *somewhat* related to the last proprietor; and from him they descended to his son Robert Foster.

The italics are given here to aid comparison, and the latter story has one advantage over the former, viz., *William Snell* had an existence, and his wife Mary died 9th Sept. 1710, but her monumental inscription records her maiden name as *Mason*, a fact evaded at p. 294, vol. ii. of the *Antiquities*, where her *mother* is described as "heir general of one branch of the Leeks." There were several unreal Snells, subjects of hallucination on the part of Mr. Sikes, who reckoned them among his "maternal ancestors." "Sir Andrew, an illustrious knight, who particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Bosworth Field, and assisted in placing the diadem on the victorious monarch's head;" another "Sir Andrew, the associate," &c.; "Sir Edward," who had "a royal grant of this residence," to the displacement of "one Scarsdale Leek," and the detriment of Mr. Sikes's own claim to the Deincourt peerage; and "Captain Richard Snell, an active officer in the Royal cause," a sort of counterpart to "Captain Richard Sikes, Governor of Athlone."

The source of all *this* fiction is simply an old gravestone in Newark church, recording that Lenox,¹ wife of Mr. Richard Snell, died 22nd Nov. 1706. Yet Mr. Sikes, in supplying items for Dickenson's *Antiquities*, after introducing Sir Andrew the "illustrious," speaks of Captain Richard Snell as "the next of whom we have any *authentic* account." This was in 1807 or thereabouts, but in 1832 (date of *Notes*) the "Captain" was ignored, and "Sir Andrew, the associate of Prince Rupert," eclipses him in the field of fable.

On the death of William Leeke, intestate (1650-51), the Chauntry House and lands passed into possession of his eldest

¹ It is an exceptional wonder that this baptismal name was not made use of as the basis of yet one more castle in the air.

son, Sir Francis Leeke; and from him in 1679 to his only son Sir Francis, the second Baronet, who (1681-2) bequeathed his landed estates to his uncle Clifton Leeke, esq. The latter (though likely to have been *resident* here from the year 1672) held *possession* for a still shorter period than his immediate predecessor, and was succeeded by Drewell Leeke, his nephew, early in 1683; and Drewell Leeke died intestate 1688-9.

Dame Frances Leeke,¹ widow of the first Baronet, made her will 23 Sept. 1690, and it was proved 13 Jan. 1693-4 by Anne Vyner, the eldest of her three surviving daughters. Testatrix resided in Park Place, Saint James's, London, and no mention is made of the estate at Newark, but £100 is bequeathed to the poor of that town, and £200 to purchase communion plate for the use of the church there.²

Between the year 1689, therefore, and the accession of Samuel Foster to possession of the Chauntry House estate, there was an interval feignedly accounted for in the *Notes* and elsewhere by the introduction of the name of Snell.

The original will of Sir Francis Leeke (first Baronet of this line) is not to be found at Doctors' Commons, but the copy is dated Milton-next-Gravesend, 2nd Oct. 1679, and names lands, tenements, and hereditaments at Newark and other places, which he leaves to his only son Francis and his heirs male lawfully begotten, *failing which to his (testator's) four daughters in equal portions*. Dame Frances Leeke proved this will 10th Nov. 1679.

The will of "Sr ffrancis Leeke³ (second Baronet) Govern^r of His Majestie's fforts of Gravesend and Tilbury" (made 15th June

¹ Shilton calls her *Lady Frances Leak*, and gives the date of her will as 23 *Decem-ber*, 1690. (*History of Newark*, vol. ii. p. 388.)

² "The family of Leek stands high among the renowned Benefactors to the vicinity as well as the Town of Newark, the magnificent service of Sacramental Plate presented to the latter place forming a splendid monument of its pious and munificent regard." (JOSEPH SIKES, LL.B.) Mary Leek founded a charity at Epperstone, near Nottingham. (*v. Directory of Notts.*)

³ Administration of the personal effects of this Sir Francis was granted 13 Jan. 1688-9 to the Hon. Ralph Widdrington, his principal creditor; Clifton Leeke not having completed such administration and the three surviving sisters of Sir Francis renouncing. (Mr. Widdrington and this testator were—through their mothers—second cousins.)

1681) contains the following clause, which seems to annul his father's testamentary limitation just named: "I give and devise all my lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever . . . unto my loveing uncle Clifton Leeke, Esqr." and he is appointed residuary legatee and sole executor. Seal: a simple shield of the arms of Leeke (nine annulets on a saltire engrailed) with a crescent for difference. Clifton Leeke proved this will, 10th May, 1682.

The next bears evidence of being a draft only, but it purports to be the will of "Clifton Leake of Newarke in the county of Nottingham, esquire," and (among many pecuniary legacies) 50*l.* is left to "John, son of John Leake of Epperstone;" 100*l.* is to be expended on testator's funeral, and 20*l.* given to the poor of Newark; and "all the Remainder of his Estate both Reall and P'sonall" is devised to his "nephew Leake, eldest son of his (half) brother Nicholas Leake." And this nephew is appointed sole executor. Dated 13th March, 1682-3, proved by Drewell Leake, 4th May, 1683.

Administration of the personal effects of Drewell Leeke, late of the parish of Saint Clement-Danes, was granted 15th Jan. 1688-9, to George Hudson, his principal creditor; Catherine Leeke the widow renouncing; and 24th May following the like of the effects of Clifton Leeke—Drewell Leeke not having completed the administration of them.

Who *next* inherited the patrimony of the Leekes at Newark it is not easy to determine, but the following theory is interwoven with some facts which seem to support it. John, son of John Leake of Epperstone, as the only surviving nephew of Clifton Leeke, would ultimately, if not immediately, succeed his first cousin Drewell. A reference to Thoroton (p. 294) shows that this gentleman's name in full was John *Odingsells* Leeke, and that he was born in 1672, the son of John Leeke¹ who died in 1673, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Emanuel Odingsells. He was practising as an attorney at Epperstone in 1703; and again, as such, at Wirksworth, co. Derby, in 1726. Between those years the Chauntry House estate is said to have

¹ Will, nuncupative, 3 July, 1673: "I give all that I have to my dear wife and Jacky." Proved in London by Elizabeth, his widow, 2 Nov. 1674.

been acquired by Samuel Foster of Woodborough, a parish so closely contiguous with that of Epperstone as to suggest this Mr. Leeke as the other party to the transfer.

In the Index to the Additional Manuscripts (Brit. Mus.) this gentleman is styled "*Sir* John Odingsells Leeke," but the series of documents referred to does not justify this style; indeed, the last—a letter dated 13th May, 1739,—is endorsed "*Mr.* Leeke's opinion of Copyhold" (v. Add. 6669, p. 548; 6670, p. 712a; 6675, p. 228; 6677, p. 487.)

Not much concerning the family of Foster seems to be ascertainable, but the *name* had prestige at Newark long before the advent of Samuel. Anthony Foster was a benefactor A.D. 1558, and about the same time Gyles Foster was lord of the manor of Balderton. A pedigree (of Forster) in the Visitation of Warwickshire, A.D. 1619 (Harl. MS. 1100, p. 45) includes both these baptismal names, and for arms: "Sable, a chevron engrailed ermine between three arrows, points downward, argent;" which arms are given at p. 178 of Addit. MS. 9827 to "Foster of Newark." Over the principal front of the Chauntry House, upon its re-erection (1720-25), the arms of Foster were placed; but, some time after Robert Foster's transfer of the premises in 1783, they were superseded by those of Sikes, which now occupy the same position.

Mr. Sikes's obituary (*Gentleman's Magazine*, June 1857) says:

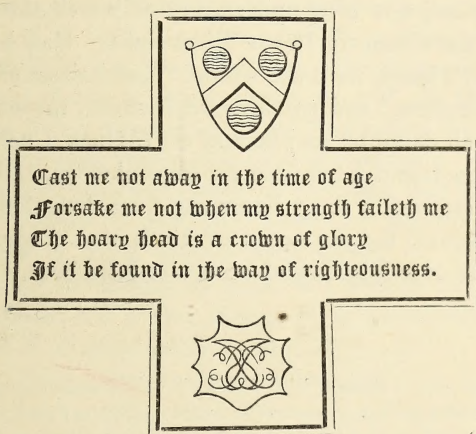
The present mansion was erected by Samuel Foster, esq. . . . in a sort of Palladian style suggested by his friend and intimate associate, Sir John Vanbrugh. This house now contains much to gratify the virtuoso.

But the social status of SIKES OF THE CHAUNTRY HOUSE, as a family, having been publicly maintained by so many false assumptions, it can hardly be believed that the mansion itself contains nothing apocryphal; indeed, "A curious portrait of Henry Sikes, temp. Eliz.," is said to be there; and, if so, why not some weird semblances of Richard Sikes, M.A.,¹ or, among the "maternal ancestry," Sir Francis Cavendish Burton and Sir

¹ The *genuine* portrait of this gentleman by Sir Peter Lely is—by right of inheritance—in possession of Rev. E. H. Shipperdson, M.A. of the Hermitage, &c. co. Durham.

Edward Snell? Theology is quaintly represented in the library there by a mystical little volume, entitled "The Book of Nature Translated," dated 1667: author, George Sikes, B.D., who also wrote "An Exposition of Ecclesiastes," 1680; and (according to Antony à Wood) was an "Enthusiast," a "Fifth-Monarchy Man," &c. &c. But what place had been found for him in the annals of "Sikes of the Chauntry House" has not been stated in print.

Before finally quitting this little less than enchanted locality, one of the later fancies of Joseph Sikes, LL.B., claims notice in the following form:



The above is an approximate representation of a tablet erected on the front of Phillipot's Almshouses, in Bede-house Lane, at the rear of the Chauntry House. It was put up, at the expense of Mr. Sikes, about the year 1852, and an extra endowment might have been expected as an accompaniment, but such expectation, if entertained, was doomed to disappointment. There is the greater reason to refer to this matter, as the chapel belonging to the almshouses was renovated during the mayoralty of Joseph Sikes, 1756-7, and the erection of this tablet might otherwise, in the future, be attributed to *him*, rather than to his more eccentric son, Joseph Sikes, LL.B.

Reverting, for the last time, to the "extraordinary compi-

lation," entitled "Sikes of the Chauntry House," the following remarks seem to apply:—

In addition to Richard Sikes, M.A., whose name was so freely yet fatally made use of in the "compilation," but who really died unmarried 11 Oct. 1686, there was another Richard, of the same family, also "M.A.," recorded by Thoresby as having married "Frances d. of," by whom he left, at his decease 28 Oct. 1688, a son Richard.

This last-named Richard was baptized at Grasby, co. Lincoln, 12 March 1688-9; and all that is subsequently known of *him* is, that he was living in the year 1714, being *then* unmarried. Here, therefore, was THE opportunity of which the compiler of "Sikes of the Chauntry House" lost sight. Had he only filled up Thoresby's blank with the words: "and heiress of Sir Francis Cavendish Burton," and put forward Richard, the son, as marrying "Hannah daughter and heiress of William Chambers, esq." the deception would have been far from obvious, and might possibly have enjoyed a long immunity from detection. It is fortunate, however, for the cause of truth that forgers generally commit some oversights which sooner or later betray them.

Q. F. V. F.

"The Power of Gold," a poem in six cantos, by H. N. Bousfield, printed at Newark in 1830, is dedicated—"with every sentiment of respectful gratitude"—to the Rev. J. Sikes, LL.B., whose name the author "has the honour and the privilege of prefixing to its pages." (*Vide* Preface.) And Mr. Sikes—in appreciation of such dedication—figures in the List of Subscribers for no less than twelve copies; thus exemplifying, in his own person, the sentiment conveyed in the title of the "Poem."

THE BRIGHTS OF COLWALL, Co. HEREFORD.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

SIR,—In your recent paper on *The Landed Gentry of Herefordshire* you notice that “a very small number of the existing landowners have derived their estate through a long series of ancestors,” and that “few properties have continued for even six generations in the same family.” You observe, however, that “the Brights of Colwall, and (through a female heiress) the Martins of Ledbury may claim connection with the county for more than 200 years.”

As the pedigree of the Brights of Colwall has never, I believe, been published, and as their beautiful estate, lying under the shadow of the Malvern Hills, has been theirs since the beginning of the 17th century, I am glad to be able to supply you with the following family tree. If, as I fear, the family has not been a very distinguished one, it at least takes rank among the oldest in the county.

Henry Bright, who was Canon of Worcester and Head Master of the King's School in that city, purchased the Colwall property. He was born in 1562, became head master in 1586, prebendary of the fifth cathedral stall in 1619, and died in 1626. He was a remarkable man, and is thus mentioned in Chambers's Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire, p. 97:

Henry Bright, Prebendary of Worcester, 1619, a native of this city, was 40 years Master of the King's or College School at Worcester, and an excellent preacher; he was educated at Baliol College, Oxon, and admitted M.A. Jan. 27, 1586. In his profession of schoolmaster he made it his business to delight, and, though in easy circumstances, continued to teach for the sake of doing good, by benefitting the families of the neighbouring gentlemen, who thought themselves happy in having their sons educated by him. “For my own part (says Fuller, who has recorded his epitaph,) I behold this Master Bright placed by divine providence in this city in the Marches, that he might equally communicate the lustre of grammar learning to youth both of England and Wales.” “I have endeavoured (says Dr. Nash in his ‘Life of Butler’) to revive the memory of this great and good teacher, wishing to excite a laudable emulation in our provincial schoolmasters.”

“The posterity of Bright (says Wood in his ‘Fasti’) do now live in genteel fashion in Worcestershire.” He was the proprietor of a considerable estate in the parish of Colwall, county of Hereford, called Brockbury, which continues, we believe, at this time in his name and family. Bright died in 1626, and was buried in the Cathedral of Worcester; his epitaph was composed by Dr. Joseph Hall, then Dean of Worcester.

Savage, in his *Balliofergus* (pp. 114, 115), says that his prebend

was procured for him "by one that had been his scholar, and at last Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, viz., Lord Coventry." Among his other scholars were Sir Thomas Overbury and Samuel Butler (the author of *Hudibras*).

His epitaph is as follows :

Mane, hospes, et lege.
Mag. HENRICUS BRIGHT
Celeberrimus Gymnasiarcha
Qui Scholæ Regiæ istic fundatæ per totos 40 annos
Summa cum laude præfuit.—
Quo non aliter magis sedulus fuit, scitusve ac dexter
In Latinis, Græcis, Hebraicis literis
fæliciter edocendis.
Teste utraq: Academia, quam instruxit affatim
numerosâ prole literariâ.
Sed et totidem annis eoque amplius Theologiam professus
et hujus Ecclesiæ per Septennium Canonicus major
sæpissime hic et alibi sacrum Dei præconem
magno cum zelo ac fructu egit :
Vir pius, doctus, integer, frugi, de Republicâ
deq: Ecclesiâ optime meritis.
A laboribus perdiu pernoctuq: ab Año 1562
ad 1626 strenue usq: exantlatis
4 Marti suaviter requievit
in Domino.

Over the inscription is the coat of arms thus described by Dingley (temp. Charles II.) in his *History from Marble*, "Az. a fess wavy ermineois, in chief 3 crescents." The monument is now affixed to the wall of the north aisle of the cathedral, though the body lies near the great north pillar of the belfry.

The family for the last four generations have not resided at Brockbury.

Henry Bright, who was fifth in descent from the canon of Worcester, was sheriff of Bristol in 1753 and mayor in 1771; and his son Richard, who lived at Ham Green, near Bristol, became possessed of the whole of the Colwall estates on the death of his cousin Lowbridge Bright, son of Henry Bright's elder brother Robert. By the death of another cousin, Richard Meyler, M.P. for Winchester, he also succeeded to large estates in Hampshire, Pembrokeshire, and Jamaica. Of Richard Bright's sons, Henry, the eldest, was Member of Parliament for Bristol from 1820 to 1830. Benjamin Heywood Bright, the second son, was the well-known book collector and Shakesperian critic. His antiquarian correspondence with the late

Joseph Hunter is preserved in the British Museum (Addit. MSS. 25,676-77). The third son was Dr. Bright, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. He was author of travels in Hungary and many valuable pathological treatises, and became widely known by his discovery of the disease now so constantly connected with his name.

Of the present generation it is only necessary to say that Mr. Benjamin Bright, the only son of Benjamin Heywood Bright, succeeded to the estates in Hampshire and the great bulk of the Colwall property. The manor of Brockbury, however, and other of the Colwall property was bequeathed to the Rev. J. Franck Bright, eldest surviving son of Dr. Bright.

Mr. Richard Bright, the present Member of Parliament for East Somerset, is the eldest son of Robert Bright (who was fourth son of Richard Bright of Ham Green).

The family quarter with the arms of Bright (as described by Dingley) those of Meyler,—Or, a lion rampant between three annulets gules.

There is some confusion with regard to the crest. In one of Mr. Hunter's letters to Benjamin Heywood Bright in the British Museum (August 20th, 1833,) he mentions that, in the time of the Commonwealth, Riley the Herald granted as crest "a silver crescent with a lion rampant in gold standing as it were between the observer and the crescent." Mr. Hunter adds that all Riley's grants were made void by an order of the King in council dated 4th September, 1660.

In 1778 Lowbridge Bright consulted the Heralds' Office, and they proposed that he should take as crest an etoile rising out of a crescent.

The crest of a demi-lion rampant holding a battle-axe appears on a piece of plate given to Henry Bright in 1772, when Mayor of Bristol. It was also borne by Richard Bright of Ham Green, and is still generally used in the family.

Yours faithfully,
B.

Testamentum Henrici Bright, clerici.

In the name of God Amen, I Henrye Brighte clerke and one of the prebendaries of the cathedrall church of Worcester, being at this present tyme of good and perfect remembraunce I prayse allmightie God, doo hereby make and declare my last will and testamente and doo revoke all former and other wills. Firste and principallye I commend my soule unto Allmighty God, hopinge throughe the meritte of the deathe and passion of Jhesus Christe my Savioure and the Redeemer

of the Worlde to be made partaker of everlasting lief. My body I leave to the earthe from whence it came and doe desyre that it may be buried in the cathedrall churche of Worcester withoute any vain solemnitie. As for my worldly goodes and estate my will and meaninge is and I doe appoynte as followeth (that is to saye): I doe give and bequeathe to my beloved wief Johane all and singuler my manors, messuages, landes, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, To have and to houlde the same to her, her executors and administrators, for and duringe the terme of one and twenty yeares next after and ymmediatelie ensueing the determinacion of such estate or joynture as I have already made unto her by my Indenture in that behalf; and I doe alsoe give and bequeathe to my sayd beloved wief all and singuler my goodes and chattels of what nature or kinde soever, uppon speciall truste and confidence nevertheles that she the sayd Johane, her executors and administrators, shall well and truely paye and discharge all my debts and legacies and performe this my last Will and Testament, and shall breede up my sonne and my twoe younger daughters in the feare of God and with other good educacion, and shall give to either of my sayd twoe younger daughters the sum of Five Hundred Poundes apeece at their respective ages of one-and-twenty yeares for and towards their marriage porcions; And my will and meaninge is that my sayd sonn (during his minoritie) be kepte at schoole and maynteyned in one of the Universities and otherwise as shalbe fittinge by the descreacion of my sayd wief as he shall come to yeares in that behalf; and when he shall be of ryper years my will and meaninge and truste reposed in my sayd wief is that he shalbe settled and placed in one of my lyveinges at Brockburye or Castle Mooreton accordinge to my said wiefes discreacion and motherly love and care over him. Item, I give and bequeathe the somme of twenty poundes to my father's children, equallye to be divided amongste them. Item, I doe give and bequeathe to the Parish of St. Peter's to the best use of their poore there found the some of twenty poundes. Item, my will and meaninge is and I doe hereby appoynte that ymmediatlie after such estate as I have by my aforementioned Indenture, or by my present last Will given or limitted to my sayd wief all and singuler my manors, messuages, landes, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, with their and everye of their appurtenances, shall bee come and remayne to my before named sonne and the heires of his body lawfullye to be begotten, and for want of such heires to my three daughters and the heyres of their severall bodyes lawfully to be

begotten, and for wante of such heyres to my lovinge brother-in-lawe Thomas Barkeley and his heires and assignes for ever. And I doe make and ordaine my sayd beloved wief Johane the sole executrix of this my last Will and Testament; and I doe nominate and appoynte my lovinge brother-in-lawes Robert Barkeley of Spechley esquier and Thomas Barkeley the overseers of this my present last will, prayinge them to be aydinge and assistinge to my sayd wief in due performance of the same. And I do give to either of my said overseers a ringe of goulde of three pounds apeece in price to weare in remembrance of me. In witness wherof I have hereunto subscribed my name and sette my seale this seventh daye of August, anno domini 1624.

HENRYE BRIGHTE.

Published in the presence of us, Ro. BARKELEY,
HEN. MOWLE, Ro. WILDE, RAPHAEL HEYWOOD.

Proved at London 12 June 1627 by Joan Bright the relict.



ARMS OF BRIGHT QUARTERING MEYLER.

(See p. 431.)

Nathaniel Bright, of the city of Worcester, born 1493; bur. in ~~St. Peter's Church~~, Worcester, 23 Nov. 1564, aged 71. bur. (a) 3 June. 1582.

Margaret, dau. of
bur. (a) 31.

James Bright, of Worcester.
bur. (a) 24 Dec. 1599.

ce, dau. of
Worcester.

Staunton, of Whittington, near
(a) 3 Sept. 1598; died s.p.

Others.
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Margaret, dau. of mar. 1561; bur. (a) 31 Jan. 1597.	James Bright, of Worcester, = Alice, dau. of Staunton, of Whittington, near Worcester; mar. (a) 3 Sept. 1598; died s.p.	George.	Joyce.	Others.
John, bapt. (a) 30th Dec. 1592.	Henry Bright, eldest son, bapt. (a) 26 Oct. 1562; Master of King's School, Worc.; Prebendary of Worc.; purchased the manor of Brockbury, co. Hereford, and various estates at Colwall and Coddington in that county, and at Castle Morton, co. Worc.; died 4 March, 1626; bur. in Worcester Cathedral.	Edward Annesley, of Speckley and Cotheridge, co. Worc. esq. of Brook End, co. Oxon, 19th esq. 2nd May, 1638.	Katharine, bapt. (a) 20th Jan. 1591.	Alice, bapt. (a) 15th Jan. 1593; married 23rd Nov. 1613, to Richard Harwood.
James, bapt. (a) May, 1595.	Thomas, bapt. (a) 7 Jan. 1586; mar. and had issue.	Robert, bapt. (a) Jan. 1568.	Nathaniel, bapt. (a) 1565.	

Mary, bapt.
at Worcester
Cathedral, 7
June, 1596,
and other
daughters.

Dorothy, mar. 1. John
Dobyns, of Evesbach,
co. Heref. gent.; died
1639. ✕ 2. Henry
Townshend, of Elmley
Lovett, co. Worc. esq.;
died 1663. ✕

Mary, dau. of Edward Cresset, of Cound and Upton Cresset in Salop; mar. at Cound in June, 1638; bur. (b) 9 April, 1647.

Robert Bright, of
Brockbury, co.
Heref. and Castle
Morton, co. Worc.
esq. ; bur. (b) 28
May, 1665, ætat.
48 years. Will 23
March, 1664.

Frances, dau. of Ursula, dau. of Thomas Walwyn, Bridges, of Tibberton, co. Longford, co. Heref. esq. mar. 1663; Oct. 3, 1647; died living 1687, at Hereford; ob. s.p.; 3rd wife. bur. (b). 24 Jan.

Joyce mar.
John Bridges,
of Prior's Court,
co. Heref. esq.;
mar. at Elmley
Lovett; 16
July, 1630. λ

Henry Bright, bapt. (b) 22 Aug. 1641; bur. (b) 3 Sept. following.	Elizabeth, died unm.; bur. (b) 1 Oct. 1671.
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Mary, mar. (b) 26 June, 1655, Thos. Wilde, of Ledbury.	Edward, bapt. (b) 26 June, 1645; living 20th June, 1665.
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Honora, dau. of Benjamin Mason, of Beauchamp Roothing, Essex; mar. 1663; died Jan. 1, 1672; bur. (b) 1st wife.

Robert Bright, of Brock, dau.
bury and Castle Morton, of . . . of
esq.; bapt. (b) 28 Feb.
1642; living at Sandon, 2nd wife.
co. Stafford, 26 March,
1687.

Henry.	Nicholas.	Walwyn.
Francis.	Rowland.	Jane.

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^{1 2} See notes in next page.

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B

A

Robert Bright, a midshipman on board the Ocean mar. man-of-war; died in Sand- wich Islands 1781.

William Bright, eldest son, living in Ireland; mar. heir to his cousins Low- bridge Bright, esq. and Richard Meyler, esq. M.P. for Winchester; he died Jan. 1840.

Richard Bright, of Ham- shire, esq. merchant, Bristol, only child; born 21 July, 1754; mar. 24 March at St. Thomas, Liverpool; heir to his cousins Low- bridge Bright, esq. and Richard Meyler, esq. M.P. for Winchester; he died Jan. 1840.

Sarah, 2nd dau. of Benj. Hey- wood, esq. pool; died 18 March, 1827; bur. in Bruns- wick Sq. Bristol.

Lowbridge Bright, only surviving son and heir, bo. Mar. 1741; bapt. (f.) in Liver- pool; Lord of the Manor of Brock- ford; died un- m. June, 1818.

Robert Bright, died inf.; bur. (b).

Doro- thy, un- m. 1827.

Mary, bapt. (b), 12 June, 1747; mar. (d), 6 Dec. 1775, to John Innes Baker, son of Slade Baker, of Bristol, esq.

Allen Bright, Ensign 69th Regt.; born 20, bapt. 24 March, 1747; died un- m. 21st Oct. 1790; bur. (e) 25 Oct. 1790.

Henry Bright, bapt. 26th Mar. 1762; died whilst Mayor of Bristol Nov. 1807; bur. (e) Nov. 25 un- m. Nicholas; two other sons; two daughters.

Anne, bapt. 25 Aug. 1754; m. 6 Nov. 1777, Geo. Roch, son of N. Roch, of Pakeston, co. Pembroke, gent. and had issue George, Nicholas; two other sons; two daughters.

Several children of Allen Bright's died in infancy.

I. Henry Bright, born in Queen's Square, Bristol, Jan. 18, 1784, barrister-at-law, M.P. for Bristol 1820 to 1830; succeeded to the estates of Colwall, Herefordshire, and of Craw- ley Manor, Hampshire, at his father's death; died un- m. March 26, 1869; bur. (b)

1. Phebe Bright, born in Queen's Square, Bristol, Aug. 1787; m. 6 Nov. 1818; died 31 May, 1819.

Elizabeth, = 2. Benjamin Heywood, in Queen's Square, Bristol, 14 Aug. 1787; died at Ham Green, 7th Aug. 1843.

dau. of Rev. J. J. Rowe, minister at Lewin's Mead; mar. at St. Michael's in Bristol 20 June, 1822; died 26th Oct. 1829; bur. at Hackney.

Martha Lyn- don, 3rd dau. of Dr. Bab- ington; mar. 14th Aug. 1822; died 30th Dec. 1823.

3. Richard Bright, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty, Physi- cian at Guy's Hospital, F.R.S.; born in Queen's Square, Bristol, 28 Sept. 1789; died 16th Dec. 1858.

Eliza, dau. of Benjamin Follett, esq. of Topsham, (sister of Sir William Follett); mar. 27 July, 1792.

2. Sarah, born 26 March, 1792; died 16 July, 1793; died 1866; bur. (b).

3. Sarah Anne, born at Ham Green 3 Sept. 1793; died 1866; bur. (b).

Benjamin Bright, born in London, 10th July, 1823; m. Frances Mary, dau. of F. Graham, esq. Consul at Ba- yonne; succeeded his uncle in estates of Colwall and Crawley. |

Phebe Bright, born 23rd Dec. 1826; mar. 8 April, 1824; Geo. Wallace, of Eardiston, co. Wores- ter, esq. |

Mary Sarah, born 23rd Dec. 1826; mar. 8 April, 1824; Geo. Wallace, of Eardiston, co. Wores- ter, esq. |

William Richard Bright, born in Bloomsbury Square, London, 30th Dec. 1823; was ordained and died 1848.

Anna, died 1832.

William Webb Follett Bright, born in London 11 June, 1831; died 1851.

James Franck Bright, born 29 May, 1832; or- dained 1856; Master in Marlbro' College; mar. 1864 Emmeline Theresa, dau. of Rev. Edw. Dawe Wick- ham, Vicar of Holtwood, Surrey. She died Aug. 1871. Possessed of Manor of Brock- bury, by will of his uncle Henry Bright. Has issue. |

Clara Eliza, born Oct. 1838.

Emily, mar. Richard Wallace, esq. Nov. 1865. |

George Charles Bright, M.D. born Sept. 1840; mar. 1869 Emme- lina, widow of ... Hagan, esq. |

A daughter died in infancy.

Reginald Henry Bright, died in infancy.

Phebe Honora Gertrude Bright.

(b) At Colwall.

(d) At St. Nicholas. Bristol

(e) At Ledbury.

4. Robert Bright, merchant, = Caroline, dau. of T. Tyndall, esq. of the Fort, Bristol 1852; died 19 Sept. 1869. 1821.

4. Mary, born 2 June, 1798; died 10 Dec. 1799.

5. Samuel Bright, born at Ham Green = Elizabeth Anne, eldest dau. of Hugh Jones, esq. banker, Liverpool, and of Lark Hill, near Liverpool; mar. at St. Thomas', Liverpool, 10 Sept. 1828.

5. Elizabeth Mary, born at Ham Green 31 Aug. 1805.

Richard Bright, born at Abbot's Leigh, co. Som. 14 April, 1822, J.P. for Herts, Bucks, and Somerset, M.P. for East Somerset; m. Emma, dau. of Admiral Wolley, widow of J. A. Gordon, esq. of Stocks, Tring, &c.

Tyndall Bright, born 1824, merchant in Liverpool; mar. 1851 Mary, dau. of W. Fletcher, esq. banker, Liverpool, and has issue. ✕

George Bright, born 1826, Judge in India; mar. 1851 E. G. dau. of Marcus M'Causland, of Fruit Hill, Ireland, esq. who died 1852, by whom one son, Robert Marcus, died 1863; mar. 2ndly Tenpe, dau. of Henry Raikes, esq. B.C.S. and has issue. ✕

Caroline Margaret Anna. born 1829, merchant at Melbourne, Victoria; m. June, 1868, Hon. Anna Maria Georgiana Man- ners-Sutton, dau. of Viscount Canterbury, Governor of Victoria, and has issue. ✕

Arthur Bright, born 1831, Lieut. and Adj. 22d Bengal chaut, Nat. Inf. killed in Mel- bourne. den, 1857. ✕

Isabel Marianne, stance, Bright, mar. Rev. J. L. Gibbs, Vicar of Clifton Hamp- den, Oxn. ✕

Henry Arthur Bright, of Ashfield, near Liverpool, J.P. for Lancashire, merchant in Liverpool; born Feb. 1830; mar. 1861 Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of S. H. Thompson, esq. of Thingwall Hall, near Liverpool, and has issue. ✕

Sarah-Elizabeth- Mesnard, mar. 1852 George Melly, esq. M.P. for Stoke-upon- Trent. ✕

Elizabeth George Holt, of Bradstones, near Liver- pool, esq. J.P. ✕

Harriette. born 1837, merchant in Liver- pool. ✕

Heywood Bright, born 1837, merchant in Liver- pool. ✕

Hugh Meyler Bright, born 1839, died 1866.

Anna Maria. merchant in Melbourne, Victoria.

Samuel Bright, born 1843, merchant in Melbourne, Victoria.

NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF KERR IN SCOTLAND.

VIII. KER OF DOLPHINSTOUN, HIRSELL, AND LITTLEDEAN.

An account of this line of the Kerrs is contained in Douglas's Peerage, as edited by Wood, vol. ii. pp. 441 to 444. Following the numeration there given of the successive generations, I shall make a few additions.

I. Mark Ker, tutor of Cessford, married about 1501 Marjory Ainslie, lady of Dolphinstoun, co. Roxburgh, and is named in the Cessford Charter 1542. He was concerned in many lawless proceedings on the Borders, and we find him a prisoner in 1515, again in 1529, and in ward at Dundee in 1535. He died in 1551, leaving,—1. Andrew; 2. John; 3. Mr. Thomas; 4. William, all named in Crown Charter 1550, July 27. He had also a natural son Robert, who was legitimated 7th February 1558.

Instrumentum Andree Ker de Hirsell testamenti patris.

(Protocol Book of William Corbet : No. 7, fol. 58.)

In Dei nomine Amen: per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter quod anno incarnationis Dominicæ Millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo primo, die vero mensis Julii decimo sexto, indictione nona, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri domini Julii pape tercii anno secundo, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter constitutus (*sequitur vulgariter*) ane honorable and ane nobill knycht schir Andro Ker of ye Hyrssel, sone and apperand ayer to Mark Ker of Littildene, come to ye said Mark Ker his fayer lyand one his ded bed and sperit how he dyd, and he ansarit and said, “I do as God wyll, but 3e haiff byddyn lang fra me;” and ye said Schir Andro said, “My lord governor wald nocht tholl me to cum fra hym; bot quhat wyll 3e haiff me doand,¹ tell me and it salbe done.” “Thai haiff gart me maik ane new testament heir this same daye, and I dispec² I haiff gwyn mair awaye than I haiff; bot lwyk 3e apon it, and geiff thar be ony thyng at 3e thynk nocht ryght, do 3e as 3e wyll, and pleis all parteis and 3e can, for my beneson.” And ye said Schir Andro Ker Knycht said he sould do ye sam. Super quibus omnibus et singulis prescriptus

¹ *i. e.* what will you have me (be) doing?

² *qu.* suspect.

Andreas Ker miles petiit a me notario publico et subscripto sibi fieri instrumenta. Acta erant hec apud Littildene et in turre fortalicii horam circa septimam post meridiem sub anno die mense indictione et pontificatu quibus supra, presentibus ibidem discretis viris Johanne Ethyntoune, Bartholomeo Dicson, Patricio Robesone, cum diversis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis pariter et specialiter rogatis.

II. Sir Andrew Ker, often designed of Hirsell, as in the charter of Cessford 1553, had a charter from James V. of the King's lands of Hirsell, co. Berwick, with the mill and fishings in the Tweed thereto belonging, 6th October 1542, which, according to Nisbet, was a reward "because he was the first that brought the news to the King that the Lord Home and his followers defeat the English at Haddonridge." The same year he made a raid into England and took Robert Ellerker the Constable of Etall, the parson of Ogle, and many others prisoners.

In 1567 Sir Andrew and his son Walter, then designed of Dolphingstoun, were included in the summons against James Earl of Bothwell for the murder of Darnley.

He married first Margaret Cranstoun, secondly Eupheme, relict of John Edmonstone of that ilk, daughter of Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie Marischall.

His will is dated 28th March 1573. He died the following month, and confirmation was granted on the 15th December by the Commissary of Edinburgh.

Sir Andrew left an illegitimate son James, who had a crown charter 10th November 1580 of the church lands of Maxton, and 27th April 1586 another to him and Margaret Charters his spouse of the church lands of Lessuden. Being then resident in Newbottle, he had a tack in 1604 from the Commendator of Dryburgh Abbey of the teinds of Rutherford, Maxton, and Littledean to himself and his said wife for nineteen years.

III. Walter Ker of Hirsell and Littledean married, contract 1551, February 13, Eupheme, daughter of John Edmonstone of that ilk, and died before March 1608, leaving two sons—

1. John.

2. Mark, ancestor of the Morriston family.

IV. Sir John Ker married first, contract 1576, January 12th, Julian, third daughter of David Home of Wedderburn. She ob-

tained a divorce from him 1589, February 21, and recovered her dowry. In 1591 Julian Home, sometimes spouse of Sir John Ker of Hirsell, had a gift of the *escheat* of Walter Ker of Littledean for nonfulfilment of marriage contract; she married secondly James Hop-Pringle of Whitelaw. Sir John married secondly 1589-1590, March 5th, Margaret daughter of Patrick Whitelaw of that ilk. This lady had been previously wife of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, and eloped with Sir John, who brought her to his house, on which grounds his first wife obtained a divorce from him, and Sir Alexander Hamilton divorced Margaret Whitelaw 1589, Dec. 2nd. See Riddell's *Peerage and Consistorial Law* and *De Familiâ Humiâ Wedderburnensi Liber* for the lawsuits and feuds which followed this double divorce transaction.

In January 1595 Sir John had a quarrel with his chief Sir Robert of Cessford in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, and was assaulted by him. In August 1597 Sir John led a foray into England.

In 1611 he made an excambion of his lands of Hirsell with the Earl of Home for the lands of Jedburgh Abbey, after which he took the designation of Sir John Ker of Jedburgh. Mr. Riddell, in his *Peerage and Consistorial Law*, makes an attack upon Sir John for assuming the title of Lord Jedburgh, which he was forbidden to do by the Privy Council. The Abbot of Jedburgh had always a high place in Parliament, and was styled lord; and, if Sir John Ker was wrong in taking that style, it was not altogether unnatural. The temporalities of the Abbey of Jedburgh and Priory of Coldingham were in 1606 erected into a free lordship and barony for Alexander Earl of Home as Mr. Riddell states, and then singularly goes on to say that his lordship "assumed in consequence the title of Lord Jedburghe, although there was no clause of any relative erection in his grants," &c. and that he often figures as Earl of Hume, Lord Jedburgh. If Mr. Riddell had read the Act of Erection in favour of the Earl (Scots Acts iv. 360) he would find that it is in favour of His Majesty's "richt trest cousing Alexander Erle of Home Lord Jedbur' and Dunglas," &c. The title of Lord Jedburgh was certainly not then created; but, what is more to the purpose for Sir John Ker's claim, it was recognised as existing. As the Home family seem to have ceased to bear this second title after they

parted with the property, it appears to have been looked on as territorial, and, as such, might be presumed to vest in Sir John Ker. It was disallowed; but his claim can hardly be thought altogether groundless, and, as late as 1617, in an Act of Parliament we find "The Lord of Jedburgh," with exactly the same styles as the Lords Blantyre, Balmerino, Paisley, and others, who were peers, and in the Act above quoted Jedburgh is given before Dunglas, which certainly was a title of peerage. Sir John sat in Parliament as representative of the county of Roxburgh, 1606-7; had Charters in 1619 of the lordship of Jedburgh and lands of Nisbet, and the following year of the Barony of Tarras; but in 1621 an Act of Parliament was passed ordaining that no ratification of the Abbey of Jedburgh, or any part thereof should be expedite in his favour till he had given assurance that he would settle Sir Andrew Kerr of Fernihirst in the teinds of the lands of Fernihirst, Oxnam, &c. to which he had a heritable right, and soon after the whole was in the hands of Sir Andrew, who was created Lord Jedburgh, 1622.

Sir John was dead in August 1631, having had issue by the first marriage—

1. Sir Mark of Dolphinstoun, married Margaret daughter of Sir John Home of Coldingknows; died without issue in June 1607; confirmation as executrix was granted to his widow 7 June, 1608, by the Commissary of Edinburgh, and she soon afterwards married Sir David Home of Wedderburn.

2. Andrew, who was dead without issue 18 December 1618, when his four sisters of the full blood were served heirs portioners to him.

1. Isobel married William Kerr of Linton.

2. Margaret.

These two sisters had, in 1592, a precept of sasine of the Temple lands of St. Boswell's, Lessuden, &c. of which charter had been granted 22nd March, 1588, to their father Sir John.

3. Agnes.

4. Christina.

By the second marriage:

3. John of Lang Newton, who succeeded his father.

4. William died without issue.
5. Andrew of Morriston, ancestor of that family.
6. James of Grange, in the county of Roxburgh, minister of the parish of Abbotrule 1624, was deprived of the living on the re-establishment of Episcopacy in 1662, and in 1680 was imprisoned for holding a field conventicle; in 1690 he was restored to his charge, but being of very advanced age did not resume it, and died four years later in the 93rd year of his age. His wife was groundlessly accused of witchcraft.

Their family were—

1. Mr. James of Grange, father of John Ker, who in 1689 was served heir to his aunts in two annual rents of 40*l.* each out of the Grange estate.
1. Isabella } who were both dead, unmarried, 17 De-
2. Elizabeth } cember, 1689.
3. Eupheme.

V. John Ker of Littledean was in 1631 served legitimate and next heir to his father, which service not having been reduced within twenty years, no question as to legitimacy in consequence of the illegal marriage of his parents after their double adultery can be opened up. He had one son, Andrew, and two daughters—

1. Jean married Sir John Ker of Lochtour, Roxburgh.
2. Esther married Sir Hugh Wallace of Craigie, Ayr, baronet.

VI. Andrew Ker of Littledean, married a daughter of Sir James Dundas of Arniston, co. Edinburgh, Governor of Berwick, (Douglas's *Baronage*) and had issue—

1. Andrew.
2. John of Blackburn, co. Berwick, died without male issue. His eldest daughter Margaret married George Clark, miller at Brenton Bridgend near Newcastle, and was dead 10th July 1729, when confirmation to her testament was granted. He had another daughter Isobel living unmarried in 1708.
3. Mr. Mark of Blackburn died in May 1710, and Sep-

tember 1st confirmation was granted by the Commissary of Edinburgh to his widow Helen Brown, sole executrix. Mark Ker of Blackburn (his son?) was dead in 1759; had issue—

Mark, served heir general to his father 23rd August 1759.

Eugene, dead s. p. 1759.

Robert, Helen, and Mary, served coheirs of provision general to their brother Eugene, 5th July, 1759.

VII. Andrew Ker of Littledean married, contract 1666, October 12, Isabel, daughter of John Rutherford of Edgerston, co. Roxburgh. About 1673 he recorded his arms in the Register of the Lord Lyon as “descended of a brother of the house of Cessford.” Was a Commissioner of Supply 1704.

VIII. Walter Ker of Littledean, his son,¹ married the heiress of the family of Strother of Fowberry in Northumberland, and had—

1. Mr. Andrew Ker, younger of Littledean, who in 1708 had an illegitimate child by Florence Dowe his servant maid, for which offence he had to pay a fine of 10*l.*, and make public satisfaction, and the woman had to appear three times before the congregation at Maxton church, in the place of public repentance, when she was rebuked. He died before his father, without legitimate issue.

2. John Strother.

1. Barbara, married in 1708 Sir John Scott of Ancrum, baronet, but had no issue. She was his third wife, and they were once proclaimed at Maxton April 25th, but Sir John on the refusal of the clergyman to proclaim the banns three times in one day, took his bride to Cornhill, and they were married there before the end of the month.

2. Katherine, married 18 October 1739, John Blackadder of St. Leonard's, and died 18 Nov. 1801, leaving issue.

Walter died 25 October 1738.

¹ According to the pedigree of the Elliots in Wilson's *Memories of Hawick*, Ker of Littledean (? this Walter) married one of the daughters and coheirs of William Elliot, merchant in London, younger son of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, Bart.

IX. John Strother Ker of Littledean was served heir male of entail and provision special to his father Walter, 1739 March 29. Married first in 1746 Marion, daughter of James Pringle of Torwoodlee; secondly, Jean widow of George Lord Ramsay, eldest son of William sixth Earl of Dalhousie, daughter of the Honourable Harry Maule of Kellie, and sister of William Earl of Panmure, who died without issue, when the Panmure estates were inherited by the eldest son of this lady. She died at Fowberry 27 April 1769, and Mr. Ker married thirdly Frances daughter of James Deans of Woodhouselee, widow first of William Wishart, D.D., Principal of the University of Edinburgh; secondly, of Dr. John Scott of Stewartfield. He died 9th January 1779, and his eldest son

X. Walter Ker of Littledean was served heir male and provision special to him on 4th September following. He married in 1754 Dorothy daughter of Alexander Collingwood of Unthank, co. Northumberland; died in November 1788, and his widow in November 1801, and were both interred in the family vault at Maxton. Had issue one daughter, who died young, and three sons.

1. John Strother.
2. Alexander, born at Nenthorn house August 1758, died young.
3. Walter.

XI. John Strother Ker of Littledean, born at Unthank 15 June 1757, was 21st July 1789 served heir male and of line, tailzie, and provision general cum beneficio inventarii to his father Walter Kerr, and on 6th September 1792 heir general to his grandfather John Strother Ker, both of Littledean. He was Major of the Royal Scots Greys, and a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and died unmarried at Delmenhorst, and was interred in the family vault at Maxton 25th June 1795.

XI. Walter Ker of Littledean, a Lieutenant-General in the army, succeeded to the large family property, Littledean, Maxton, Nenthorn, &c. and estates in Northumberland, which he alienated at different periods. He was 18th June 1804 served heir male of Robert first Earl of Roxburghe and of his son

Harry Lord Ker, which service Sir James Innes-Ker tried, unsuccessfully, to reduce in 1811. On the death of William 4th Duke of Roxburghe in 1805, General Ker claimed the titles and estates in the capacity of heir male, but the decisions both of the Court of Session and of the House of Lords were unfavourable to him.

The decision of the latter high tribunal, however, did not give the Barony of Roxburghe to either claimant, and that title, created in 1599 with what limitations is unknown, is still dormant or perhaps extinct.

General Ker married in June 1797 Jane, daughter and heir of Matthew Forster, of East Bolton, co. Northumberland, and had issue—

1. Walter Forster.
2. Matthew, died young.
3. Thomas Collingwood, d. s.p.

1. Eleanor, married in 1827 William Gray of East Bolton, co. Northumberland, a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county, eldest son of the Right Rev. Robert Gray, Bishop of Bristol, and died in 1861, leaving with other issue

William Ker Gray, Captain 86th Regiment, heir-general of the Kers of Littledean.

2. Essex, married in 1841 John Edward Gray, Esq. also a son of the Bishop of Bristol, and has issue.

General Ker, died in Edinburgh in 1833, and was interred in the vault at Maxton.

XII. Walter Forster Ker, Brigade-Major 9th Regiment, died at Madras unmarried in 1841, the last male heir of the Littledean family in the direct line.

He was head of the Kerr family, heir male not only of the first Earl of Roxburghe, but of the two first Earls of Lothian.

Arms: Quarterly: first and fourth, Vert, on a chevron argent three mullets gules, and in base a unicorn's head erased of the second, for Kerr; second and third, Azure, three crosses moline argent, for Ainslie of Dolphingstoun. Crest, a unicorn's head couped argent, collared gules, the collar charged with three mullets also argent. Motto, PRO PATRIA PERICLITOR. A note is added, "The old coat of Littledean had for a supporter on the

dexter a lady vested and crowned holding in her hand a slipp of lawrell or." Nisbet engraves these arms with the shield supported by two ladies, and probably the family bore them so.

IX. KER OF MORRISTON.

IV. Mr. Mark Ker had a letter of appointment, 12 May 1588, as commendator of Coldstream Abbey; was Commissary of Lauder, and owner of the lands of Brotherstaness.

V. Andrew Ker of Morriston, in the county of Berwick, his only lawful son, was a member of the Committee of War for his county 1643-1648. He, in 1633, acquired a wadset right over the lands of Morriston from Alexander Cranstoun, and in 1672 his son became absolute owner

VI. Mr. Mark Ker of Morriston, advocate, was in 1662 fined 5,000*l.*; married twice,—Margaret daughter of Sir Alexander Swinton of that ilk, and a daughter of the family of Cockburn of Ryslaw. He died in 1675, leaving issue by the latter—

1. Andrew.

2. John.

3. Mr. Mark, advocate, acquired Houndwood, co. Berwick, in 1690; was named in the Morriston entail 1713, Commissioner of Supply 1698, dead 28th July 1735, when his son Mark was served heir general to him.

1. Elizabeth married John Crawford of Crawfordland, in the county of Ayr, and had issue.

VII. Andrew Ker of Morriston recorded his arms as a descendant of Littledean in the Lyon Register soon after the death of his father, to whom he was served heir special 8th August 1676 in Morriston, and other properties in the counties of Berwick, Edinburgh, and Haddington. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Berwickshire 1685, and died without issue before 1687, January 13, when his brother

VII. John Ker of Morriston was served heir to him. This laird was a Commissioner of Supply 1689-1690, and in the latter year presented a petition to Parliament as to a claim made against him by Sir James Cockburn of that ilk, who was insolvent, and

to whom his father Mr. Mark had lent upwards of 40,000 merks, which had been partly paid off. Sir James was ordered to produce the bonds and account books on which he founded his claim, but failed to do so. John having died while this suit was going on, it was continued by the curators of his son Andrew, and was in 1703 remitted to the Lords of Session for summary discussion. Sir James Cockburn, who was a personal friend of Mr. Mark Ker, was by him appointed one of the tutors and curators of his children. The Commission for Fines and Forfeitures decided against the claim he made. John Ker, who died in 1692, married Grizel, daughter of Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree, second son of the first Earl of Dundonald. This lady is noted for having, dressed in men's clothes, stopped and robbed the mail bringing the warrant for the execution of her father. They had issue—

1. Andrew.

2. John, named in the entail 1713.

1. Elizabeth, married her cousin Thomas Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dundonald, and died 1743.

2. Margaret, married Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, county of Berwick, Bart. and had issue.

VIII. Andrew Ker of Morriston was a minor when he succeeded and was served heir of line and entail of his father John, and heir special of his uncle Andrew, 30th August 1692, in various lands and annual rents in the counties of Berwick and Edinburgh, and 1715, August 30th, heir-general of his grandfather Mark. He married Margaret daughter of Sir Robert Stuart of Allanbank, baronet, contract 1706, Feb. 1st. In 1702 he acquired Swintonhill, Little Swinton, &c. from Sir John Swinton, and had a charter from the Crown 1703, Dec. 1st, erecting these lands and Graden into the barony of Kersfield; executed an entail of his estates 1713, June 23, with an addition, 26th June, 1730. In 1709 he bought Kirkhill. He died in 1733, and had issue

1. Andrew.

2. Robert, named in the entail 1713, died without issue *ante* 1733.

3. James.

1. Jean, only daughter named in the entail.

IX. Andrew Ker of Morriston died without issue in October 1727. Although he predeceased his father, he seems to have been in possession of the family property.

IX. James Ker of Morriston was served heir of tailzie special to his brother in Morriston, &c. 1734, March 14th; heir-general to his father Andrew, 1740, Nov. 20th; heir-special to his brother, in the barony of Kersfield, in the county of Berwick, 1747, July 23rd, and heir of tailzie special to his said brother in the teinds of Netherfield of Pilmuir, 1756, Feb. 12th. He married first his cousin-german Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bart. who died at Allanbank in August 1740; secondly, (contract 1746, Jan. 31st.) Lucy, daughter of George Pitt of Strathfieldsaye, county Hants, and sister of George, first Lord Rivers, and had by her

1. George.

1. Lucy, of Morriston, married Mr. John Ruddiman, Edinburgh; died without issue 30th April 1809.

2. Mary Louisa, of Morriston. 1809, August 24th, service as heir of entail to her sister Mrs. Ruddiman; died unmarried in 1830.

3. Grace, married 1781, March 22, Henry Seymer of Hanford, in Dorsetshire.

X. George Ker, of Morriston and Kersfield, was served heir male of tailzie and provision general to his father James, 1794, January 28th. He was dead, without issue, 2nd March, 1809, when his sister Mrs. Ruddiman was served heir-special of entail to him. His nephew Henry Seymer of Hanford eventually succeeded to the property, and in 1830 had the royal licence to assume the surname and arms of Ker, in addition to his own. His grand-daughter Mrs. Gertrude Clay-Ker-Seymer is the present representative of the family, and possessor of the estate of Morriston, Kersfield having been sold about 1796 to Sir David Milne, who changed the name of the property to Milne Graden. Her husband Mr. Harry Ernest Clay, in 1864, the year of his

marriage and of the death of his wife's father, Mr. Henry Ker-Seymer, assumed the additional surnames and arms of Ker-Seymer.

ARMS.—The quartered coat of the Littledean family within a bordure argent for difference. Crest, a unicorn's head couped argent, collared azure, the collar charged with three crosses moline also argent.

Motto.—DULCE PRO PATRIA PERICLITARI.

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WHITMORE OF CAUNTON, CO. NOTTS.

In the *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iv. p. 25, will be found a mention of the Whitmores of Caunton, co. Notts. A few facts have come to light since that article was prepared.

The will of William Whitmore, dated in 1568, is recorded at York (Book 18, p. 28), in which are mentioned "Richard Whitmore my son and heir apparent;" "Elizabeth Browne, my daughter, wife of Steven Browne;" "my wife Cecile;" "my daughter-in-law Frances Parker," to whom he was indebted "for such portion as was appointed and left unto her by my late predecessor John Parker her father, now deceased;" "my brother Rolland Whitmore;" "my sisters Elizabeth Howtoft and Jayne Richardson."

The will of Richard Whitmore, son of William, is in the Registry at Nottingham. It is dated 8th November, 1591, proved 26th September, 1592. He desires to be buried "in my Queare in Caunton, commonly called Chauntrie Queare." Leaves property in Caunton and Beesthorpe ("except Lark Farm which was my inheritance") to his wife Elinor, for life, with remainder to "my brother Stephen Brome and Elizabeth his wife, my loving sister," and their heirs, then to James Greenwood and Mercy his wife and their heirs, then to Mary Wombwell and her heirs. He provides for the payment of 30*l.* to "my uncle Rowland Whitmore and his sons Nicholas and Robert Whitmore," and also "10*l.* to Owen Whitmore when he comes

out of his apprenticeship." He mentions "Margaret Norton my kinswoman" and Elizabeth Norton, "brother Overall's children;" "Cecilie Whitmore my mother-in-law" [*i.e.* step-mother]; "Olive Whitmore my god-daughter, cousin James Greenwood, niece Mary Wombwell, brother Robert Overall, cousin Thomas Bristow."

In the Visitation of Notts, published by the Harleian Society, two of these matches are shown, p. 134, that of Stephen Brome (or Brown) to Elizabeth, daughter of William and sister of Richard Whitmore; on p. 103, that of Walter Holtofte to Elizabeth, sister of William.

There is also a reference to Henry Brome, nephew of Richard Whitmore, in the printed volume of Proceedings in Chancery, Qu. Elis. vol. i. p. 40.

We also see that though the Caunton branch thus ends in an heiress, the daughter of Richard, yet the male representation continues in the line of his uncle Roland Whitmore, who had sons Nicholas and Robert, and we may presume he was also father of Owen and Olive Whitmore mentioned in the will.

The unusual name Owen Whitmore renders it probable that he was the person who is mentioned in the register of St. Margaret's, Westminster, London. Col. Chester finds there that Owen Whitmore had baptised Stephen, 29th Sept. 1605; Tristram, 28th Dec. 1606; Richard, 19th May, 1611. Also among the burials, Owen W. 22nd June, 1620, and Richard (probably the child), 27th Aug. 1614.

Possibly another obscure branch can be traced by similarity of names; whether Owen is to be rightly called the son of Rowland or not, it is certain that Nicholas and Robert were so designated. About ten miles north of Caunton is East Markham, co. Notts. Among the wills at York is one dated 12 Sept., 1646, proved 7 Oct. following, of Robert Whitmore of Rewell (a local name not now recoverable probably). He mentions his mother, sister Preasens, and her three children, sister Winifred, sister Elizabeth, brother Francis, brother Paul, brother Henry Still.

The registry of East Markham has the following baptisms: Dec. 4, 1597, Pleasance Whytmore; Feb. 11, 1598-9, Frauncis Whittmore. In the neighbouring parish of Headen, Notts, is recorded the marriage, Aug. 26, 1632, of Henry Still and Pleasance Whitmore. These seem to refer to the same persons, but are clearly of a generation later than the Nicholas and Robert mentioned as cousins in Richard's will in 1591. I find that at St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, Nicholas

Whitmore and Pleasance Whittingham were married Feb. 14, 1592-3, and again July 20, 1624, Annes wife of Paul Whitmore was buried. Here, a mere coincidence of names would lead us to surmise that Nicholas and Pleasance were the parents of the children mentioned in Robert's will, placing considerable reliance on the unusual name of Pleasance. Further, I can urge that in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, where an Owen W. lived, the record also shows that Nicholas and Mary Whitmore had Nicholas bapt. 21 Sept., 1645; that Francis and Anne Whitmore had a dau. Frances bapt. 3 May, 1643, probably buried 15 Aug., 1643, and the mother was probably buried 12 Feb. 1643-4; and that Francis and Mary (a second wife?) had Mary bapt. 11 May, 1648, Anne, bapt. 25 Nov. 1649, Elizabeth, bapt. 20 Jan., 1651-2, Francis, bapt. 1 Dec., 1653, and probably buried 19th same month; and Frances, bapt. 15th March, 1654-5. A Francis, probably the father, was buried Nov. 19, 1664. A John and Alice Whitmore had also George there bapt. 1 March, 1644-5; Nov. 25, 1652, Alice W. buried.

These dates are all reconcilable with Robert's will and the silence about Paul and Francis's children or a brother Nicholas. Paul and Francis, *so far as these dates show*, were widowers and childless in 1646, and Nicholas might be dead, as nothing is heard of him after 1645.

This is, of course, all surmise, and only of interest as showing how names sometimes will favour a theory.

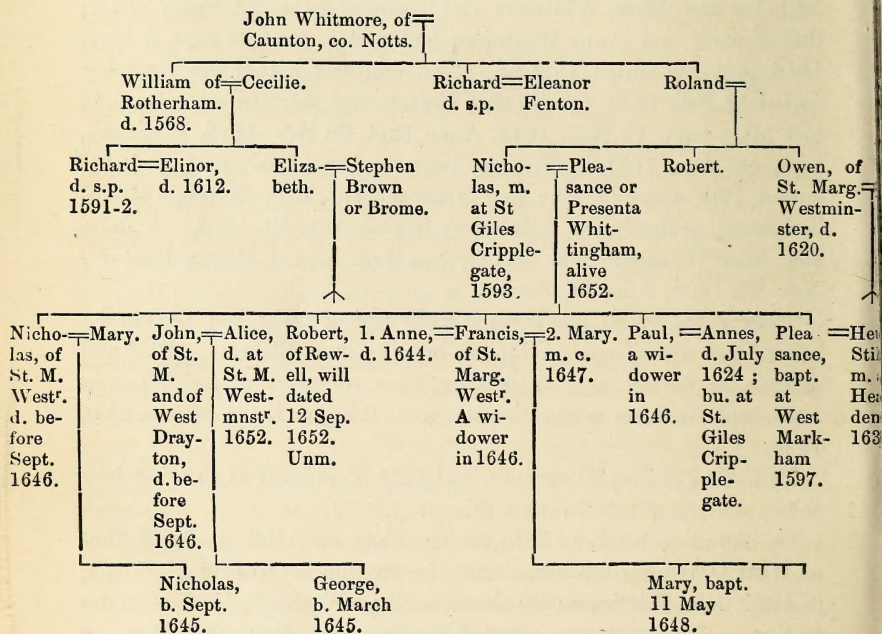
On the other hand, as if to confound any such theory, I find that in West Drayton, co. Notts, almost the next parish to East Markham, in 1635, John Whitmore was churchwarden, and Oct. 9, 1646, administration on his estate was granted to his widow *Presenta*. Here we find another *Presenta* or Pleasance Whitmore in the neighbourhood, and the evidence must favour John and *Presenta* as much as Nicholas and Pleasance as the parents of Robert and the others. One escape only is possible: if Pleasance (Whittingham) were the mother of Robert, she was alive in 1646. Can this administration of John's estate be wrong in one point, and should it read granted to his mother *Presenta* instead of his *wife*? If so, it would be very possible that John was a brother of Robert, and had died before him (the two probate records being only two days apart), and it is also possible that he is the John of St. Margaret's, Westminster, before noted.

This one change of wife to mother would permit the construction

of a pedigree, including all these names and dates, without a single discrepancy, but as I must admit without a single proof beyond coincidences.

W. H. W.

THEORETICAL PEDIGREE FROM PRECEDING NOTES.



MORLEY CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

The History and Antiquities of the parish Church of St. Matthew, Morley, in the county of Derby, by the late Rev. SAMUEL FOX, M.A. Rector; with Seventeen Illustrations from Original Drawings by George Bailey. Edited by ROBERT BIGSBY, LL.D. Author of *The History of Repton*, in the same County. 4to. London and Derby, Bemrose and Sons, MDCCCLXXII. pp. 57.

This handsome volume is the joint production of an antiquary and an artist. The design, we are told, is "to rescue from the inevitable ravages of time some interesting monuments of the past, and to secure them, as far as may be, for future reference." We learn from the Prospectus (dated March, 1870), that it was intended to strike off only so many copies as should be subscribed for, and the stones and plates were to be destroyed, but the lamented death¹ of the author, in September, 1870, caused this arrangement to be somewhat modified, and we learn that a few copies are still on sale.

There are few country churches (says the Author in his Preface) which attract a greater number of visitors than the parish church of Morley; for there are few ecclesiastical edifices which display a greater variety of remains, deeply interesting to those who value the religious efforts of former generations.

The survivorship of these relics of antiquity may, in a great measure, be attributed to the secluded situation of Morley. But however carefully such objects may be cherished and preserved, Time, the great destroyer, will gradually annihilate them.

Morley is a village containing some 220 inhabitants, situated four and a half miles to the north-east of Derby, and was "formerly," we are told,² "a place of considerably greater importance than it is at present." At the period of Domesday it was held by Siward under Henry de Ferrars, and

afterwards became the property of a family who derived their name from this their place of residence; but nothing is positively known of them until it was held by

¹ Mr. Fox died suddenly from an attack of paralysis. He was one of the best and most learned Anglo-Saxon scholars of the day, and was much esteemed for his works both by native and foreign scholars. Besides his valuable contributions to Anglo-Saxon literature, (of which Dr. Bosworth speaks in the highest terms of commendation,) he was the author of *Monks and Monasteries*, *The Noble Army of Martyrs*, and a *History of Rome for Young Persons*. Mr. Fox, who was for a short time a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, was for fifteen years Curate and for twenty-six years Rector of Morley.

² P. 26. It is called a *town* on the brass of John Statham, who died 1454; but that term was formerly used much as *township* is now, and did not necessarily imply a village of large size.

Richard de Morley, whose grand-daughter married Roger de Masci de Sale. and left an only child, Goditha, who married Ralph de Statum, and died A.D. 1418.

The pedigree which Mr. Fox gives of the Morleys, for which, unfortunately, he cites no authority, commences with Edmundus Dominus de Morley, whose grandson Robert married a lady named "Dina,"¹ and had issue a daughter Isolda,² who was twice married. By her first husband, Philip de Derby, who died in 1203, she had a son, Hugh de Morley, whose grandson, Richard de Morley, married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John de la Launde, knt., and was father by her of Lucy, married to Hugh de Ryslip, by whom she was mother of an only child, Lucy, the wife of Roger de Masci, of Sale, co. Chester.

The Stathams and their descendants the Sacheverells quartered for this match the coat of Morley, viz., Argent, a lion rampant sable, crowned or, which, in one example, we find placed in the first quarter of the Statham shield; and it precedes Statham in the escutcheon of Henry Sacheverell of Morley, who died in 1558.

In the last-named example the black lion is charged on the shoulder with a crescent, which would seem to suggest that these Morleys were a junior branch of the Barons Morley, who bore the coat in the thirteenth century; but there does not appear to be any evidence in support of such a theory, for the Barons Morley, we believe, were "of that ilk" in Norfolk.

It is one of (possibly) *many* examples of the same coat being used by two families³ of a like surname, but otherwise distinct.

From the Stathams Morley passed by marriage to the Sacheverells, with whom it remained until their extinction in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Morley Church is rich in monumental brasses and tombs of the Stathams and Sacheverells, and contains also some handsome but more modern monuments of the Wilmots, Sitwells, and Batemans. Of the family mansion of the two first-named families it may almost be said "*perierunt etiam ruinæ*;" for all that remains is a doorway, and the stabling, now belonging to the rectory. Its foundations, however, may still be traced in the inequality of the turf.

¹ *Sic*, but is not this the abbreviated form of *Domina*?

² Isolda?

³ William de Morle bears the coat in a roll dated 1296, and Sir Robert de Morley in the Boroughbridge roll of 1322. The former we take to be the William who was summoned to Parliament as a baron from 1299 to 1306, and the latter, probably his son, was summoned from 1317 to 1357. The coat is also given in the roll of 1308-14 (but with the lion queue fourchée) as that of "*Sire . . . de Morlee of Norfolk*."

Besides its monuments, Morl y Church possesses some fine stained glass windows, representing the Legend of Saint Robert of Knaresborough, and that of the Holy Cross. These windows were brought from Dale Abbey, and, together with the refectory of that monastery, were presented to Morley Church by Francis Pole, who had purchased most of the materials of the Abbey after its destruction in 1539. They were restored in 1847 by Warrington of London, at the expense of T. O. Bateman, Esq., and are fully described in the work before us.

The lithographic illustrations to this work are seventeen in number, and have been skilfully executed by Mr. George Bailey.

They comprise four exterior and interior views of the Church, two coloured plates of the stained windows, three tinted plates of encaustic tiles, and drawings of most of the monumental brasses, incised slabs, and altar-tombs of the Stathams and Sacheverells, which remain in such profusion in this church.

The letterpress is confined to a history and description of the church and its monuments, with copies of all the inscriptions on the latter. It is plain and unpretending, and nothing is left undescribed, save what we cannot but censure and deplore, the numerous armorial shields which exist in the church.

At the end of the volume, in an appendix, are a few copies of original documents, and church and other notes relating to Radcliffe-on-Soar, Barton, Breadsall Priory, and Dale Abbey; and it concludes with four sheet pedigrees of (1) The Stathams and Morleys, (2) The Sacheverells of Morley, (3) The Sacheverells of Radcliffe-on-Soar, and (4) The Sacheverells of Barton.

These or some of these pedigrees we shall consider in the sequel; at present we will endeavour by the aid of the plates, assisted by other authorities, to supply some of Mr. Fox's armorial omissions.

Plate VIII. represents the altar-tomb of Jacinth Sacheverell and Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of Sir Richard Harpur of Little Over, co. Derby. Jacinth died in January 1656, and Elizabeth in the following March. At the end of the tomb are two achievements: the first (in a lozenge) Quarterly: 1. A lion rampant crowned and a crescent for difference (intended for *Harpur*);¹ 2. A chevron and in chief a lion passant; 3 [Argent,] a chevron engrailed between three crosses

¹ Harpur bore Argent, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed sable. The coat which Mr. Bailey has represented is that of Morley. Perhaps however the error may exist in the original, for the arms may have been repainted.

patée fitchée [sable] (*Finderne*¹); 4. A saltire vair. The second shield is, Quarterly: 1. Argent, on a saltire azure five water-bougets or (*Sacheverell*); 2. Gules, a pale lozengy argent (*Statham*); 3. Argent, a lion rampant sable crowned or (*Morley*); 4. Argent, three hares playing bagpipes gules² (*Fitzercald*?).

Plate IX. Altar-tomb of Catherine wife of Thomas Babington, and daughter of Sir Henry Sacheverell of Morley, knt. ob. 1543.

Mr. Bailey's drawing of the arms on this tomb is rather indistinct, but the same achievement is described, from a chimney-piece at Glapwell Hall, in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, ii. 101, as follows (the tinctures and names we have added from other sources):—

Quarterly: 1. Argent, ten torteaux, four, three, two, and one, a label azure (*Babington*); 2. Argent, a fesse vair or and gules between three water-bougets sable (*Dethick*); 3. Two chevrons (*Alfreton*, or *Chaworth* ?); 4. A fesse dancetté . . . between ten billets . . . ; 5. Argent, a chief gules, over all upon a bend azure three escutcheons³ or with chiefs of the field (*Allestree*); 6. Or, a chevron gules and a canton ermine (*Stafford of Grafton*); 7. Paly of six, a bordure azure bezantée (*Bassett of Weldon*); 8. A cross (*Aylesbury* ?);⁴ impaling, quarterly: 1 and 4, Sacheverell; 2, Morley; 3, Fitzercald.

Plates X., XI., XII. Encaustic tiles. These, says Mr. Fox, contain many armorial bearings, among which the arms of Babington are conspicuous. Many of them were probably brought from Dale Abbey, as they were chiefly found in the aisle which came from that monastery. They were formerly dispersed over the floor of the church, but are now collected and placed within an enclosure at the east end of the north aisle.

We do not know whether the whole of the tiles are here represented,

¹ Sir Richard Harpur of Little Over was a son of Richard Harpur of Swarkeston, co. Derby, by Jane, sister and heiress of Thomas Finderne of Finderne.

² This curious device belonged to Sacheverell before the match with Statham's heir, although it is here placed in the last quarter. Burke, in his *Armory*, attributes it to Fitzercald, but it is usually called Hopwell. "We cannot find," says Burke, any trace of a match between Sacheverell and the heiress of Hopwell;" but Mr. Fox, in his pedigree of the Sacheverells of Morley, gives "fil. et hæres Rogeri de Hopwell mil." as the wife of Robert Sacheverell living temp. Henry VI., and adds that he was of Hopwell *jure uxoris*. [If conceived in a humorous spirit, the device would suit the name of Hopwell, inasmuch as hares jump or *hop-well*, and bag-pipes used to inspire bipeds also to dance or *hop-well*. EDIT.]

³ *Roundles* in Mr. Bailey's drawing.

⁴ Stafford quartered, Azure, a cross argent, for Aylesbury; and, Or, two pales gules within a bordure azure bezantée, for Keynes; but the latter was brought in by the former, and should therefore succeed it.

but so far from the coat of Babington being here "conspicuous" it does not once occur. Can Mr. Fox have mistaken the bezants and ermine canton of Zouche for the coat of Babington? But this occurs only once. The other tiles exhibit the arms of Quincy, Willoughby, Morley, the Royal arms, and some others.¹

Plate XIII. Brass of Sir Thomas Statham, knt., "nuper Dñi huius ville" (ob. 1470), and his two wives, Elizabeth daughter of Robert Langley, esq., and Thomasine daughter of John Curson, esq. Above them, figures of their patron saints, Christopher, Anne, and the Virgin. Upon the helmet underneath the knight's head is a wreath and thereon a swan's (?) head between two expanded wings. There are four shields; 1st. Quarterly: 1 and 4 *Morley*, 2 and 3 *Statham*. 2nd. Obliterated. 3rd. *Morley* and *Statham* quarterly, impaling a cockatrice (*Langley*).² 4th. The same, impaling on a bend three birds (*Curson*).

Plate XIV. Brass of Henry Statham (ob. 1480) and his three wives, and brass of John Sacheverell and his wife.

The helmet of Henry Statham is surmounted with the swan crest, but here with a long spoon bill, and issuing from a crest coronet. His wives were Anne daughter of Thomas Bothe of Barton, Elizabeth daughter of Giles Seynclow, and Margaret daughter of John Stanhope. There are two shields: 1st. *Statham* (single) impaling a chevron between three ermine spots. 2nd. The same impaling [Argent,] three boar's heads erect and erased [sable] (*Booth*).

John Sacheverell and his wife are represented kneeling. She was the heiress of Morley, viz., Joan daughter and heiress of Henry Statham. Sacheverell, who is described as "fili' et heres Rad'i Sacheu'el Armig'i, dñi de Snetterton et Hopwell," was slain at the battle of Bosworth Field, 1485. Between them is an escutcheon of Sacheverell quartering the hares and bagpipes, the two hares in chief respecting each other. Above the male figure are the same quartered arms, impaling, on a bend three birds; and over the female the same, impaling 1 and 4, *Statham*; 2 and 3, *Morley*.

Plate XV. Brass of John Statham, "sometyme lorde of this towne," ob. 1454, and Cicely his wife. No arms.

On the same plate is represented the brass of Henry Sacheverell, ob. 1558, and Isabella his wife. Arms: Quarterly, 1. *Sacheverell*;

¹ We propose to examine these armorial tiles hereafter.—EDIT.

² Mr. Fox in his Statham pedigree calls this lady *Lumley*. Probably she was so called in the MS. pedigree from which he copied, but the inscription upon the brass and the impalement both prove that her name was Langley.

2. *Morley*, with a crescent on the lion for difference; 3. *Statham*; 4. A lion rampant; 5 [Gules], a duck [argent], ducally gorged [or], (*Snitterton*); 6. *Fitzcald*.

These are all the arms represented in the plates.

In the Harl. MS. 1043, is a handsome trick of the arms and quarterings of Henry Sacheverell, Esq., as follows:

Quarterly: 1. *Sacheverell*; 2. *Snitterton*; 3. *Hopwell* (so called); 4. *Stathome*; 5. Argent, a chevron between three lozenges sable (*Massey*); 6. Argent, a fesse azure between three crescents gules (*Rysley*); 7. *Morley*, with a crescent for difference; 8. Gules, a fesse or between three bezants (*De la Launde*); 9. Azure, a lion rampant argent (*Estefizen*,¹ Lord of Holt, co. Denbigh).

This achievement bears out Mr. Fox's statement (in his *Morley* pedigree) that the wife of Roger de Massey was a daughter and heiress of "*Ryslip*," and that Richard de Morley married a co-heiress of *De la Launde*.

Precisely the same achievement appears on the monument in Ratby church, Leicestershire, of Henry Sacheverell of Morley, who died in 1620, in his 73rd year; but Nichols, in his *History of Leicestershire*, has mis-named all the quarterings. It is surmounted with the crest, a goat passant argent; motto, "*En bon foy*."

This "fair and stately monument," as Burton calls it, was erected by Henry Sacheverell's two natural sons Ferdinando and Valence, to the former of whom he gave his estate of Old Hays in the parish of Ratby,² which eventually came into the possession of John Zachary of Areley King's, co. Worcester; whose maternal ancestor, William Mucklowe of Areley, had married Frances the only natural daughter of the said Henry Sacheverell. Mr. Zachary obtained from the Heralds' College, in 1780, a patent entitling him to quarter the Sacheverell arms within a bordure wavy erminois.³ This brings us to the consideration of Mr. Fox's pedigree of the Sacheverells of Morley. In this tabular pedigree he has placed Elizabeth Keyes as a *second wife* of Henry Sacheverell, and his children by her are given as *legitimate*. That this was not the case is well known. We are informed by Nichols (*Leicestershire*, iv. 888), that besides his legiti-

¹ Called Estascaren in Shaw's *Staffordshire*. Chadwick quarterings.

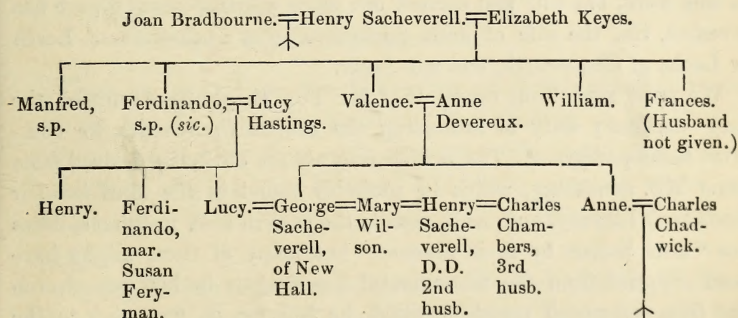
² He gave Callow in Derbyshire to Valence.

³ Dugdale had granted in 1665 the Sacheverell arms within a plain bordure gules to George Sacheverell of Callow and New Hall, son of Valence above named. The Chadwicks, his descendants and representatives, not only quartered this coat, but *all the other Sacheverell quarterings*, which is very unusual in such a case.

mate son Jacinthus, and others whom he had by his wife Joan Bradbourne, Henry Sacheverell left issue by Elizabeth Keyes, "three natural sons,—Manfrede, who died at Old Hays in 1625; Ferdinando, aged 20 in 1619; and Valence, aged 15 in 1619; and one daughter, Frances."

"Ferdinando died (he continues) January 10th, 1628-9, leaving Henry his son and heir, then four years old, and a ward of the King, who afterwards died s.p.; and one daughter, Lucy, first married to . . . Danett, and afterwards the first wife of her own cousin George Sacheverell (son of the above Valence) of New Hall, co. Warwick; but had no issue. Lucy, the widow of Ferdinando, was afterwards remarried to . . . Pinchbeck. Frances became, in 1622, the wife of William Mucklow, of Areley Regis, co. Worc. esquire, who died in 1686, aged 88; and it seems that Ferdinando left his estate at Old Hays to her; for her descendant John Zachary, Esq. of Areley, possessed the manor of Old Hays (in 1780)."

Now let us compare with this Mr. Fox's tabular pedigree, from which the following is a brief and abridged extract:—



It will be perceived that, according to Mr. Fox, Ferdinando had, besides the son Henry named by Nichols, a son of his own name, who was married; and that Henry of Morley had also a son William (by Elizabeth Keyes). But what we wish particularly to call attention to is the marriage of George Sacheverell's widow to the notorious "fire-brand" Dr. Henry Sacheverell. To this personage George Sacheverell gave a moiety of the manor of Callow, co. Derby, "in testimony of his regard for the violent sermon which that celebrated Tory divine preached, as an assize sermon, at All Saints' church, Derby;"¹ and perhaps also in acknowledgement of some supposed remote relationship.

¹ Glover's *Derbyshire*, 8vo. edit. ii. 191. We may here mention that among the

It is singular that neither Nichols nor Glover in noticing the Callow family mention the marriage of Dr. Sacheverell to George's widow; but the former refers to the alliance in another part¹ of his *History of Leicestershire*, giving some account of the Doctor and his ancestry.

He was descended from a respectable Dorsetshire family named Cheverell, the first of his line who wrote the name *Sacheverell* having been his great-grandfather, the Rev. John Sacheverell (son of John Cheverell of Buckland, Dorset,) who was rector of East Stoke from 1615 to 1651. Two pedigrees of these Cheverells² are given in the Harl. MS. 1451 at ff. 76 and 171. They bore the saltire and water-bougets with the addition of a chief gules, but their relationship to the Sacheverells of Morley is more than doubtful.

Mrs. Sacheverell survived her second husband, the Doctor, and married thirdly Charles Chambers, gent., to whom (Mr. Glover says) she gave the moiety of Callow, and it was sold by his descendants, in 1775, to Philip Gell, esq. Mrs. Chambers died in 1739, aged 75.

We have not space for a particular examination of all the pedigrees in this work, but will just correct one error which a casual glance has revealed, viz., the wife of John Sacheverell was a coheiress of Leech or Leche of Chatsworth, and not *Leeke*.

We must repeat our regret that Mr. Fox should have omitted the very necessary duty of indicating the sources from which he compiled these pedigrees. The earlier descents are obviously derived from some MS. genealogy, which he probably found in the Harleian (or Bodleian) Library, and, as is usually the case in such pedigrees, dates are "conspicuous by their absence," but many of these might have been supplied from the monumental inscriptions in his own church and from the parish registers, which, he informs us, "go back to the year 1544."

But in pointing out (as in duty bound) Mr. Fox's faults, we would by no means under-estimate the great value of this interesting contribution to local topography, which will be a lasting memorial of his affectionate regard for the sacred edifice in which he ministered for so many years.

H. S. G.

more recent additions to the MSS. in the British Museum is a pocket note-book of George Sacheverell begun when at Oxford, in 1651, and continued to 1662—its contents chiefly poetry. (Addit. MS. 28,758.)

¹ Vol. iii. p. 509.

² There is also a pedigree of the Cheverells in the new edition of Hutchins's *Dorset*, but the *family* name of the Doctor's wife is not given.

THE ROOS FAMILY OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, THEIR PEDIGREE AND WILLS COMPARED.

The following notes on a family formerly of some local importance, may not seem out of place, since, though founded chiefly on Thoroton's *History of Nottinghamshire*, they are supported and amplified by several original materials:—

Robert¹ Lord Roos of Hamlake married Isabel daughter of William the Lion, King of Scotland, and had

William² Lord Roos of Hamlake, a title still extant, and

Robert² of Werke, who married Margaret dau. and heir of Peter de Brus of Skelton. The son of Robert² was

William³ de Ros or Roos, Baron of Kendal, who is said to have had two sons—

Robert⁴ Lord Roos of Kendal, whose eventual heiress married Sir William Parr.

William⁴ Roos of Ingmanthorpe.

Thus far we follow the Visitation of Nottinghamshire, just printed for the Harleian Society. But Collins, in his Peerage, differs considerably from this account. He states that the first Lord Roos of Hamlake, Robert,¹ had three sons, of whom two were named William, the younger being William of Agmanthorpe.

Again, Collins says that Robert² of Werke had a son William,³ whose son Thomas⁴ had a granddaughter Elizabeth,⁶ who married Sir William Parr. He says of this William³ that "the daughters claimed to be coheirs, a difficulty which has not been solved." It is evidently in this generation that an obscurity exists, two facts only being pretty clear, viz. that the Parrs of Kendal represent the senior line of Robert² Roos of Werke, and that the Roos family of Ingmanthorpe was recognised as an early offshoot, though the precise point of connection was in doubt.

Turning to the Visitation again—

William⁴ Lord of Ingmanthorpe is said to be father of Sir Robert⁵ Roos Lord of Ingmanthorpe, Steeton, and many other lands in Yorkshire, who had two sons—

Robert,⁶ of Steeton, co. York.

William,⁶ of Ingmanthorpe, co. York.*

Robert⁶ Roos, of Steeton, married Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Middleton of Stockeld, co. York (of Middleton Hall says the Visitation of Rutland), and had

John⁷ Roos, of Laxton, co. Notts, who mar. the eldest dau. and coheir of Sir Miles Etton of Gilling, and had

William⁸ Roos of Laxton

At this point there is another contradiction of authorities. Thoroton (*History of Nottinghamshire*, p. 376) says, in relation to Laxton,

Sir John Etton left the manor (11 Hen. VI.) to his grandchildren, Elizabeth wife of John Northwood, Isabell of John Rous, Margaret of Robert Moresby, and Anne of Robert Roucliffe.

The posterity of this John Roos got all or most of this manor by purchase or otherwise; his son's name was Robert Roos, and he had to wife Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Middleton, and by her William Roos, who married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Christopher Wainsford, &c.

Here the father and grandfather of William⁸ are made to change places; but which account is right?

William⁸ Roos of Laxton married Elinor daughter of Christopher Wandisford of Kirklington, and had

Humphrey⁹ of Laxton.

Richard⁹ of Torkesey, co. Linc. of whom hereafter.

Humphrey⁹ Roos married [Anne†] daughter of [Richard†] Restwold of the Vache, and [secondly Margaret Linne of Southwyke in Northamptonshire. He died 13 Hen. VIII. A.D. 1522].† By his first wife he had [besides William¹⁰ of whom hereafter],†

Francis¹⁰ Roos of Laxton, who married [Elizabeth] daughter of Thomas Scrimshire of Norbury, co. Staff. and had

Peter.¹¹

Thomas,¹¹ of whom hereafter.

Mary¹¹ married Thomas Broughton of Broughton, co. Stafford.

Alice¹¹† married Brian Stapelton of Burton Joyce, Anthony Stapleton of Romsen, and Thomas Leeke of Hasland, co. Derby.

* For Ross of Ingmanthorpe (*temp.* Hen. VIII.) consult Blore's "Rutland," p. 8.

† Supplied from Thoroton.

‡ See *Herald and Genealogist*, vi. 161.

Joan^{11*}? married Thomas Whitmore of Madeley, co. Stafford.
 A daughter¹¹ married Fairfax of Gilling.†
 A daughter married Marshall or Maxfield.†
 A daughter married Scrimshire of Norbury.†

The will of this Francis Roos has been found in the Court of Probate, in London, by Col. Chester. It is dated 4 Nov. 1577, and was proved 26 Apr. 1580. An abstract is given at the end of this article.

Peter¹¹ Roos of Laxton married first Agnes, daughter of Sir James Harvey, Lord Mayor of London [1582], and had a daughter Anne¹² who married Sir Griffin Markham.† Peter married secondly [Bridget],‡ daughter and heir of Robert Roos of Ingmanthorpe, and had—

Gilbert,¹² who married a daughter of Orrell, of South Cave [and had two daughters, one married to Thomas of the county of Essex, who had part of North Leverton, the other never married.]†

Peter.¹²

Of Bridget (Roos), Peter's widow, Thoroton says she, "after her husband's death, married one Richard Clark, and, as the inhabitants say, by her own misfortunes and the wicked unthriftiness of her son the said Gilbert Roos, the last lord of Laxton of this noble race, was reduced to so great poverty that she gleaned corn among other poor people in Laxton fields."

Peter¹² Roos, according to Thoroton, was of Knesale, married Frances daughter of Marshall, and had four daughters and one son—

Gilbert,¹² who married Elizabeth, daughter of Augustine Hinde of Laxton-Morehouse, and died 1661. He had—

Gilbert,¹³ aged 14 in 1670.

Peter,¹³ aged 11 in 1670.

Maria.¹³

Frances.

Troth.

Here ends this branch ; but reverting to the next—

Thomas¹¹ (son of Francis¹⁰) Roos, married [Anne]‡ daughter of

* See *Herald and Genealogist*, vi. 162, and iv. 399.

† See p. 333 of the present volume.

‡ Supplied from Thoroton.

..... Pirton [or Pickston, who married Mainwaring],* and had--

Francis.¹²

John¹² [who married Elizabeth Roos of Weston, and had William¹³ of Laxton, whose wife was Anna Griselda, widow of . . . Cooper, and who had

John¹⁴ Roos, aged 8 in 1666].*

Francis¹² Roos [married Elizabeth daughter of Peter Orrell of South Cave, co. York. Her aunt married Gilbert¹² Roos, cousin of Francis. They had

John.¹³

Francis.¹³

Peter.¹³

Valentine.¹³ *]

[Of whom John¹³ Roos of Laxton married Jane daughter of . . . East of Carberton and had

Francis,¹⁴ aged 22 in 1670; John,¹⁴ aged 15; Thomas,¹⁴ aged 13; Peter,¹⁴ aged 8; Elizabeth,¹⁴ aged 18; Mary,¹⁴ aged 16; Sarah,¹⁴ aged 12; and Jane,¹⁴ aged 6.*]

We will next take the oldest branch of the Laxton family as recorded in Thoroton:—

William¹⁰ Roos, older brother of Francis¹⁰ Roos of Laxton, married Maria Eliot, and had

[Barnard¹¹ Roos of Egmont, whose son William¹² Roos of Egmont married Sarah, daughter and co-heir of John Samon of Turford. They had an only daughter, Sarah¹³ Roos, who married Edmund Lacock, clerk, whose daughter Deborah Lacock, says Thoroton (p. 319), is “wife of my cousin John Ouseley, rector of Panfield in Essex.”]

Here we complete the record of the Laxton line; but another branch is recorded in the Visitation of Rutland, 1618 (Harleian Society), as well as in that of Nottinghamshire in 1569 and 1614. The two accounts agree so closely that they must have had a common origin. We follow that of the Visitation of Nottinghamshire—

Richard⁹ Roos of Torkesey, co. Lincoln, had a son

* Supplied from Thoroton.

William¹⁰ Roos of East Barre, in Laxton, co. Notts, who married . . . daughter of . . . Darwin, and had—

Thomas¹¹ died s.p.

Richard¹¹ of Snenton, married the daughter and heir of . . . Warren of Snenton, co. Notts, and had two sons, viz.:

Henry¹² of Snenton, whose son Henry¹³ was alive in 1618.

George¹² died s. p.

Edward¹¹ of Laxton, of whom hereafter.

Roger¹¹ of Egmanton, co. Notts, married Catherine Leuesby or Levesey of Laxton, and had Michell¹².

Anthony¹¹ married Elizabeth Blague.

Catherine¹¹ married John Lucas of London.

Edward¹¹ Roos of Laxton, third son, married Agnes daughter of Anthony Colly of Glaston, co. Rutland, and had

Edward.¹²

Joane¹² married Thomas Gurney of Marnham, co. Notts.

Edward¹² Roos of Ashwell, co. Rutland, 1618, married Mary daughter and heir of John Castlin of Ashwell, and had

Francis,¹³ aged 25 in 1618.

Edward,¹³ under-sheriff of Rutland, 1618.

Theodosia,¹³ married Leonard Cole of Stamford.

Ellen,¹³ married Anthony Harston of Peterborough.

Alice,¹³ married John Heard of Ashwell.

Mary.¹³

The evidence to be gained from wills at the York Registry is scanty.

March 2, 1605-6. Administration of PETER Roos of Laxton (our Peter¹¹) was granted to his widow Bridget Clark *alias* Roos, with tuition of his son Peter Roos. This was revoked 12th March, and another granted June 30th, 1606, to Peter Roos of Laxton. 1610, June 9. Administration of Peter Roos of Laxton to Bridget wife of Hugh Clarke.

Again, Dec. 16, 1606, will of THOMAS Roos of Laxton (evidently the Thomas¹¹ son of Francis and brother of preceding) mentions wife Anne, sons Francis and John, daughter Jane wife of William Hore, illegitimate children Christopher Roos *alias* Coupe and Dorothy Coupe. Supervisor Brian Broughton (probably his nephew). 1630,

Oct. 31. Anne Roos, widow. Administration to son Francis to his own use and that of his brother John Roos.

Oct. 9, 1617. Administration of BARBARA ROOS *alias* COUPE of Carlton to her husband Christopher Roos *alias* Coupe.

1634, Oct. 9. Administration of Francis Roos of Laxton to his widow Elizabeth.

In proof of the Rutlandshire line we have the will dated

April 12, 1552. Of WILLIAM ROSE of Laxton (evidently the son of Richard,⁹ grandson of William⁸ Roos and Elinor Wandisford). He mentions sons Anthony, Barnard, Thomas, Edward, and Richard, and daughter Katherine; makes supervisor "Master Francis Roose, my cousin," who is of course our Francis.¹⁰ All these children except Barnard appear in the pedigree.

1575, May 9. EDWARD ROOS of Laxton, evidently son of the preceding, makes his will and mentions brother Barnard, son Edward and his wife Mary, daughter Jane wife of Thomas Gurnell, son-in-law Peter Levesay, wife Joan, daughters Barbara and Anne. As compared with the Visitation it would indicate that Edward had married a second wife not there recorded.

There are also at York administrations as follows:

1603, Aug. 8. Of Edward Roos of Laxton to his brother Peter.

1617-18, Jan. 13. Of John Roos of Egmanton to Edward Roos of same place.

1622, Aug. 13. Of Peter Roos of Moorhouses (in Laxton) to Nicholas Parkthorpe of Laxton.

These are all, I believe, that are recorded at York prior to 1660.

Abstract of the Will of Francis Roos of Laxton.

(C. P. C. 14 Arundel.) FRANCIS ROOSSE of Swinched, co. Stafford, esq. dated 4 Nov. 1577. To be buried in the parish church of Stawne, near my wife. To each of my tenants that are cottagers in co. Stafford 2 pence and a year's rent of their cottages; to each of my tenants cottagers in Laxton a year's rent. To Rafe Hariam, dwelling in Moorehouse, a year's rent. To my sons Peter Roose and Thomas Roose each 40*l.* a month after my decease. To my son-in-law Thomas Broughton, to use of his eldest son Francis Broughton and his other sons in succession, 40*l.* "Item, I will that my Exors. shall within one month after my decease pay unto my son-

in-law Thomas Whitmore the like sum of 40*l.* upon his sufficient bond that he shall employ the same to the use of his sons in this order, to wit, that his eldest son William Whitmore shall have the interest thereof for the 2 first years, and his son Francis Whitmore the interest thereof for the 2 next years after that, and after the said 4 years his youngest son Peter Whitmore to have the interest thereof for other two years; and then I will that after the end of the said 6 years Thomas Whitmore their father shall have the occupation and profit thereof for other 2 years, and after those 8 years I will that the said 40*l.* shall remain to his eldest son William Whitmore to his only use as my free gift to him for ever." To my sons Peter and Thomas Roose and my sons-in-law Thomas Broughton, John Badeley and Thomas Whitmore each a yoke of oxen. To my daughter-in-law my son Thomas Rooses wife, and to my daughters Thomas Broughton's wife, John Badeley's wife, Thomas Whitmore's wife, and William Maxfield's wife, each two cows. Other bequests of household stuffs, &c. to said sons, daughters, daughters-in-law, and my son-in-law William Maxfield. To Thomas Keymeys of Bowres, and William Kent of the Mayre, each an ox. "Item, I will that of such goods, cattells, and chattells as I have unbequeathed, my executors shall pay unto my daughter Dorotheis children living, to each of them twenty nobles. To the churchwardens of the chapel of Chorlton 20*s.* to be employed in the reparation of the said chapel and maintenance of the service there. To John and Francis, the two eldest sons of my son-in-law John Badeley, each 10*l.* when 18 years of age. Residue to my son Peter Roose and my friend Mathew Cradocke of Stafford, Merchant of the Staple, and appoint them Executors. (Proved 26 April 1580 by said son Peter Roose, power reserved to said Mathew Cradocke.)

All these places, except Laxton, are near together, in Staffordshire. *Stawne*, where he was to be buried, is Standon. (See *Erdeswicke*, Harwood's edit. p. 100, last line.) *Swinched* is clearly *Swineshead*. A note to *Erdeswicke*, p. 90, says "*Thomas Roos* of *Luxley* in Notts, 20 Eliz. (A.D. 1578) died seized of the granges of Ellerton, Batisacre, Fowk Clanford, and Eld-Knighton and other lands, and a moiety of the manor of Meere, *Swineshead*, and Charlton, and left them to Peter Roos his son." There can be no doubt that this is a mistake for *Francis Roos* of *Laxton*, all the facts agreeing with what is known of him. Chorlton or Charlton and *Swineshead* are but a mile or two from

Broughton. Maer and Bowres are in the same neighbourhood, and appear still on the county map. At Maer it seems are monuments to the Macclesfields, to which family belonged William Macclesfield, "now owner of the greater part of Maere and Aston," says Erdeswicke, about 1595. It is probable that Francis Roos's son-in-law Maxfield belonged to this family.

It seems evident that Francis Roos, who was of Nottinghamshire, was brought to Staffordshire by his marriage with Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Scrimshire of Norbury, a place about as far south of Eccleshall as Chorlton is north.

As to the marriages of Francis Roos's daughters, it seems quite certain that Mary married Thomas Broughton of Broughton; Joan married Thomas Whitmore of Madeley; — (unnamed) married William Maxfield (or Macclesfield). A fourth daughter married John Badeley; and there was apparently a daughter, Dorothy, who had died leaving children—she may have been the wife either of Fairfax or Scrimshire; and there was certainly a daughter Alice who married a Stapleton, who was not named in her father's will, though then living. To compare the will with Thoroton's account, they agree on three names, Broughton, Whitmore, and Maxfield. Thoroton adds Fairfax and Scrimshire, besides Stapleton, otherwise proved to be right. The will omits Stapleton, but adds Badeley, which is not in Thoroton. I can see no reason however to discredit Thoroton,* either in regard to Fairfax or Scrimshire.

The John Badeley was doubtless the John Badeley of Ellerton Grange, in co. Stafford, whose will is dated 8 April 1605; proved 2 July 1606. He mentions wife Katherine, oldest son John, gives daughter Susan 30*l.*, daughter Joyce 40*l.*; son Thomas 30*l.*; son Francis 20 marks; son Walter 20*l.*, son James 40*l.*, daughter Eme 40*l.*, to daughter Rose a ring, and same to daughter Elizabeth and her husband and daughter Ellen.

Boston, U.S.A.

WILLIAM H. WHITMORE.

* It is of course possible that Thoroton may have made a mistake in saying that Francis Roos's *daughter* married a Fairfax of Gilling, it being a fact that two of his *grand-daughters* did marry into that family. Still it is the least satisfactory method of disposing of a knotty question to style it an entire error.

WILLIAM BURTON'S COPY OF WEEVER'S
FUNERALL MONUMENTS.

In the library of Evelyn Philip Shirley, esq. at Lower Eatington Park, co. Warwick, is a copy of Weever's *Funerall Monuments*, which appears to have been purchased at its publication in 1631, and bound for Sir Henry Shirley, Bart. whose arms are impressed in gold upon both its sides. It was given by him in the summer of the following year to Burton, the Historian of Leicestershire, who on that occasion placed the following inscription on a fly-leaf:

Liber Wiffmi Burton Lindliaci Leicestrensis
ex dono Hen. Shirley Baronetti de Stanton Leic.

6 Junij 1632: qui Henricus obiit

Febr. 1632 sequenti.

(The last six words added when the event ensued).

On the other side of the same leaf are several lines in Burton's hand relative to the poet Petrarch: above which are verses written in a window at St. Alban's, and the Epitaph of Sir John Mandevile.

The volume was subsequently in the library of Basil Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, whose bookplate dated 1703 is at the back of the printed Title. Afterwards in that of William Ashby, esq. of Quenby, co. Leic. sold in Feb. 1850.

Mr. Shirley then purchased it.

There are some marginal MS. notes in the course of the volume, but they are not numerous or important. In p. 430 the four Latin lines there printed, applied to the house of Sir Thomas Chaloner at Clerkenwell, are noted by Burton to have been "made by Sr Tho. Chaloner."

On the last fly-leaf at the end of the book are references to various subjects noticed by Weever; and several notes in Burton's hand of the deaths of Judges and others. The earlier of these must have been written immediately after Burton acquired the book; and the first refers to the author himself:

Jo. Weever the Author died 1631.

The year 1632 is generally given as the date of Weever's death (it is misprinted 1652 in our vol. iii. p. 439). The preface to his *Funerall Monuments* is dated "From my House in Clerkenwell Close,

this 28. of May 1631." He is said to have been buried in the neighbouring church in the following year, but none of the historians of Clerkenwell have extracted the entry of his burial from the register, nor is his epitaph extant with a date.¹ Some verses written to his memory are printed in Stowe's Survey, edit. 1633, by Strype 1720, and in the Gentleman's Magazine 1788, p. 600 : and Mr. Matthew Skinner there states that these were placed on a pillar near the vestry, upon a large square plate which was stolen a few years before 1788. The date now given probably implies 1631-2 : and it confirms the belief that this historian of the dead had scarcely issued his work before he was himself numbered among them. His work was to have been continued into other dioceses besides those to which the printed portion relates, and regarding some remains of his MS. collections, now preserved in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, see the introduction to Dingley's History from Marble (Camden Soc. 1867), p. 3.

Joñes Heth Ludimagist^r nū Etonensis scholæ
com. Warr: ab Mich: 1585: usq; ad Mich: 1591:
post scholæ de Sutton Colfeild com. Warr.
obiit apud Sutton p̄dict. Dec: 1632 circa an. æt. 78:

Dugdale, in his History of Warwickshire, gives no catalogue of the schoolmasters either of Nun Eaton or Sutton Coldfield: but at the latter school both William Burton and his brother Robert the author of *The Anatomy of Melancholy* were educated. John Heath was master of Robert, who left Sutton Coldfield for Brasenose in 1593. William left school at Michaelmas 1591, which was the period of Heath's coming to the mastership, as stated in the memorandum now printed.

Tho: Crewe miles, regis serviens ad legē, obiit 28: Jan. 1633.
Peter Freschville k^t dyed at Staveley co. Derb: Maye 1634.
Robtus Houghtō miles Justiċ banci regis, natus 3 Aug. 1548:
ob. 1623 6 Febr.

Joh. Birche Baro Scacarij obiit 1581: æt. 68. sep: St Ægidij
in cāpis.

W^m Daniel mil. Justiċ cōis Banci obiit 19 Maij 1610, æt. 73.

Jo: Sotherton Baro Scaccarij obiit 26 Oct: 1605.

Tho: Creek Baro Scacc. obiit 18 Nov. 20 Eliz æt. 63.

[John] Denhā Baro Scaccarij obiit Febr. 1638.

Joñes Bridgemā miles, Cap. Justiċ Cestr. obiit 1637.

¹ See note on the opposite page.

Edw. Mosley miles, Attornatus Ducat. Lanc. obiit An. 1638.

Tho. Covētry Baro Covētry de Allesburowe, Custos Sigilli, obiit
14 Jan. 1639.

Henricus Martin miles, LL. Doctor, Regius Advocatus, obiit
Oct. 1641.

Tho. Walmesley miles, Justiċ coīs bāci, ob. 26 No. 1612 sep.
apud Blakborne com. Lanc.

In Sir James Whitelock's *Liber Famelicus* (Camden Soc. 1858), at p. 100, will be found a list of "Judges on the benche this term of St. Michael 1624." It contains many of the preceding names, and to each is added a memorandum of the county or place of their birth.

At the back of the leaf is a list of *Antiquarij Eliz. Reg.* amounting to forty-five names. This has been already published in 1852 (with some valuable illustrative notes) in *Notes and Queries*, I. v. 365, the only error being (No. 28) "W^m Nettleton de Knoresborough" instead of Knaresborough.

NOTE.—There were really two epitaphs in commemoration of Weever, though perhaps no substantial monument. One consisted of twenty-two decasyllabic lines,

Upon a very worthy friend, Mr. John Weever, a learned Antiquary,
—their writer unnamed: these may be seen in *The History of Clerkenwell*, by Pinks and Wood, 1865, p. 41, and in former works. The other appears as follows in Hatton's *New View of London*, 1708:

Lancashire gave me Breath,
And Cambridge Education,
Middlesex gave me Death,
And this Church my Humation:
And Christ to me hath given
A place with him in Heaven.
Ætatis suæ 56, Anno Domini 1632.

These lines were in fact an adaptation of the verse placed under his portrait prefixed to the *Funerall Monuments*:—

Lanchashire gaue him breath,
And Cambridge education.
His studies are of Death.
Of Heauen his meditation.

DESCENDANTS OF THE DEANE FAMILY.

It will be remembered that, on the publication of Mr. Deane's *Life of General Richard Deane*¹ we described the process of the author's genealogical researches as an instance of extraordinary perseverance as well as sagacity in such investigations. The slandered son of "an Ipswich hoyman" was triumphantly shown to have been entirely unconnected with Ipswich, but traced to the true place of his nativity on the far distant Cotswolds,—to be the son of a Gloucestershire esquire, a kinsman of the Wickhams of Swalccliffe,² and in all probability nearly related to a distinguished citizen of both his own names who had filled the office of Lord Mayor of London; and so of kin to a wide circle of substantial families in Buckinghamshire who played a busy part in the politics of the Commonwealth.³

Mr. Deane has now compiled and printed two additional pedigrees, for insertion in his work, illustrating most remarkably the extent to which the descendants of the brother and sister of the much abused subject of his biography have attained the very highest positions among the subjects of Queen Victoria. With Mr. Deane's permission, these pedigrees are here copied.

Among the illustrious descendants of Jane Deane, it will be perceived, are the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the late Lord Lieutenant Lord Carlisle, the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquesses of Exeter and Townshend, the Earls of Carlisle, Bessborough, Cork and Ossory, &c., &c. and six late or present Knights of the Garter.

The direct descent from the brother of Richard Deane leads to the late lamented Viceroy of India, and to the family of Lysaght, Lord Lisle.

It is further remarkable in how many families Deane has been adopted as a baptismal name. The first instance was in Deane Monteage one of the sons of Jane Deane. Then one of her grandsons was named Deane Poyntz.

¹ The *Life of Richard Deane*, Major-General and General at Sea in the service of the Commonwealth, and one of the Commissioners of the High Court of Justice appointed for the trial of King Charles the First. By John Bathurst Deane, M.A. F.S.A. 1870, 8vo. reviewed in pp. 51—62 of our present volume.

² See the pedigree in p. 54.

³ See the pedigree in p. 55, showing the descendants of Alderman Sir Richard Deane.

DESCENDANTS OF JOSEPH DEANE,

BROTHER OF GENERAL RICHARD DEANE.

1. Anne=JOSEPH DEANE,*=2. Elizabeth, daughter of Maurice Cuffe, Esq. of Ennis,
ob. 1699. co. Clare, ob. 1690; bur. at Cromlin.

Joseph, born 1649,=Elizabeth, daughter of John Parker,
ob. 1698. Archbishop of Dublin.

Joseph Deane, Privy Councillor, Baron of the Exchequer,=Margaret, dan. of Hon.
Lord Chief Justice, ob. 1715, bur. in the Earl of Cork's Henry Boyle of Castle
vault, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. Martyr, co. Cork.

Elizabeth, married Barbara, married Catherine.=John Lysaght, 1st
Viscount Doneraile, Rt. Hon. Arthur Lord Lisle, ob.
who died 1767, s.p. Hill, s.p. 1781.

John, 2nd Lord=Marianne, dan. of George John, 2nd Joseph-Deane, 3rd Earl,=Eliz. daughter of Sir
Lisle. Connor, Esq. Earl, s.p. Archbishop of Tuam. Richard Meade, Bart.

John, 3rd Lord, George, 4th=Elizabeth daughter of John, 4th Earl, Richard, Bishop of Waterford=Frances, dan. of Robert Fowler,
ob. 1834, s.p. Lord. Samuel Knight, Esq. ob. 1849, s.p. and Lismore, ob. 1832. Archbishop of Dublin.

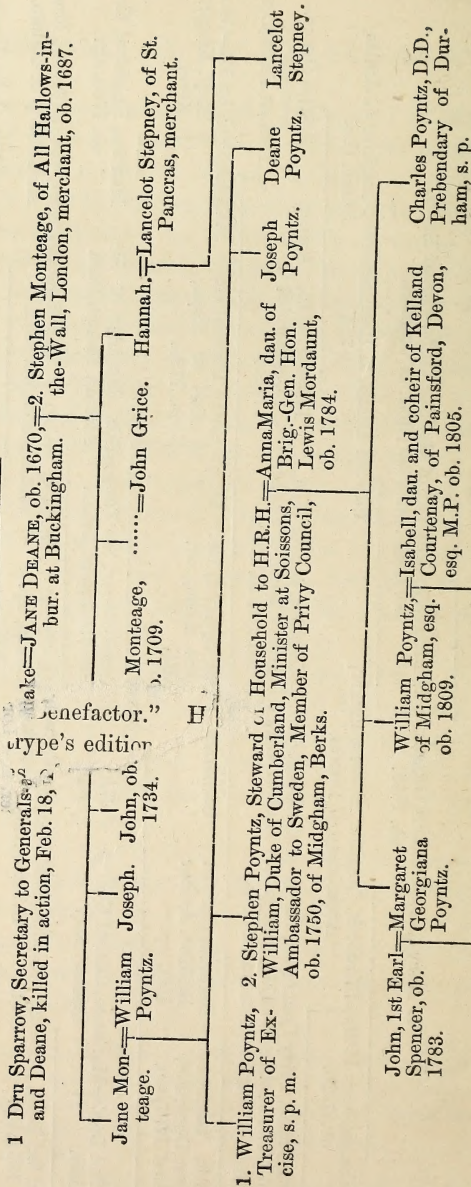
John Arthur, 5th Lord Lisle.=Elizabeth, daughter of John Church, Esq. Robert, 5th Earl.=Anne, daughter of Hon. John Jocelyn.

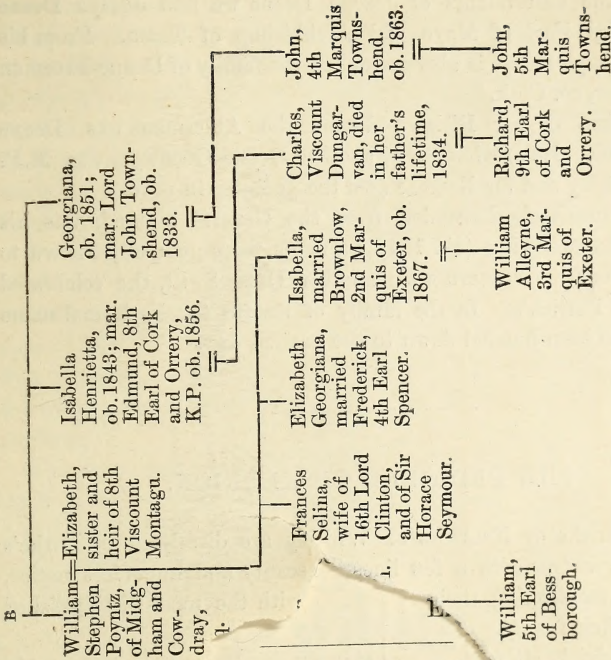
Richard-Southwell, 6th Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of=Blanche, daughter of 1st Lord
India; assassinated 1872. Leconsfield.

* Joseph Deane was a Cornet in Rainsborough's Horse, and volunteered for service in Ireland, where he settled and died a Colonel. He
had large grants of land in the Counties of Dublin, Wexford, Kilkenny, Cork, and Waterford. His chief seat was at Cromlin.

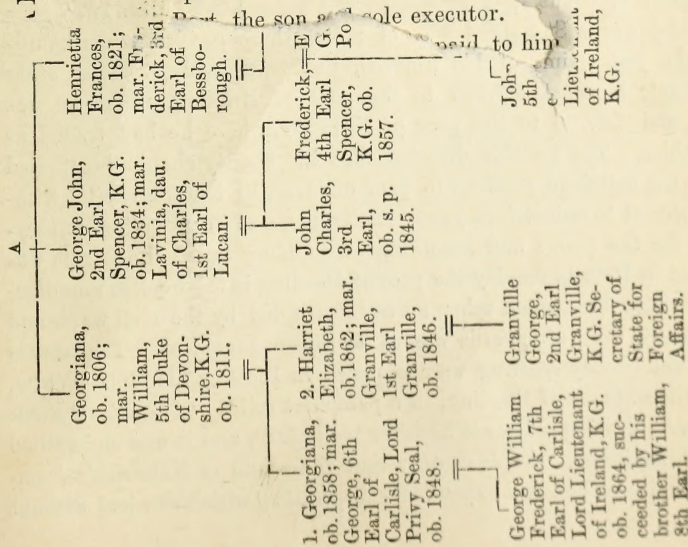
DESCENDANTS OF JANE DEANE,

SISTER OF RICHARD DEANE, GENERAL-AT-SEA.





KENRICK, of Whitley, Berkshire, proved in Cant. Prerog. Court, and



Among the descendants of Joseph Deane we find Joseph Deane Bourke, third Earl of Mayo, and Archbishop of Tuam. From his grandson Joseph Deane is also descended the family of Deane-Freeman of Castle-Cor, co. Cork.

A grandson of Sir Richard Deane the Alderman was Deane Goodwyn, (ob. 1702,) whose son, another Deane Goodwyn, was M.P. for Bletchingley and for Reigate (see the pedigree in p. 55).

Then, immediately descended from the General himself, was his grandson Deane Swifte (ob. 1713,) a name more generally known to the world from his concern with another Dean Swift, the celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's. In the family of Swifte the baptismal name of Deane has been handed down to the present day.

THE PEDIGREE OF KENRICK.

The Kendricks or Kenricks of Whitley are dismissed in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage* with a few lines, scanty and imperfect notice, and without mentioning their member of their family, with the most distinguished

John Kendrick, citizen of Reading, who has been honourably known for two centuries, and who was of Reading by the name of "The Benefactor." He died in Dec. 1624, fills several pages in Strype's edition of Stow, whereby, without disregarding the just claims of his kindred, he bequeathed, amongst other charitable legacies, £7,500 to the poor of Reading, where he was born, and £4,000 to the poor of Newbury, where he had traded as a clothier. The testator directed that his bounty should be applied in giving marriage portions to poor maidens, in lending capital without interest to industrious young tradesmen, and in providing employment for the poor: and accordingly a building called the Oracle was erected in 1628 to employ the poor of Reading in the woollen manufacture. This benevolent scheme was interrupted by the civil wars, and the funds were afterwards wasted by mismanagement. The abuses then notoriously existing were exposed in 1749 by Mr. John Watts, sometime Mayor of Reading, in a pamphlet called "*The Black Scene opened.*" No improvement however took place, and it was understood at the beginning of this century that the whole of Kendrick's donations had been lost and expended, except £500 which was lent without

interest to young men of good character on entering into business. This remnant has now disappeared, for we have it on the high authority of Lord Chancellor Hatherley that such loans are obsolete in the nineteenth century, and the funds have lately been expended in erecting a Grammar School of the first grade, which was solemnly opened by the Lord Chancellor in September 1871, with the hope that it might rival Winchester and Eton. The charities therefore of John Kendrick are now as completely extinct as his family and name.

The pedigree of Kenrick is entered in the Visitations of Berks of 1623 and 1664, from which it appears that Sir William Kenrick, created a Baronet 29 March 1679, was the grandson of the Benefactor's only brother. The title became extinct on the death of the 2nd Baronet in 1699, when the family estates were divided between his daughters, of whom I should be glad to learn some further particulars.

The name was variously written Kendrick and Kenrick, but Kendrick would seem to have been the old spelling, for it is invariably so written in the Parish Registers of Reading, and in the Visitation of 1623, whilst Kenrick only occurs in the later Visitation and in the wills printed below.

EDMOND CHESTER WATERS.

SIR WILLIAM KENRICK, of Whitley, Berks, Bart. Will dat. 28 Aug. 1684, and proved in Cant. Prerog. Court 21 May, 1685, by Sir Wm. Kenrick, Bart. the son and sole executor.

to my son Peter Kenrick £3,000 to be paid to him within two years after my death, and in the meantime £40 p. a. to my sister Martha £100. to my eldest son William all my lands, &c. Administration of the effects of PETER KENRICK, late of Whitley, Berks, but who died in Fenchurch Street, London, a bachelor, was granted in C. P. C. on 21 May, 1685, to Sir William Kenrick, Bart. brother of the deceased.

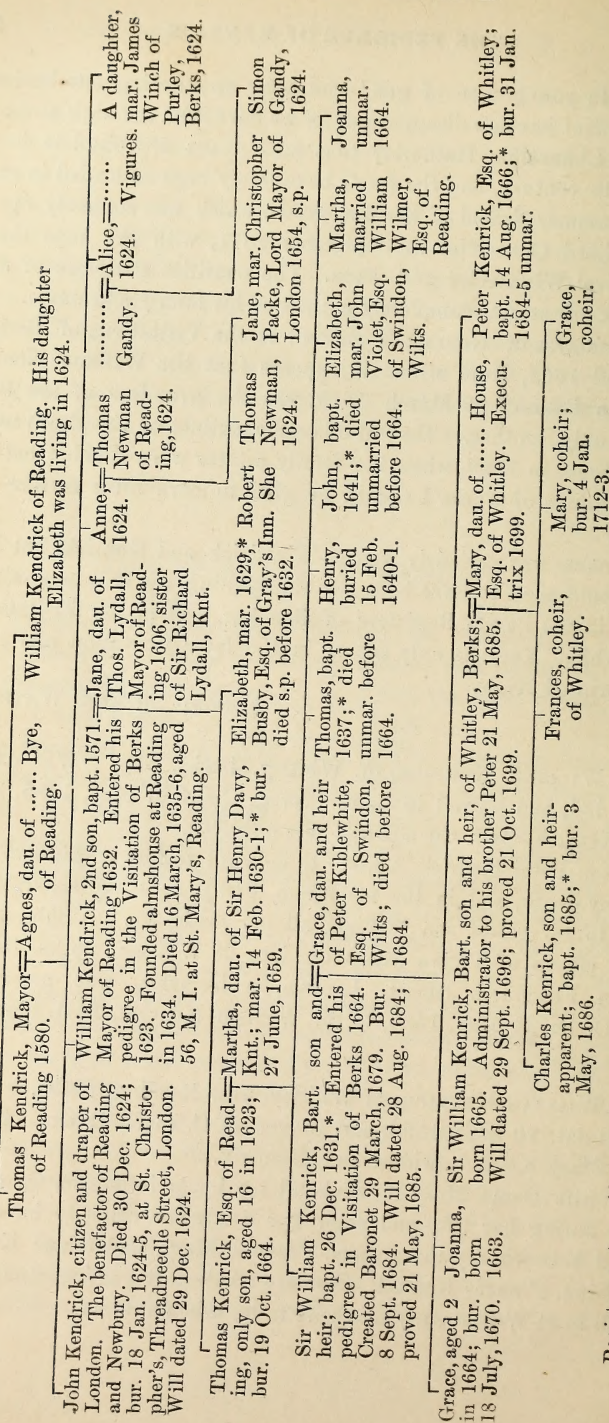
SIR WILLIAM KENRICK, of Whitley, near Reading, Berks.

Will dat. 29 Sept. 1696, and proved in C. P. C. 21 Oct. 1699, by Dame Mary Kenrick, widow and executrix.

to my wife Dame Mary Kenrick all my lands in Berks, Oxon, and Wilts during her life, and after her death the same to be equally divided between my three daus. Frances, Mary, and Grace Kenrick. to my dau. Frances Kenrick, after my wife's death, my messuage that I dwell in at Whitley, my said wife to be sole executrix.

John
William
4th E.
of B.
book

ARMS : Ermine, a lion rampant sable.



Registers not specified are from St. Mary's, Reading; * from St. Giles's, Reading; and are all quoted from Coates's *History of Reading*.

INQUIRY INTO THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF SIR
FRANCIS KNOLLYS, K.G., P.C., AND TREASURER OF THE
HOUSEHOLD TO QUEEN ELIZABETH.

BY THOMAS WHARTON JONES, F.R.S.

Sir Francis Knollys, who was born in 1514 and died in 1596, was the elder of two sons of Robert Knollys and his wife Lettice, daughter of Sir Thomas Penyston.

Robert Knollys was Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to Henry VIII. In his will, dated November 1520, and proved (P. C. C. Manwarynge 11) June 19, 1521, he mentions his wife Lettice, two sons, Francis and Henry, and two daughters, Mary and Jane. He refers to his "moder" Elizabeth Knolles as having been buried in the yard of the parish church of St. Helen within Bishopsgate, and desires to be buried there also as near her grave as possible, should he die in London or within seven miles of it.

That Robert Knollys was buried in St. Helen's churchyard appears from the mention by Stowe of a monument to him in the church.

Reserving for the subject of another communication the further history of Robert Knollys, his wife and children, I here proceed to inquire into his ancestry. This part of the history of the Knollys family has been, for the most part, left untouched, or at the best loosely and inaccurately handled.

From the pedigree of Knollys of Thame as given in Kimber and Johnson's *Baronetage of England* (1771), vol. iii. pp. 128-134, the following is extracted :—

Sir Robert Knolles (the great military commander in France under the Black Prince) left a daughter Emma, married to Anthony Babington; and a son Thomas of North Mymms, Hertfordshire, who left two sons, Robert and Thomas. Robert's daughter and heir married Henry Frowick, and had a daughter who married John Coningsby. Thomas, the other son, was the ancestor of Robert Knollys, who left issue by his wife, Margaret D'Oyley, Robert Knollys, gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber to King Henry VIII.

In support of the pedigree in which the statements here

quoted are contained, it is affirmed in a note that "almost every particular in this pedigree (which the family was so obliging as to send us in the form it now bears,) is to be met with in family deeds, and the writings of the most indubitable genealogists and histories."

The documents are not, however, specially referred to; and, indeed, could not be, as regards the part of the pedigree under consideration, seeing that what facts it contains are greatly overlaid with error.

The Thomas Knolles of North Mymms referred to was not a son of Sir Robert Knolles the commander, but a son of Sir Thomas Knolles who was twice Lord Mayor of London—first in 1399 (the 1st of Henry IV.) and again in 1410 (the 12th of Henry IV.)

This Sir Thomas Knolles, the Lord Mayor, with the aldermen his brethren, began in 1400 to new build the Guildhall. He re-edified St. Antholin's Church in Watling Street, and gave to the Grocers' Company, of which he was a member, his house near that church for relief of the poor for ever; and caused water to be conveyed to the gate of Newgate and Ludgate for the use of the prisoners.

He was buried in the north aisle of St. Antholin's Church, and on his tomb was the following epitaph.¹

Here lyth gravyn undyr this ston
 Thomas Knolles, both flesh and bon,
 Grocer and Alderman yeres fortye,
 Sheriff, and twis Maior truly:
 And for he shold not ly alone,
 Here lyth wyth him his good wyff Jone:
 They weren togeder sixty yere,
 And nineteen chyl dren they had in feer;
 Now ben they gon wee them miss:
 Christ have there Sowlys to heven bliss. Amen.

Of the nineteen children of Sir Thomas Knolles and his wife Jone I have found notice of two, besides Thomas of North Mymms, who was probably the eldest son. One was a daughter, Margery, the wife of John Chichele (second son of alderman William Chichele and nephew of the Archbishop), Chamber-

¹ Weever's *Funerall Monuments*.

lain of the City of London. The other was a son, William, a burgess and a merchant of Bristol, whose will, dated Sept. 2, 1442, was proved P.C.C. Sept. 10, 1442 (Book, Rowse, 13-16). In it he mentions Katherine his wife and Alice his wife's daughter, but no children of his own. He also mentions his brother Thomas, citizen and grocer of London.

Thomas Knolles, citizen and grocer, son of Sir Thomas, the mayor, was, in conjunction with his father, a great benefactor to the church of St. Antholin in Budge Row, where he was buried beside his father, "under a faire marble stone, thus sometimes engraven, but now quite taken away for the gaine of the brasse." The following was the epitaph¹:—

Thomas Knolles lyeth undre this ston
 And his wyff Isabell, flesh and bon;
 They weren togeder nyntene yere,
 And x chyldren they had in fere.
 His Fader and he to this Chyrch
 Many good dedys they did wrych.²
 Example by him ye may see
 That this world is but vanitie;
 For wheder he be smal or gret,
 All sall turne to wormys mete.
 This seyd Thomas was leyd on Bere
 The eighth day the moneth Fevrer,
 The date of Jesu Crist truly
 An M.cccc. five and forty.
 Wee may not prey, hertely prey ye
 For ovr Soulys, Pater Noster and Ave,
 The sooner of ovr peyne lessid to be,
 Grant us the holy Trinite. Amen.

Thomas Knolles, in his will dated Feb. 7 and 8, 1445, and proved P.C.C. Feb. 18, 1445 (Book, Luffnam, fo. 30) refers to his wife Isabell as already deceased; mentions his son Robert (to whom he left his manor of North Mymms), his son Richard, and his son John. He mentions also his daughter Beatrice as a nun at Dartford; his daughter Johanna, as the wife of William Baron; and a daughter Isabella.

This Thomas Knolles of North Mymms makes no mention,

¹ Weever's *Funerall Monuments*.

² work.

however, of a son Thomas in his will, so that the pedigree in Johnson and Kimber's *Baronetage* is not confirmed in this point.

Robert Knolles, who succeeded his father at North Mymms in 1445-6, had by his wife Elizabeth (daughter and heir of William Troutbeck, chamberlain of Chester 14 Hen. IV., and widow of Thomas Venables,) a daughter and heir Anne, who married Henry Frowick. Of this marriage there were three children: Thomas Frowick, who died s.p.; Isabell, who married Thomas Bedlowe; and Elizabeth, who married John Coningsby. Through the latter marriage, North Mymms became at last vested in the Coningsbys.

In the chancel of St. Mary's church at North Mymms, there is a monument to Robert Knolles and his wife Elizabeth. Under the mutilated and imperfect effigies of a man and his wife, and two children standing between them, is this inscription:—

*Hic jacet Robertus Knolles Armiger qui obiit die Mens' ,
anno D'ni Mill'mo cccc et Elizabetha Uxor ejus, quae obiit
xxviii die Mens' Novembris, Anno D'ni Mill'mo cccc quinquagesimo octavo:
ac pueri eor'dem; quorum animabus propitiatur deus. Amen.*

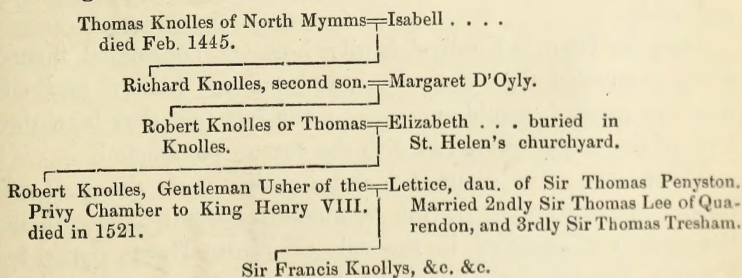
I have not found a will of this Robert Knolles in the P.C.C., nor one of either of his brothers, Richard and John, mentioned in their father Thomas's will.

There is in the P.C.C. a will of a Richard Knolles, citizen and draper of St. Edmond's Lombard Street, dated Oct. 7, 1500, and proved Oct. 30, 1500. He mentions his son Richard, a professed monk; his son Anthony, his daughters Elizabeth and Agnes, his brother Thomas, and his wife Denys, whom he appoints executrix. But this Richard could not have been Richard the son of Thomas of North Mymms. The John Knolles, *alias* Clement (mentioned in the *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. v. p. 289, as having been erroneously reputed the brother of Sir Robert Knolles, the commander,) prior of Cokesford or Coxford, co. Norfolk, in 1463, and rector of Harpley in 1474, who died in 1478, might have been, so far as dates are concerned, John, the son of Thomas and brother of Robert Knolles of North Mymms.

From Thomas Knolles of North Mymms, who "was leyed on Bere" Feb. 8, 1445, to Robert Knolles, the gentleman usher, who died in 1521, the descent as given in Johnson and Kimber's *Baronetage* cannot be reconciled with the facts which I have yet

ascertained. The Christian name of the "Moder" of Robert, the gentleman usher, was, we have seen, Elizabeth and not Margaret. Margaret d'Oyley might, however, have been his grandmother, so far as age and dates are concerned. According to Mr. W. D'Oyly Bayley's *History of the House of D'Oyly*, one of the daughters of William D'Oyly of Eweden, in Hambledon, co. Bucks (who died in 1449, under 50 years of age) was Margaret. She might, therefore, have been born about 1435 or 1440 and been the wife of Richard the second son of Thomas Knolles of North Mymms and mother of the father (whatever his christian name was) of the gentleman usher. Robert Knolles the gentleman usher, it is to be remarked, must have been young at his death in 1521, as his widow Lettice survived him thirty-seven years, and was twice again married.

Mr. W. d'Oyly Bayley repeats what is erroneously said in Johnson and Kimber's *Baronetage* of Margaret d'Oyly being the mother of Robert Knolles, the gentleman usher. If there was really a continuity of line from Thomas Knolles of North Mymms, who died in 1445, to Robert Knolles, who died in 1521, and if Margaret d'Oyly formed one of the links, it could not have been as put down in Johnson and Kimber's *Baronetage*, but might have been as follows:—



Let us now turn back to inquire what relationship, if any, there was between Sir Thomas Knolles, the Lord Mayor, and Sir Robert Knolles the military commander.

The two were contemporary freemen of the city of London, (the freedom having been, in 1381, conferred on Sir Robert, then about 66 years of age, in recognition of his services against the insurrection of Wat Tyler,) and so far as age appears concerned, the mayor might have been the General's son or nephew.

But there is no proof that the latter had a son or nephew, and even his alleged daughter Emma or Matilda, who married John or Anthony Babington, would appear to have been the daughter of somebody else.

In Sir Henry Chauncy's *Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, p. 529, folio edition, it is stated that Sir Robert Knolles, the general, at one time possessed the manor of North Mymms. Had this been the case it would have been some clue to a relationship between Sir Robert and Sir Thomas. But according to Clutterbuck,¹ it is a mistake, for the manor of North Mymms was bought by a Thomas Knolles from William Swanland, which Thomas appears, from the date of the transaction, to have been Sir Thomas, the lord mayor.

The coat of arms attributed to Sir Thomas Knolles, the Lord Mayor,² is what is called the Jerusalem³ arms, viz.: Azure, a cross moline voided or, between four crosslettes or.

The coat of arms on the other hand which Sir Robert Knolles the general appears to have borne was,—Gules, on a chevron argent three roses gules.

From this it may be inferred that Sir Thomas Knolles the mayor and Sir Robert Knolles the general did not stand to each other in the near relationship of son and father, or even of nephew and uncle.

That Sir Francis Knollys' family, however, considered themselves descended from the mayor, and through him of kindred with the general, would appear from the fact that they bore the arms of the mayor quartered with the coat of the general.

These arms thus quartered and impaled with the coat of Becher are sculptured on the monument, recently restored, in the church of Stanford, in the vale of White Horse, Berks, to Francis Knollys (who died in 1641,) the youngest son of Richard, the fourth son of Sir Francis Knollys and the Lady Katherine, and next brother to Robert who succeeded, as heir of entail, his uncle William, the first and only true Earl of Banbury, in the manor and advowson of Rotherfield Grey's.

¹ The *History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford*.

² Stowe's *London* and Heylin and Wright's *Help to English History*.

³ A Sir Thomas Knowles, it is alleged, attended Richard I. to Palestine, and obtained from that monarch, in consideration of his distinguished services, the arms here mentioned.

PEDIGREE OF FOWLER OF BARNSBURY,

CO. MIDDLESEX.

I. ROBERT FOWLER, Esq. Vice-Treasurer of Calais, by deed dated 1 July, 1539, purchased from William Lord Sandys for 800*l.* the manor of Barnsbury in Islington,¹ and died soon afterwards.

II. WILLIAM FOWLER, of Steeping Parva, co. Linc. cousin and heir of Robert, sold the manor of Barnsbury by deed dated 4 Nov. 1542, to Thomas Fowler, Esq. of Calais.²

III. THOMAS FOWLER, Esq. of Barnsbury, died at Calais in 1556, leaving, by Alice his wife, who was still living in 1560, an only son Edmond.

IV. EDMOND FOWLER, Esq. of Barnsbury, married in 1552 Mary daughter of Thomas Hendley, Esq. of Otham, in Kent, and died 16 Feb. 1559-60, when his son and heir Thomas was found by Inquisition held on 3 June, 1560, to be aged 3 years 5 months and 5 days.³

V. THOMAS FOWLER, Esq. of Barnsbury, after the accession of James the First was knighted at the Charter House May 11, 1603. He had four wives. He married first at Islington⁴ on 18 March, 1571-2, Mrs. Mary Mosse, who was buried 25 April, 1586. His second wife was Jane only daughter of Gregory Charlet, citizen and tallow-chandler of London, who was buried at Islington, 14 Oct. 1601, leaving issue two sons Thomas and Edmond Fowler. Sir Thomas Fowler married thirdly Mary daughter and heir of Sir Robert Catelin, Lord Chief Justice of England, and widow of Sir John Spencer, Knt. of Althorpe, but she died s.p. 5 Jan. 1620-1. He married, fourthly, Dorothy daughter of Sir Walter Cope, Knt. of Kensington, but had no further issue. Sir Thomas was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Middlesex, High Commissioner of the Verge, and was foreman of the jury at the trial of Mrs. Turner, one of Sir Thomas Overbury's murderers; he was also one of the Governors

¹ Rot. Claus. 31 Hen. VIII. p. 4, m. 52.

² Rot. Claus. 34 Hen. VIII. p. 2, no. 18.

³ Esch. 2 Eliz. p. 2, no. 21.

⁴ The Registers not otherwise specified are from St. Mary's Islington, where there are (or were) several monuments of this family.

of Highgate School and Chapel. He died 14 Jan. 1624-5, and had two sons by his second wife,

1. THOMAS his son and heir.
2. EDMOND FOWLER, afterwards knighted, married 10 Feb. 1606-7, Mrs. Anne Bowes, who was buried 8 March 1638-9, and had issue (*inter alios*):
 1. THOMAS, buried 25 May, 1638.
 2. ANNE, married Roger Corbett of Stoke Newington, co. Middlesex, who was drowned by accident, 5 Oct. 1639.¹

VI. SIR THOMAS FOWLER, of Barnsbury, was knighted at Whitehall before the Coronation of James I. July 23, 1603, and created a Baronet 21 May 1628. He married Elizabeth daughter and heir of William Person, Esq. of the Inner Temple, and she died 19 Sept. 1618. He had issue

1. Thomas, bapt. 2 Jan. 1602-3, buried 8 Nov. 1603.
2. Samuel, bapt. 23 April, 1604, died young.
3. John, bapt. 2 Sept. 1605, married Elizabeth dau. and heir of Aunselyn Fowler, Esq. of Gloucestershire, and died s.p. in the lifetime of his father, 1 Sept. 1638. (M. I.)
4. Sarah, married 2 March, 1619-20, Sir Thomas Fisher, Knt. and Bart. and was the heiress of Barnsbury.
5. Jane, bapt. 12 Nov. 1606, married Richard Corbet, Esq. of Lincolnshire, and died 20 Nov. 1633, leaving two sons, Thomas and Rowland Corbet. (M. I.)
6. William, bapt. 29 Nov. 1607, died young.
7. Mary, bapt. 31 Jan. 1608-9, died young.
8. Elizabeth, bapt. 9 April, 1610, married Gerard Gore, Esq.
9. Penelope, bapt. 12 Nov. 1611, buried 26 March, 1613.
10. Theophilus, bapt. 30 June, 1613, buried 20 Oct. 1613.
11. Martha, bapt. 28 March, 1615, died before her father unmarried, 11 June, 1634. (M. I.)
12. Alice, bapt. 15 Oct. 1617, died young.

Sir Thomas Fowler, Bart. died in 1656, when the Baronetcy became extinct, and the manor of Barnsbury descended to his daughter Lady Fisher.

EDMOND CHESTER WATERS.

¹ Pedigree of Corbett in the Visitation of Rutlandshire, 1618.

NOTES TO "A SUPPLEMENT TO BEDFORD'S BLAZON
OF EPISCOPACY," *ante* pp. 433—448.

WORCESTER.

45. JEROME DE GHINUCCI, 1523-1535.

Since writing my brief note on the arms of this prelate, I chanced to light upon his monument while visiting the church of San Clemente at Rome. The field of the arms may be ermine, as Rietstap asserts, but it might be easily mistaken for that styled by foreign heralds *papelonné*; either of these seemed to me in the "dim religious light" more probable than vair.

The serpent is certainly in bend, and the Saint Katharine's wheel is placed, neither in a canton, nor on a plate, but on a square piece in the centre chief point of the shield.

EXETER.

48. STEPHEN WESTON, 1724-1742.

A valued friend has most kindly pointed out to me that I have done the good Bishop wrong by too hastily assuming that he had no right to the differenced coat of Weston which he bore.

It appears that the Bishop on his elevation to the episcopate obtained from the Heralds' College a grant of arms (May 14, 1725,) the bearings being those already stated.

No allusion is made to any real or supposed connection with the ancient Staffordshire family of Weston in his petition to Garter, or in the grant, or in the long and elaborate Latin inscription on his monument in Exeter Cathedral. Indeed, the inscription distinctly records that he was a Berkshire man—"ex agro Bercheriæ oriundus." The Staffordshire Westons and their branches also quartered, Or, an eagle disp. (regard.) sa., with the other and more modern coat, Ermine, on a chief az. five bezants.

It is possible that the authorities at the Heralds' College may have had reason to believe that the bishop had some claim to a descent from the old west-country stock, and indicated it by assigning to him the Weston coat, differenced by a change of tincture in the field, and by the addition of the Calvary cross.

My remarks on the assumption of arms might be more fitly inserted on another page, and I am glad to make the *amende honorable* to Bishop Weston's memory.

Montrose, N.B.

JOHN WOODWARD.

BEAUFITZ AND ITS DERIVATIVES.

Beaufitz.	Beaufitz.	Beaufitz.	Beaufitz.
Beafice.	Beauwes.	Belveys.	Wellfitt.
Beavis.	Beawes.	Bullfitt.	Botfitt.
Beaves.	Bewes.	Bulpit.	Bodfust.
Beves.	Beyfus.	Bullpett.	Bodfish.
Bevis.	Bovis.	Bulpin.	

(Continued from p. 234.)

We are confirmed, on further consideration and investigation, that we were not mistaken in our review of the large number of surnames that have been derived from the term used, when French was spoken in this country, to designate a Son-in-law. Indeed it is evident that the name has run into a still greater variety of forms than those recounted in the page above specified. This may be probably attributed to this being a foreign word which was peculiarly liable to modification and corruption when subjected to popular use, especially after its original import had disappeared from view and became forgotten.

In p. 233 a family of Beavis of Devonshire was noticed. There was a Bevys tavern in Exeter at an early date, and this certainly derived its name from the name of Beaufitz. In the volume lately issued to the members of the Camden Society the *Letters of John Shillingford, Mayor of Exeter A. D. 1447-8*, it is mentioned at p. 104 as "Beaufits Taverne, being a taverne in the said Towne, and without the said Close and fee;" and again (p. 113) as "Beaufitz is Taverne." John Beaufitz was the Receiver of the corporation of Exeter in 1444. (Ibid. p. 143.) And there was a Mr. Joseph Beavis living in that city in 1866.

The immediate transition of Beaufitz into Beavis is obvious enough when we consider the parallel names of Beauchamp and Beaumont, which were usually pronounced as Beacham¹ and Beamont. The former is so still, whilst the latter is in some families written without the *u*. Beavis is now a name not at all uncommon in London, for we find in the *Post Office Directory* for 1872 eighteen tradesmen bearing it; besides whom, there is Mr. *Beaves* a builder in Kentish Town.

¹ "Mr. Beauchamp, or Beacham, as the name is sometimes spelled, church-warden in 1628." (Saunders's History of St. Martin, Crooked Lane, p. 72.) The fact is that, in ordinary life, names generally came to be spelled as they were pronounced, and hence the extraordinary variety of spelling, corresponding to the ideas of particular localities or individuals.

In other cases the *u* and *f* seem to have coalesced into a *w*, as we find *Beawes* in the *Gentleman's Magazine* 1738 and 1748, and *Beauwes* in 1759. This is probably now *Bewes*, a family of St. Neot's in Cornwall, whose armorial insignia will be found in the *General Armory* of Burke. But here we trench upon doubtful ground, for Dr. Charnock derives the name *Bewes* "From *Mab-* or *Ap-Hughes*, son of *Hughes*. Cf. the Welsh name *Bew*, from *Ap-hugh*." (*Patronymica Cornu-Britannica*, 1870, p. 5.)

We lately noticed, at Brighton, the name of *Beves*, a coal merchant; and that of *Bovis* upon a tradesman's truck at St. Leonard's. In another eccentric shape, the name reappears as *Beyfus*: *ex. gr.* a firm of general agents in Finsbury.

Another evident transformation of *Beaufitz* is *Belveys*. John Belveys was installed as Archdeacon of Buckingham in 1350; and Belveys Manor in the parish of Haversham is noticed by Lipscombe. (*Hist. Bucks.* iv. 193.)

Further, when the first syllable has taken the form of *Bul-*, as noticed in p. 232, the second goes into the varieties of *pit* and *pett*, forming the names of *Bulpit* and *Bulpett*, the latter of which has been prominently before the world of late as belonging to one of the witnesses in the great Tichborne trial, who stated that his family has for many years been established as bankers at Winchester.

Across the Atlantic, Mr. *Bulpit* is settled at Portland in Maine, as mentioned in Bowditch's *Suffolk Surnames*, 1861, p. 308; and at home Mr. *Bullpett* is a cork-merchant, in the Minories.

May we add the name of Charles *Bulpin*, a pork-butcher, in Camden Town?

In Surrey, as we before noticed, the same first syllable appears with *-fitt*, forming the name of *Bulfitt*. In this case the second syllable is more like its original, *fitz*; but in other cases where the second syllable is *fitt*, the first syllable *Beau*, by the addition of *d* or *t*, is converted into *Bod-* or *Bot-*. *Botfust* is said to occur in Suffolk, for in Burke's *General Armory* both the following coats are given:—

BOTFITT. Sa. on a fesse vert three lozenges betw. as many hart's heads couped at the shoulder or.

BOTFUST (Suffolk). Ar. a lion rampant sa. (Another adds a label of three points az.)

In addition, it is not surprising to find, in the lowest ranks, for it is scarcely more altered from its original than in the instance of the "gentleman" last named, the name of *Bodfish*: this belonged to a

labourer repeatedly mentioned by the public papers in May last, as having been mercilessly flogged by an Oxfordshire farmer.

Lastly, we may notice, as corroborative of the identity of Beaufitz and Bevis, the circumstance that the same coat appears thus twice entered in Burke's *General Armory*:—

BEVIS. Az. three esquire's helmets ppr. garnished or.

BEAFICE. Az. three helmets ar.

From Belfitt the transition is not very great to *Welfitt*. This name has been assumed by Samuel William Need, esq. of Blidworth, co. Nottingham, the son and heir of Colonel John Need, by Mary daughter of the Rev. Dr. Welfitt, a Prebendary of Canterbury. (See Burke's *Landed Gentry*.) This form of the name belongs, we believe, to Lincolnshire. We do not trace it earlier than the year 1760,¹ though no doubt the modification is of somewhat greater antiquity. It may here be remarked that this name, like many others, is an instance of the tendency which names have, in their course of modification and corruption, to assume a form of some meaning, wholly different to their origin.

In our former article we contemplated that we might have something more to say on the kindred name of BELSIRE; and on the point whether it is now represented in this country by *Belcher* and *Beecher*. We do not feel confident to give a decided opinion on this question, but its affirmative seems to be not improbable from Lower's statement that *Le Becher*, *Le Becchur*, and *Le Beechur* occur in the Hundred Rolls, as well as *Becher* without any prefix. As for *Belcher* it is derived by Lower from "Old-French *bel chere*, good company." But it is into the names of persons, not things, that we are inquiring; and Mr. Lower answers himself when he adds, that the true French equivalent to a Goodfellow was *Boncompagnon*. It seems difficult to assign any meaning to the preceding designations unless they present a corrupted form of Belsire. It might be thought somewhat anomalous that, whilst *Beau-fitz* signified the relationship of a Son-in-law, *Beau-sire* was not a Father-in-law, but a Grandfather. But it is to be remembered that the original and proper signification of *Sire* is not equivalent to our present English "sire," but to the French *sieur*, a

¹ According to the General Index of the *Gentleman's Magazine* it ought to occur in the volume for that year at p. 103, but we cannot find it, from the reference being incorrect. On turning to *Welpitt*, xliii. 582, and *Welsitt*, lv. 1011, we find errors also in both these entries. They should both be *Welfitt*; and they relate to the same gentleman, the Rev. William Welfitt, of Univ. Coll. Oxf., B.A. 1768, M.A. 1772, B. and D.D. 1785, and Prebendary of Canterbury in the last-named year.

lord. The relationship of Father-in-law was always, we presume, *Beau père*, as still in modern French.

Belsire and *Beldame* were the terms implying the relationship of Grandfather and Grandmother.

As for BELDAM, Lower's exposition of that name in his *Patronymica Britannica* is very extraordinary.

BELDAM. "A woman who lives to see a sixth generation descended from her." Kennett. The surname, however, is doubtless local. See Eng. Surn. i. 213.

Now, in the first place, it is unquestionable that *belle-dame* was simply the parallel to *bel-sire*: nor do we find in Kennett's *Glossarium* the highly improbable definition above stated.

The proof that Beldam is, or might be, a surname of local origin, should have been plainly stated in the *Patronymica Britannica*, even if Mr. Lower wished to refer to a fuller discussion of the point that had appeared in his previous work on *English Surnames*. But on turning to the latter book, as he directs us, we find only the strange quotation from Kennett as before, but not a word as to any "local" derivation.

Beldam still survives as a surname, though it is uncommon.¹ But before quitting the subject it may be curious to remark how this designation eventually passed into a term of reproach. It was first applied to old women in general, and then specially to witches and hags. Shakespeare uses it in both these phases, as first in *King John* paralleled with "old men."²

Old men and beldams in the streets
Do prophesy upon it dangerously.

¹ In 1810 the wife of Mr. Valentine Beldam of Bishop Stortford died, aged 67. *Gent. Mag.* lxxx. ii. 90. Since this article was written we have observed the marriage at Godmanchester of Emma Beldam to William Mason on the 30th Sept. 1872. It may be suspected that Beldam has lapsed into Beedham, another Huntingdonshire name, for we find no place bearing the name of Beedham that would have given it a local origin.

² The word *Belsire* is simply used for *ancestor* by Drayton.

When he his long descent shall from his Belsires bring.

Polyolbion, Song 14.

Its original definite meaning was therefore evidently lost to Drayton, as that of Beldam was to Shakespeare. Somewhat perhaps might be said in favour of *Beausire* having transformed itself into some of the names that appear as Bowser, Boucher, Bouchier, &c.: but to pursue that inquiry would lead us too far on the present occasion. There is no question that a surname was derived from this source as well as from *Beaufitz*; for Alexander *Belsire* occur in Lipscombe, *Hist. of Bucks*, iii. 124.

And again, when the Duke of York, in the *Second Part of Henry VI.* addresses Mother Jourdain the Witch :—

Beldame, I think we watch'd you at an inch.

and like examples from Milton and Dryden will be found in Johnson's Dictionary ; but in the *Promptorium Parvulorum* the more original meaning stands unperturbed :—

BELDAM, moderys modyr. *Bellona.*

Beldam, faders and moders modyr bothe, (or, as in *Pynson's edition*,) Beldame, faders or moders moder whether it be, *Avia.*

BELSYRE, or belfather, faders or moders father, *Avus.*

And in Caxton's *Boke of Travellers*,

Recommunde me to your belfadre and to your beldame, à vostre taylor et à vostre taye.

We see here that *belfader* and *beldame* were adopted English words,¹ when *belsire* and *beaufitz* had become obsolete. For in the *Promptorium*, on looking for the latter relationship, we find it only under "SONE IN LAWE, Gener." Thus, *Beaufitz* being perpetuated in England merely as a surname, there was good room for the various corruptions of its form we have now (perhaps only partially) traced.

¹ Gradually, however, the distinctive *Beau* or *Bel* was superseded by *Grand* : and, though in the *Promptorium* we do not find Grandfather or Grandmother, there appear the intermediate terms of *Grawnsyre* and *Grawnedeame*, Latinized by *Avus* and *Avia*, as *Belsyre* and *Beldame* were.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WE have received copies of two valuable works, too late for lengthened animadversion in our present Part, but of which we shall give further account in our next.

One is a new volume by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, consisting of various essays and miscellanies, historical and genealogical, under the title of *The Rise of Great Families, other Essays, and Stories*, an interesting supplementary volume to "The Vicissitudes of Families."

The other is *A List of the Roman Catholics in the County of York in 1604*: transcribed from the Original MS. in the Bodleian Library, and edited with Genealogical Notes by Edward Peacock, F.S.A. Editor of the "Army Lists of the Roundheads and Cavaliers, 1642," etc. Small quarto.

R E V I E W.

An Alphabetical Dictionary of Coats of Arms belonging to Families in Great Britain and Ireland; forming an extensive Ordinary of British Armorial. By the late JOHN W. PAPWORTH, F.R.S., B.A., &c.; edited from page 696 by ALFRED W. MORANT, F.S.A., F.G.S. &c. Parts XVI., XVII., XVIII. Royal 8vo. 1872.

We are very glad to receive another instalment towards the completion of this large and costly work, for it will be only when we have it complete that we can hope to make it very often available to the objects of research for which it is destined. The present delivery consists of the combined Parts xvi., xvii., xviii., from p. 745 to 896 inclusive, of which the first 110 belong to the head-word FESS, whence we are carried onwards to the beginning of the letter G. We regret very much that we cannot perceive an improvement in the editorship. There is neither that judicious retrenchment of redundancies and superfluities that would be so desirable; nor even that accuracy that may fairly be required. Where a single letter, a point, or an apostrophe entirely alters the sense, a microscopic eye is required in the corrector of the press. Here is an example, from page 825:

Az. on a fess humetty betw. three lion's heads erased or two eagle's wings expanded of the first. John Bowyer Nichols; *granted* 1861.

—rendered nonsense by the slightest possible error. The true charges on the fess are not wings, but two eagles, their wings expanded.

In the same page will be found one coat attributed both to Ringley and Kingley, without the least intimation which is the right name, though both cannot be right. This fault, as we have before intimated, pervades the book; and it is perpetuated upon the principle,—a very bad one indeed,—of copying everything that has been ever printed or written before.

But even that excuse cannot be made for three misprints of places that occur in the very same page, viz., Stottesbrook for Shottesbrook, Bradmuch for Bradninch, and Henden for Hendon; also Hol, co. Northampton, for Hoo in Hampshire, if we may trust the Ordinary in Edmondson, *voce* Knight.

If so many defects readily catch the eye in a single page, it may be imagined how ill any page would bear a searching examination.

Then, as to redundancies, in the opposite page why burden the book with a blazon for Buckler which is admitted to be “in error,” or why disgrace it with another of the fictitious Coulthart quarterings, of which we complained (in p. 371) when we last noticed the work? Still more, why in p. 889 waste some fifteen lines in the absurd quarterings of the assumed Baronetcy of Perrott, which is only a worthy competitor of the Coulthart achievement,—“the whole within a bordure royal of three charged with England and France quarterly and Ireland in base.”!!!

How can such rubbish as this bring anything but disgrace on the work?

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MEMENTO MORI.—We do not recollect to have ever met with a “Memento Mori” more eloquently enforced by examples—to the apprehension of the ladies at least—than the following: and yet it is “a fact well known in Bradford,” (as we are assured by Mr. MOSES T. RUNNELS of Sanbornton, N. H. in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for July 1872, p. 336,) that there was still a *seventh* young lady who had the courage to accept the hand of the Hon. Nathaniel Thurston; and, what is more, she contrived to survive him.

In the old Graveyard in Bradford, Massachusetts.

MEMENTO MORI.

Here lies interred the remains of Mrs. BETSEY THURSTON, the consort of Capt. Nathaniel Thurston, who departed this life the 25th of November, A.D. 1790, æ. 34.

Mrs. MARTHA THURSTON, consort of Nathaniel Thurston, Esq. died May 12, 1799, æ. 32.

Mrs. HULDAH THURSTON, consort of Nathaniel Thurston, Esq. died Sept. 8, 1801, æ. 24.

Mrs. CLARISSA THURSTON, consort of Nathaniel Thurston, Esq. died Nov. 14, 1803, æ. 36.

Mrs. MARTHA B. THURSTON, consort of Nathaniel Thurston, Esq. died July 27, 1804, æ. 25.

Mrs. MARY THURSTON, consort of Hon. Nathaniel Thurston, died Mar. 3, 1808, æ. 27.

After all, the Hon. Nathaniel Thurston died at an age when he might have looked forward to still further hymeneal triumphs:—

“Hon. NATHANIEL THURSTON, died at Lansingbury, N. Y. Oct. 21, 1811, æ. 56.

“For many years he was a member of the Legislature, was distinguished for his benevolence, and greatly lamented by his friends.”

We are not aware that the matrimonial achievements of this hon. gentleman have ever been equalled in Old England. King Henry the Eighth and Sir Gervase Clifton (the first Baronet) had only six wives apiece.

AMERICAN FORTUNE-HUNTERS.

The following observations which have recently appeared in *The Buffalo Express*, a newspaper published in one of the larger cities in the western part of the State of New York, set forth, in a graphic way, a characteristic feature of the more ignorant grade of Anglo-American genealogists.

Even the sensible writer himself, it will be remarked, labours under a species of hallucination. There are, he appears to imagine, such and such unclaimed or misappropriated estates to be discovered in the Mother Country: but the great difficulty is—how to establish the latent, yet equitable, claim to them. As he says,

“It is a common thing for people in this country who can trace their genealogy through a not very extensive lineage to English parentage to be frequently led to believe that they are legitimate heirs to the many estates in England that seem to have no claimants in that country. While many of these claims are made, and often in good faith, but few of them are ever realised. The difficulty of establishing by proper proof personal identity and lineal descent, and the complications of English law as well as the intricacies of the Court of Chancery, frequently make it a life's work to recover even a justly-inherited estate.

“For some time past it is known that parties in this city have been working up what is known as the Lawrence Townley estate, which is reputed to amount to the fabulous sum of five hundred million dollars, consisting of realty and personal property in and about Manchester, England. The claimant is one Jasiel Lawrence, who hails from Lewis county, in this State, and who pretends to be a descendant of Mary Townley, in whom the title to this estate was at one time vested. He has been engaged in the prosecution of the claim at various times for the last twenty years more or less. Being a man of limited means he has resorted to the common practice of issuing and selling bonds payable upon a recovery of the estate, which were disposed of to his friends and such other persons as were inclined to embark in the speculation. They were sold for a very small per-centage, after the plan of the claimant in the celebrated Tichborne estate. Years ago, we believe, he commenced peddling out this stock at about one-half of one per cent., or five dollars for a thousand-dollar bond. Afterwards the price was advanced to one, and finally to two per cent. How much of this scrip is afloat is difficult to say. Certain it is, however, that a pretty lively business has been driven in the speculation.

“About a year and a half ago this enterprise was brought to the attention of Mr. Corydon Karr of this city, who undertook to ferret out the facts as they exist. The story of Mr. Lawrence and the documentary evidence in his possession, as well as suggestive family relics, which had been handed down from generation to generation, gave good ground for belief in his heirship. In connection with an associate who joined him in the enterprise, Mr. Karr undertook a thorough investigation of all the proofs that might lead to the establishment of the claim, exploring ancient graveyards and ransacking musty records in localities where any of the reputed heirs had lived. For this purpose the oldest libraries of the country were overhauled and ecclesiastical and town records were examined throughout New England and eastern New York, even extending as far as Nova Scotia, whither an heir was traced. When all was obtained that could be

gathered on this side, and there seemed to those having the matter in hand sufficient proof to make the claim good, they employed Mr. H. G. Somerby, a celebrated antiquarian of Boston, who is in England in charge of and secretary for the Peabody Fund, to investigate the case on the other side of the Atlantic. After a labour of six months Mr. Somerby has made his final report, and he finds the estate now in possession of the rightful and legitimate owners. This ought to be conclusive as to the claim, and will doubtless put an end to the bond business so far as this estate is concerned. Mr. Lawrence, like the famous Lord Tichborne (*sic orig.*), will fail to succeed to the possession of the \$500,000,000, and those who have bought his bonds may now charge them up to profit and loss."

We learn something further of this particular claim in an article by our friend Mr. W. H. WHITMORE, of Boston, entitled "Notes on the Lawrence Pedigree," in *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* of January 1872. He states that it was set forth so long since as 1858 in a book entitled *A Historical Genealogy of the Lawrence Family*, by Thomas Lawrence. "The author (as Mr. Whitmore remarks) appears to be one of those deluded men who spend time and money in pursuit of that Will-o'-the-Wisp—an English fortune rightfully belonging to American heirs. The property is called the Towneley estate; and the story of this claim is so based in errors, and so absurd in every feature, as to move the genealogist to pity or disgust."

The assertions made in the book are—1st, that Sir William Towneley married Cecilia Standish, grand-daughter of Henry sixth duke of Norfolk (p. 194); 2nd, that Joseph Lawrence, son of a William Lawrence, who emigrated to New England in 1635, married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Towneley (p. 30); and 3rd, that she was heiress of the property. Further, that her sister was wife of Francis first Earl of Effingham; whence Mary's grandson derived the name of Effingham Lawrence.

In answer to these pretensions, Mr. Whitmore remarks that the heiress of Standish, married to William Towneley, esq., (who was not *Sir* William,) has many descendants living, who thus have inherited her property, and may be seen in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, under the article STANDISH OF STANDISH, that name having been assumed by them.

How far, however, the inheritance of the Standish family may really be identified with the supposed "Lawrence Towneley estate" is not apparent, and probably not any of the bond-holders could tell. But Mr. Whitmore further affirms that there is no proof whatever that Joseph Lawrence had any wife Mary Towneley. The family historian says (p. 30) that she was the daughter of Sir Richard Towneley, and that her sister married Francis first Earl of Effingham: whereas the Peerages state that the wives of that nobleman were Diana O'Farrel and Anne Bristow.

These animadversions of Mr. Whitmore have aroused the attention of Mr. WATSON EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE of New York, an aged gentleman,

now in his eighty-fourth year, but who has formerly made collections relative to the genealogy of the Lawrences. He writes in defence of the traditions of his family, which he is naturally annoyed to find disturbed, and would be sorry to relinquish. We do not in the least question he has implicitly believed in their authenticity; but there is evident confusion in some of his memoranda. He states that "Lord Francis Howard," who, upon the death of his cousin Charles, became Baron of Effingham in 1681, and was appointed Governor of Virginia in 1683,

was accompanied by his wife Dorothea, daughter of Sir Richard Towneley, son of Sir Charles Towneley, who fell at Marston Moor, and whose property was sequestered. He was also accompanied by Thomas Towneley, b. 1668, and Mary Towneley, b. 1670, who, as I believe, were the brother and sister of his wife, fifteen and thirteen years of age in 1683, and children of Sir Richard Towneley. . . . Joseph Lawrence and this Mary Towneley, b. 1670, were married in (or before) 1690. They named their eldest son Richard, b. 1691, after his father Richard Towneley, and their second son, Thomas, after his brother, Thomas Towneley; and Richard Lawrence named his son Effingham after the husband of his aunt Dorothea. This Effingham, son of Richard Lawrence, moved to London, where he filled distinguished positions, and, probably through family influence, he became one of the Lords of the Admiralty. . . He was subsequently known as Captain Lawrence of the Navy. . . His dau. Catharine Mary, in 1816, mar. Sir John Thomas Jones, Baronet, of Cranmer Hall, Norfolk co., an aid to the Duke of Wellington. Two of the sons of Capt. Effingham Lawrence, viz. William Effingham and Edward Billop Lawrence, have been at my house in New York.

Now here it will be noticed it is not Francis the first Earl of Effingham, but his father of the same name, the fifth Baron, who is presumed to marry Dorothea Towneley; but, on referring to the Peerage, that statement is not confirmed any more than the other. The fifth Lord Howard of Effingham (like his son the first Earl) had two wives, but their names were Philadelphia Pelham and Susan Felton.

We do not believe there was ever a Lord of the Admiralty of the name of Lawrence; and in Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* Lady Jones, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Thomas Jones, K.C.B. the first Baronet, is described only as the daughter of Effingham Lawrence, esq. According to the information we have obtained by private inquiry, this gentleman was not an officer in the Royal Navy, but a merchant of London, and one of the brethren of the Trinity House.

On consulting the pedigree of Towneley of Towneley (in Whitaker's *History of Whalley*, edit. 1818, facing p. 344,) we perceive the marriage of Howard and Towneley which has been impressed into the service of these genealogists: the bridegroom is, however, not a Howard of Effingham, but a Howard of Corby—branches of the great family, we need scarcely tell even our American friends, far separated from each other. Francis Howard, of Corby, esq. married for his second wife Dorothy

daughter of Richard Towneley, esq. (for he was not *Sir* Richard any more than his father was *Sir* Charles), who died in 1706-7, and grand-daughter of Charles Towneley, esq. who was slain in the battle of Marston Moor in 1644. According to the same pedigree Dorothy had elder sisters, Mary and Anne, to whom no husbands are given.

Turning to the pedigree of Howard of Corby, which will be found in the current edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry*, the same marriage is also there seen. Francis Howard, esq. of Corby, who died in 1702, married for his second wife (it is there stated) Mary Ann Dorothy, daughter of Richard Towneley, esq. of Towneley. The names distributed in the Towneley pedigree to three individuals, are here all accumulated upon Mrs. Howard, and we suspect this may be in error—although, if so, it is repeated in the *Memorials of the Howard Family* by Henry Howard, esq. of Corby, p. 82. Whether Mrs. Howard had an elder sister Mary, born (as stated) in 1670, and whether that sister went to America, and really married Joseph Lawrence as asserted,—these are just points upon which substantial proof should be produced before they can be received as historical facts.

As to the true deduction of the genealogy of Lawrence of New York, and the source from which that family derived the baptismal name of Effingham, which it has maintained to the present day, we might add further remarks from the suggestions of Mr. Whitmore; but this part of the subject we will defer for the present, as in our next volume we expect to have a good deal to say on the much-vexed Lawrence genealogies.

The American families of the name seem to have fallen into the error, paralleled in many other instances, that both they and the various Lawrences heretofore or now flourishing in England must necessarily have sprung from a common stock. How far this may in some measure have been the truth is the main subject for discussion. It may apply to many distinguished branches of Lawrence, but scarcely to every family that bears or has borne the name.

At any event, some of those who have taken an interest in the inquiry in America have assuredly been grossly misinformed, either accidentally or wilfully. The veteran gentleman whom we have quoted, and who now raises his voice of remonstrance, has been evidently one of these; and we cannot but view with respect, as well as pity, the apologies he makes for his present expostulations, which are avowedly intermingled with some misgivings:—

All genealogies (he remarks) are greatly exposed to error, when formed or composed, not from *exact data, dates, and places*, but by going back from the known present into the dim and confused past; but they ought, therefore, to be treated with generous consideration and kindness. To err is human. There are some errors in nearly all the Lawrence pedigrees I have examined, and no doubt *there are venal and unscrupulous persons, who for a reward will draw out pedigrees and coats of arms,*

without care for their truthfulness or accuracy. But no honest and honorable man will proclaim a pedigree or arms as his which he knows or believes to be not his own but some one else's.

These are sentiments such as should be cherished by every candid genealogist: and they show that if Mr. Effingham Lawrence has been deceived it has been through inadvertence and the want of accurate information. There are two morals deducible from his confessed experience; not only the obvious one that inquirers in America ought to be very careful to avoid "venal and unscrupulous persons;" but another, that Mr. Whitmore is really quite right in adopting the view which in England is usually taken of such matters, namely, that, in order to establish a pedigree on indefeasible foundations, it is absolutely necessary to have "exact data," and such proofs of time and place as would be fairly demanded in any other question requiring to be established by evidence.

Note.—Since the above was in print we learn of the death of Mr. W. E. Lawrence, and we hear that an article by Mr. Whitmore, in answer to the remarks above cited, has appeared in the October number of the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*. Upon this we shall report hereafter.

SIR EGERTON BRYDGES AND THE WARRENS OF POYNTON.—Among the "eminent genealogists" who have publicly expressed their opinions on the claims of Warren of Poynton, and are named at p. 213 *ante*, the foremost of five is Sir Egerton Brydges, whose sentiments on this question are quoted, as published in the *Censura Literaria*, 1805. It is remarked that he was then "much inclined to lean, with a kindred kindness, to the plausibility of the claim," and yet could not pronounce in its favour; but it may be further noticed, that in the year 1789 he had spoken out more plainly. In the energy of his early youth—an energy which indeed did not desert him at a very advanced age, he set on foot with the Reverend Stebbing Shaw the historian of Staffordshire, and some other assistants, a monthly periodical named *The Topographer*; and the very first article in it, which may be unquestionably assigned to his pen, relates to "The History of the Manor of Dorking, in the County of Surrey." In this article he speaks thus plainly of the children of the last Earl of Warren by Maud de Nereford:—

From these bastards, the Warrens of Poynton in Cheshire are descended, and bear the arms of Warren, with the addition of a Canton G. charged with a Lion Rampant. Erm. (the arms of Nereford).

To which passage the following foot-note is appended:—

I believe that in Watson's history of the Earls of Surrey, 'tis contended that these Warrens were legitimate; but if, being in the male line, they submitted at the time, who can reasonably contend against it now, at the distance of 400 years? I have never seen Watson's book. Sir G. Warren, K.B. of Poynton, is the head of the family now.

This passage has met our eye since we received, and had actually already printed, for publication in our next volume, a letter from a correspondent, who has very amply set forth the armorial elements of the Warren question—because, as he justly remarks, they were not sufficiently estimated by Ormerod, Baker, or the generality of modern writers on the subject—excepting that (as we showed in p. 216) the canton of a lion rampant ermine was recognized as “the coat of Nereford,” by Joseph Hunter; as, we might have added, it was formerly by Blomefield, the historian of Norfolk.

To the Editor of THE HERALD AND GENEALOGIST.

DEAR SIR,—You have given a very interesting account, in p. 193, of Watson's *History of the Earls of Warren and Surrey*.

At p. 210 you allude to a copy in the British Museum catalogued as large paper; but you add that the book was printed only on paper of one size.

I possess a copy on thick paper, very superior to those on the ordinary paper, but whether it is larger I cannot say, not having had an opportunity of measuring the thin paper copy. It was a presentation copy, and has the following autograph note on the title-page of the first volume:

From Sir John Borlase Warren

*To the Earl of Moira,
with his best comp^{ts}.*

The work is bound in tree calf, with gilt edges, and is in fine condition, the plates and impressions being very brilliant. It has all the plates and pedigrees mentioned in Moule's *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, and the following additional pedigrees:

Vol. I. facing p. 220. An engraved table of the descent of Richard Warren, natural son of King John, with the arms of Richard Warren in the corner.

Vol. II. facing p. 244. An engraved genealogical table of the descent of the Barons of Stokport.

These plates are not paged, nor have they any note of publication.

I make this communication observing you wish to collect a list of the Presentation Copies, and hope that the other present owners of them will be induced to follow my example.

Yours faithfully,

C. BAKER, F.S.A.

11, Sackville St., 14 Nov. 1872.

SIR GEORGE CAREW, MASTER OF THE COURT OF WARDS.—SIR JOHN MACLEAN, in his “Short Account of the Families of Carew and Cary,” printed in pp. 19—26 of the present Volume, has clearly distinguished three knights named Sir George Carew and two named Sir George Cary who lived in the sixteenth century: and in p. 23 he has given some

account of one of them—Sir George Carew, Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries. In one particular he has fallen into error, where he states that this Sir George was “knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and made Master of the Wards” (no dates being assigned).

It appears that he was not knighted until after the accession of King James in 1603, nor did he become Master of the Court of Wards until after the death of the Earl of Salisbury in 1612.

Three of the distinguished men above enumerated, as noticed by Sir John Maclean, occur in the list of Queen Elizabeth's Knights printed in Morgan's *Sphere of Gentry*, and in the following order:—

1570. Sir George Carey, K^t Marshal. [This agrees with Sir John Maclean's statement in p. 25: that “in 13 Eliz he was in the expedition to Scotland, when for his valour he was knighted by the Earl of Sussex, the general.” This Sir George succeeded his father as the second Lord Hunsdon in 1596.]

1585. Sir George Carewe. [He, according to Sir John Maclean, p. 22, was knighted in Ireland by Sir John Perrott, then Lord Deputy. He was created Lord Carew of Clopton in 1605, and Earl of Totnes in 1625.]

1597. Sir George Carey. [This was Sir George Carey, or Cary, of Cockington, co. Devon, Treasurer of Ireland, and afterwards Lord Deputy, noticed in p. 24. He also was probably knighted in Ireland, by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy.]

Sir George Carew, who became Master of the Court of Wards, was one of the large number of Knights made at Whitehall on the 23rd July 1603, on the eve of the Coronation of King James the First. In the list of them which is given from Philipot's Catalogue of Knights in that reign in Nichols's *Progresses, &c. of King James I.* pp. 208 *et seq.* his name occurs as “Sir George Carew of London,” whilst in the note appended he is confounded with the Earl of Totnes. On that occasion precedence was given to such of the judges, barons of exchequer, serjeants at law, and other leading members of the various branches of the legal profession as had not previously attained the dignity of knighthood. The name of “Sir George Carew of London” occurs in the midst of eight Doctors of the Civil Law, the only one that has not the letters D.C.L. attached to his name: and his name follows that of Sir Matthew Carew, D.C.L.

This Sir Matthew Carew was his uncle: being a younger son of Sir Wimound Carew, K.B. of Anthony in Cornwall, Treasurer of the First Fruits and Tenths. Sir Matthew died in 1618, and was buried at St. Dunstan's in the West, where his monument remains. From his very interesting and circumstantial epitaph, written by himself when in his 76th year, (and printed in the *Collectanea Topog. et Geneal.* v. 206,) it appears that he had then been for thirty-three years one of the Masters in Chancery.

His nephew Sir George Carew at the same time occupied a similar position. He was appointed one of the Masters in Chancery in the room of

Thomas Bynge, Dec. 21, 1599; and he retained the office until his death in 1612. (Haydn's *Book of Dignities*, 1851, p. 239.) That like others of his family he was popularly called Cary, appears from the title-page of "Reports or Causes in Chancery, Collected by Sir George Cary, one of the Masters of the Chancery in Anno 1601, out of the labours of Master William Lambert," but not printed until 1650. The person last named is the same who is better known as William Lambarde, the author of *Eirenarcha* and *Archeion*, and of *The Perambulation of Kent*, who became a Master in Chancery in 1592, and died in 1601, when his Reports probably passed into the hands of the future Sir George Carew. There can be little doubt that he was the George Carew who in 1598 was sent ambassador to Brunswick, Sweden, Poland, and Dantsick; and afterwards, in 1607, to France. The date of his appointment to be Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries was as successor to Robert Earl of Salisbury in 1612: see Mrs. Green's *Calendar of Domestic State Papers* under that year.

I have lately seen more than one copy of a Bookplate the design of which is rather pretty as well as remarkable. It has the semblance of a mural monument, surmounted by a shield of arms, on either side of which are books. The arms are, Argent, on a fess sable a lion passant of the first; with for crest, on a helmet and wreath, a dog sejant. On the tablet is this inscription:—

CAROLI GARRETT, Arm.

perlonge Amicitia

Pignus.

Nati 4^o Augusti 1674.

Denati 17^o Sep^{ris} 1748.

Ætatis 74.

And at the foot a cypher of the initials P.C.C.

These initials I imagine are those of *Philip Champion Crespigny*, because that name appears also written in the book: and I presume the inscription is to be understood as implying that Mr. Garrett left his library to Mr. Crespigny. Can you give me any particulars of Mr. Garrett?—A. P.

WE find the following record of his death in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1748:—

Sept. 17. Mr. Garrett, a senior proctor of the court of arches in Doctors' Commons, aged 74, of the gout in the stomach; he left 1000*l.* to the fund for clergymen's widows and children.

But we are not able to assist our Correspondent further. The arms are those which are assigned by Edmondson to Garrett of Kent, and of Dorney in Buckinghamshire. But Lysons under Dorney seems to show that these arms actually belonged to Garrard, and they are the same which were borne by Sir William Garrard, Lord Mayor of London in 1556.

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